

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7597, 6.1520,
-35.4786)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7597, 6.1520,
-35.4786) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.8198, 5.9863,
-35.1959)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00306B
RGB	0, 48, 107
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8118, 0.5804
CMYK	1.00, 0.55, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	213°, 100%, 21%
HSV	213°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	3.7108, 3.1755, 14.3273
YIQ	40.3740, -47.5470, 8.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

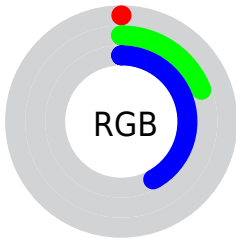
Format	Color
RYB	0, 33, 107
Decimal	12395
CIELab	20.73, 11.29, -38.39
CIELCh	21, 40.018, 286.386
Yxy	3.1755, 0.1749, 0.1497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202475 (0xFF00306B)
YUV	40.3740, 32.8466, -35.4080
Hunter-Lab	17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959

Details

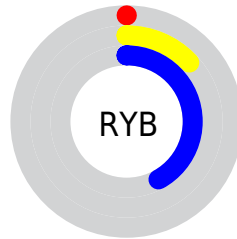
The HunterLab color **17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **25.0099, 10.6755, 15.5971**, and the grayscale version is **14.5970, -0.7789, 0.7931**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1086, 6.7628, -35.8808**, and **5.6193, 15.2424, -39.9276** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8184, 5.9893, -35.2006**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.3903, 3.8343, -30.5175**.

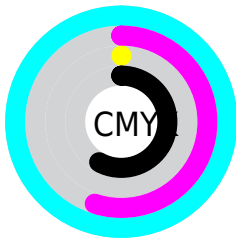
Distribution



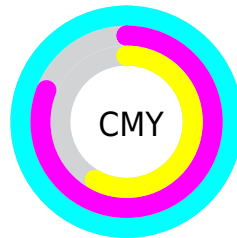
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 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 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8198, 5.9863,
-35.1959

■ 17.8198, 5.9863,
-35.1959

■ 114.1959, 6.1622,
-39.8708

■ 11.0637, 5.4840,
-36.2386

■ 34.2037, 6.5865,
-35.6776

■ 2.8498, 17.1092,
-84.1010

■ 43.6345, 6.7322,
-36.2786

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.8011, 6.7955,
-36.9320

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.6538, 6.7867,
-37.5874

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.1516, 6.7134,
-38.2193

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.2602, 6.5818,

-38.8145

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.9501, 6.3967,
-39.3661

17.8198, 5.9863,
-35.1959

17.8198, 5.9863,
-35.1959

17.8184, 5.9893,
-35.2006

19.3903, 3.8343,
-30.5175

21.0629, 1.9316,
-26.1427

22.8738, 0.4239,
-21.9533

24.8085, -0.7189,
-17.9695

26.8530, -1.5363,
-14.1928

■ 28.9951, -2.0688,
-10.6132

■ 31.2240, -2.3545,
-7.2143

■ 33.5307, -2.4271,
-3.9772

■ 35.9072, -2.3159,
-0.8830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8200, -6.0330, -35.9031



17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959



17.8200, 18.8670, -21.5808

Triad

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



17.8200, 5.9870, -35.1954



17.8200, 17.7779, 10.8981



17.8200, -18.2066, 5.3774

Complementary

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



17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959



25.0099, 10.6755, 15.5971

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.



17.8200, -14.6967, 10.5798



17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959



17.8200, 4.7715, 12.4740

Square

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



17.8200, 5.9870, -35.1954



17.8200, 26.8044, 6.0903



17.8200, -6.9684, 12.4740



17.8200, -18.0427, -6.3433

Rectangle

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



17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959



17.8200, 25.2917, -10.1627



17.8200, -6.9684, 12.4740



17.8200, -17.4672, 7.6808

Sweetspot

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



17.8200, 5.9870, -35.1954



41.5221, -3.1296, -10.0351



32.9087, -24.8094, 12.4246



19.9561, -1.4921, -5.6408



75.5302, -4.0301, 4.1037



25.2436, -1.3469, 1.3715

Same Dimension

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



17.8200, 5.9870, -35.1954



23.3359, 9.0691, -48.7454



10.4708, 28.0634, -71.8208



17.9662, -1.1405, -0.2847



19.5001, 6.9215, -39.3149



42.0591, 19.7889, -95.2887

Inverse Universe

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



18.2742, 32.4595, 2.7562



24.4030, 43.2572, 4.4015



36.4965, -11.5471, 22.2863



17.7123, 0.7577, 0.5988



20.1401, 35.7491, 3.2572



45.2747, 80.0114, 10.0541

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 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 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

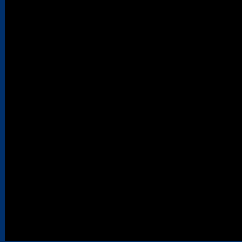
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959.

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

17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959

Protanopia

17.8776, 4.6285, -32.3372

Deuteranopia

17.8248, -0.8391, -20.4682



Tritanopia

17.7612, -8.6727, -3.4781

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959

Protanomaly

17.9347, 4.9230, -33.0442

Deuteranomaly

17.9226, 1.4536, -25.5395

Tritanomaly

17.5557, -4.1579, -12.9673

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959

Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

Achromatomaly

15.1809, -0.8138, -9.6038

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 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, 48, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 48, 107)  
}
```

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, 48, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 48, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 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, 48, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 48, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 48, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 48, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 107)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8198, 5.9863, -35.1959 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 48, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 48,  
107) }
```

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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