

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6995, 48.0093,  
-125.7575)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.6995, 48.0093,  
-125.7575) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(17.7048, 48.0242,  
-125.7999)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0000B0
RGB	0, 0, 176
RGB Percent	0%, 0%, 69%
CMY	0.9999, 1.0000, 0.3098
CMYK	1.00, 1.00, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	240°, 100%, 35%
HSV	240°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	7.8365, 3.1346, 41.2664
YIQ	20.0640, -56.4960, 54.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

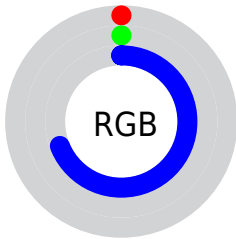
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 0, 176
Decimal	176
CIELab	20.58, 59.97, -81.67
CIELCh	21, 101.325, 306.288
Yxy	3.1348, 0.1500, 0.0600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278190256 (0xFF0000B0)
YUV	20.0640, 76.8764, -17.5961
Hunter-Lab	17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999

# Details

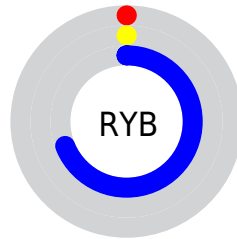
The HunterLab color **17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **63.4643, -17.0581, 38.8077**, and the grayscale version is **8.1784, -0.4364, 0.4443**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.0702, 52.0186, -112.2511**, and **11.8539, 32.1536, -84.2267** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.7054, 48.0248, -125.7951**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.1818, 43.5665, -114.3767**.

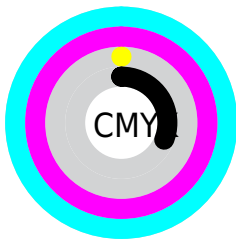
# Distribution



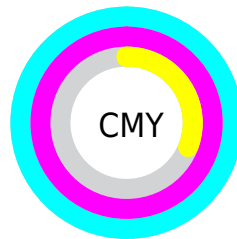
- Red (0%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 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 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.7048, 48.0242,  
-125.7999

■ 17.7048, 48.0242,  
-125.7999

■ 113.9829, 64.9453,  
-111.1871

■ 10.9659, 46.5991,  
-144.8271

■ 34.0613, 52.1562,  
-112.5337

■ 2.5251, 117.5758,  
-426.5309

■ 43.4800, 54.2621,  
-110.2934

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.6354, 56.2909,  
-109.2875

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 64.4776, 58.2228,  
-109.0199

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 75.9655, 60.0524,  
-109.2133

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.0647, 61.7802,


-109.7021


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 100.7457, 63.4097,  
-110.3827


 17.7048, 48.0242,  
-125.7999


 17.7048, 48.0242,  
-125.7999


 17.7054, 48.0248,  
-125.7951

 19.1818, 43.5665,  
-114.3767

 21.7020, 37.2337,  
-98.1912

 25.3273, 30.0973,  
-80.0199

 29.8042, 23.3529,  
-62.9361

 34.9136, 17.3918,  
-47.9343

■ 40.4982, 12.2005,  
-34.9654

■ 46.4508, 7.6439,  
-23.6711

■ 52.6985, 3.5799,  
-13.6768

■ 59.1906, -0.1098,  
-4.6725

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.7054, 5.8547, -187.8279



17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999



17.7054, 89.4080, -38.5925

# Triad

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



17.7054, 48.0248, -125.7951



17.7054, 28.8842, 12.3938



17.7054, -30.9845, -6.1947

# Complementary

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



17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999



63.4643, -17.0581, 38.8077

# 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.



17.7054, -30.9845, 12.3938



17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999



17.7054, -6.8530, 12.3938

# Square

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



17.7054, 48.0248, -125.7951



17.7054, 74.1016, 12.3938



17.7054, -23.9160, 12.3938



17.7054, -29.2579, -72.4821



# Rectangle

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



17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999



17.7054, 101.8439, -2.9874



17.7054, -23.9160, 12.3938



17.7054, -30.9845, 4.1727

# Sweetspot

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



17.7054, 48.0248, -125.7951



62.1247, 10.5985, -32.6296



58.4683, -30.9971, -6.1665



27.3664, 6.0729, -18.0078



94.3401, -5.0338, 5.1257



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444



# Same Dimension

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



17.7054, 48.0248, -125.7951



23.8441, 64.6759, -169.4131



22.8239, 52.8201, -91.7110



28.6884, -0.1663, -1.9719



15.1661, 41.1367, -107.7517



2.6906, 7.2972, -19.1092



# Inverse Universe

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



35.1617, 69.1263, -46.3546



47.3530, 93.0938, -62.4262



57.5548, -40.0889, 34.7632



29.4053, 2.2631, -1.0079



30.1185, 59.2117, -39.7062

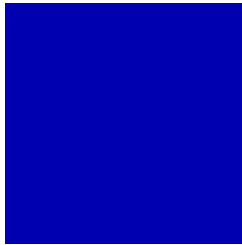


5.3426, 10.5033, -7.0442



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

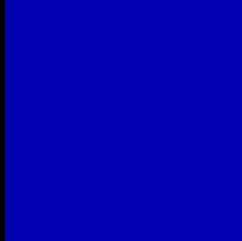
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

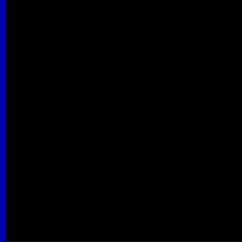
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999.



# 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

17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999

### Protanopia

18.5752, 4.8806, -33.7532

### Deuteranopia

18.6754, -1.5752, -19.9422



## Tritanopia

18.6433, -9.3266, -3.1690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999

## Protanomaly

16.5121, 22.4544, -69.1112

## Deuteranomaly

16.1468, 17.2212, -57.3577

## Tritanomaly

15.3802, 9.5421, -39.8225

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999

## Achromatopsia

8.3639, -0.4463, 0.4544

## Achromatomaly

9.5354, 14.1905, -37.5329

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 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, 0, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 0, 176)  
}
```

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, 0, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 0, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 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, 0, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 0, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 0, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 0, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 0, 176); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 0, 176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.7048, 48.0242, -125.7999 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 0, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 0,  
176) }
```

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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