

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7294, 7.9066,
-34.5367)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7294, 7.9066,
-34.5367) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.7294, 7.9066,
-34.5367)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	142E6A
RGB	20, 46, 106
RGB Percent	8%, 18%, 42%
CMY	0.9215, 0.8196, 0.5843
CMYK	0.81, 0.57, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	222°, 68%, 25%
HSV	222°, 81%, 42%
XYZ	3.8670, 3.1433, 14.0386
YIQ	45.0660, -34.7560, 13.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

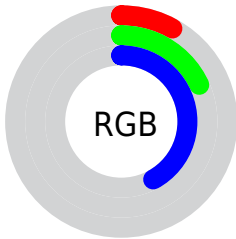
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 40, 106
Decimal	1322602
CIE _{Lab}	20.61, 14.17, -37.92
CIE _{LCh}	21, 40.481, 290.493
Y _{xy}	3.1434, 0.1837, 0.1493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279512682 (0xFF142E6A)
YUV	45.0660, 30.0405, -21.9829
Hunter-Lab	17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367

Details

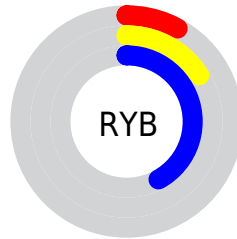
The HunterLab color $[17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003366 . A complement of this color would be $[29.7540, 1.5594, 17.0422]$, and the grayscale version is $[16.1340, -0.8609, 0.8766]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[34.0154, 8.9782, -35.2659]$, and $[5.5271, 14.9923, -39.2724]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[15.8949, 10.7237, -40.8809]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[19.7694, 5.5473, -28.6157]$.

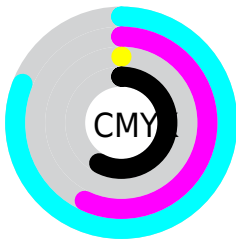
Distribution



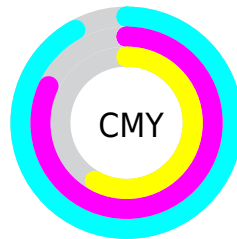
- Red (8%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367 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 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.7294, 7.9066,
-34.5367

■ 17.7294, 7.9066,
-34.5367

■ 114.0280, 9.3762,
-39.2035

■ 10.9866, 7.2116,
-35.5279

■ 34.0914, 8.8538,
-35.0510

■ 2.5971, 23.6392,
-89.7842

■ 43.5126, 9.1564,
-35.6538

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.6704, 9.3677,
-36.3046

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.5148, 9.4990,
-36.9546

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.0048, 9.5593,
-37.5794

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.1060, 9.5553,

-38.1662

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.7889, 9.4928,
-38.7086

17.7294, 7.9066,
-34.5367

17.7294, 7.9066,
-34.5367

15.8949, 10.7237,
-40.8809

19.7694, 5.5473,
-28.6157

14.4078, 13.4299,
-46.9998

21.9809, 3.6140,
-23.1724

24.3363, 2.0526,
-18.1886

26.8135, 0.8049,
-13.6148

29.3952, -0.1817,
-9.3933

■ 32.0674, -0.9521,
-5.4682

■ 34.8194, -1.5431,
-1.7902

■ 37.6424, -1.9843,
1.6829

■ 40.5292, -2.2997,
4.9860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.7296, -4.6107, -37.3882



17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367



17.7296, 20.6824, -19.5374

Triad

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



17.7296, 7.9072, -34.5362



17.7296, 16.3142, 11.4053



17.7296, -18.4891, 4.2306

Complementary

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



17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367



29.7540, 1.5594, 17.0422

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.



17.7296, -15.5059, 10.1240



17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367



17.7296, 3.0408, 12.4107

Square

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



17.7296, 7.9072, -34.5362



17.7296, 26.3655, 7.0732



17.7296, -8.3454, 12.4107



17.7296, -17.8380, -8.6051

Rectangle

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



17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367



17.7296, 26.5755, -8.0755



17.7296, -8.3454, 12.4107



17.7296, -17.9165, 6.8561

Sweetspot

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



17.7296, 7.9072, -34.5362



41.2170, -0.9298, -9.0430



33.1935, -21.2761, 6.9471



19.5001, -0.3215, -5.0342



74.4461, -3.9723, 4.0448



24.3420, -1.2988, 1.3225

Same Dimension

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



17.7296, 7.9072, -34.5362



19.2151, 17.8107, -61.6895



13.8280, 21.9031, -49.5615



17.7780, -0.8280, -0.5152



15.8762, 15.4258, -53.1437



33.8783, 40.2912, -129.3222

Inverse Universe

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



19.3958, 27.6006, 4.5336



23.7762, 40.5290, 9.2933



35.4177, -14.0029, 20.4706



17.6931, 0.6544, 0.8722



19.8162, 34.5619, 7.9511



44.5768, 77.4481, 20.2078

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

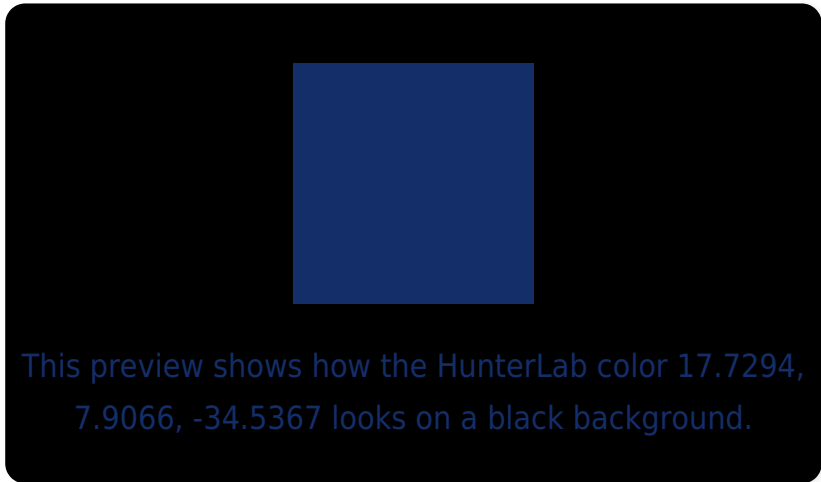
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

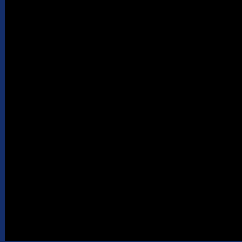
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367.

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

17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367

Protanopia

17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330

Deuteranopia

17.5278, -0.6794, -20.4415



Tritanopia

17.4589, -8.5142, -3.4424

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367

Protanomaly

17.4856, 5.6636, -32.6367

Deuteranomaly

17.5158, 2.4828, -25.8105

Tritanomaly

17.3867, -3.5272, -12.6646

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.3006, 0.8111, -9.2562

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367 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(20, 46, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 46, 106)  
}
```

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(20, 46, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 46, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367 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(20, 46, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 46, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 46, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 46, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 46, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 46,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.7294, 7.9066, -34.5367 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 46, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 46,  
106) }
```

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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