

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5841, 19.0789,
-63.1645)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5841, 19.0789,
-63.1645) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.5490, 19.4017,
-63.8174)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002685
RGB	0, 38, 133
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 52%
CMY	0.9999, 0.8510, 0.4784
CMYK	1.00, 0.71, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	223°, 100%, 26%
HSV	223°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	4.9267, 3.0797, 22.5250
YIQ	37.4680, -53.1430, 21.4890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

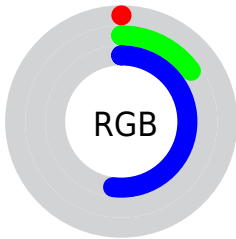
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 133
Decimal	9861
CIELab	20.36, 29.70, -55.60
CIELCh	20, 63.033, 298.115
Yxy	3.0797, 0.1614, 0.1009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199941 (0xFF002685)
YUV	37.4680, 47.0973, -32.8594
Hunter-Lab	17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174

Details

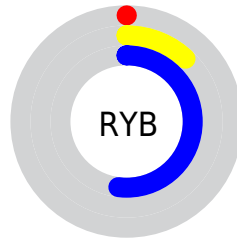
The HunterLab color **17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **36.2967, 4.1838, 22.4383**, and the grayscale version is **13.6190, -0.7267, 0.7399**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.8819, 21.6865, -61.0118**, and **7.8051, 21.1713, -55.4585** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5465, 19.4090, -63.8301**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6334, 15.1090, -54.6491**.

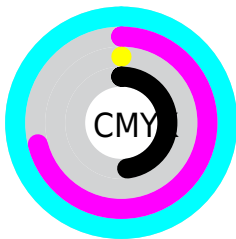
Distribution



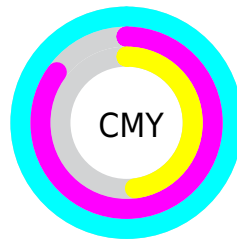
- Red (0%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174	■ 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174
■ 113.6919, 27.2393, -65.5582	■ 10.8328, 17.9326, -69.2676
■ 33.8668, 21.9503, -61.2463	■ 1.9974, 64.6961, -236.3759
■ 43.2689, 23.0168, -61.3544	0.0000, NaN, -NF
■ 53.4091, 23.9613, -61.8134	0.0000, NaN, -NF
■ 64.2369, 24.7967, -62.4577	0.0000, NaN, -NF
■ 75.7113, 25.5336, -63.1972	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 87.7976, 26.1814,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-63.9794

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.4664, 26.7478,
-64.7730

17.5490, 19.4017,
-63.8174

17.5490, 19.4017,
-63.8174

17.5465, 19.4090,
-63.8301

19.6334, 15.1090,
-54.6491

22.0175, 11.2378,
-45.9916

24.6949, 7.9832,
-37.9201

27.6148, 5.3124,
-30.5345

30.7355, 3.1504,
-23.8118

■ 34.0246, 1.4148,
-17.6775

■ 37.4568, 0.0308,
-12.0436

■ 41.0125, -1.0648,
-6.8266

■ 44.6762, -1.9230,
-1.9534

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



17.5491, -2.1031, -79.0205



17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174



17.5491, 41.1691, -28.3794

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.5491, 19.4032, -63.8171



17.5491, 22.3546, 12.2844



17.5491, -24.5628, 2.0423

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174



36.2967, 4.1838, 22.4383

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



17.5491, -22.2097, 11.8570



17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174



17.5491, 0.2597, 12.2844

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



17.5491, 19.4032, -63.8171



17.5491, 43.3162, 11.0090



17.5491, -14.8606, 12.2844



17.5491, -22.7244, -23.9849

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174



17.5491, 49.8671, -7.6403



17.5491, -14.8606, 12.2844



17.5491, -24.2358, 6.6362

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



17.5491, 19.4032, -63.8171



49.7999, 0.1566, -16.6219



41.9135, -29.1926, 10.6319



22.8509, 0.3702, -9.1420



82.0889, -4.3801, 4.4600



30.7619, -1.6414, 1.6714

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



17.5491, 19.4032, -63.8171



22.9638, 27.4545, -87.9691



13.8623, 35.9483, -85.7383



21.7837, -0.9621, -0.7491



17.1613, 18.8397, -62.1197



1.4628, 0.1094, -2.0646

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



22.6426, 39.3897, 9.8405



30.2591, 52.5671, 13.7579



44.5692, -20.4056, 27.1054



21.7002, 0.8767, 1.1058



22.1004, 38.4560, 9.5641



1.3435, 2.4197, -0.0527

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

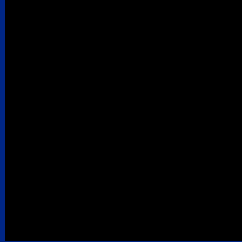
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174

Protanopia

17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330

Deuteranopia

17.7316, -1.3506, -19.2475



Tritanopia

17.7316, -8.8474, -3.0640

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174

Protanomaly

17.3021, 9.7637, -42.7031

Deuteranomaly

17.4141, 5.5573, -33.7627

Tritanomaly

16.9367, -0.3609, -20.3904

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

14.0897, 3.3151, -17.0589

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 38, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 38, 133)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 38, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 38, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 38, 133) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 38, 133) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 38, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 38, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 133)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5490, 19.4017, -63.8174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 38, 133) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 38,  
133) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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