

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.0142, -6.9160,
-45.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.0142, -6.9160,
-45.3710) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(21.0617, 4.1106,
-35.1989)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003B76
RGB	0, 59, 118
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 46%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7686, 0.5373
CMYK	1.00, 0.50, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	210°, 100%, 23%
HSV	210°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	4.8340, 4.4360, 17.7410
YIQ	48.0850, -54.1030, 5.8410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

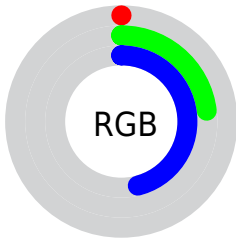
Format	Color
RYB	0, 39, 118
Decimal	15222
CIELab	25.06, 8.25, -38.44
CIElCh	25, 39.314, 282.120
Yxy	4.4361, 0.1790, 0.1642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205302 (0xFF003B76)
YUV	48.0850, 34.4681, -42.1705
Hunter-Lab	21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989

Details

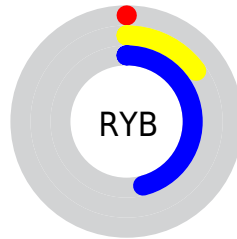
The HunterLab color **21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **26.4215, 14.8084, 16.5392**, and the grayscale version is **17.1237, -0.9137, 0.9304**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.2947, 4.0791, -35.9830**, and **9.1136, 9.0164, -30.8549** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.0601, 4.1138, -35.2038**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.7026, 1.9709, -30.7381**.

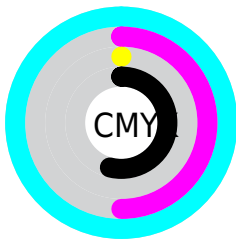
Distribution



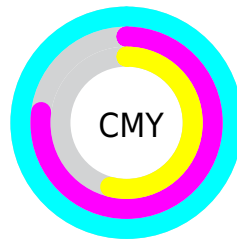
- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 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 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 21.0617, 4.1106,
-35.1989

■ 21.0617, 4.1106,
-35.1989

■ 120.0982, 2.6483,
-40.1385

■ 13.8577, 3.8817,
-35.6378

■ 38.1933, 4.2498,
-35.9861

■ 7.4872, 4.4042,
-39.7830

■ 47.9495, 4.1946,
-36.6183

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 58.4187, 4.0714,
-37.2773

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 69.5554, 3.8877,
-37.9253

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.3215, 3.6492,
-38.5433

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6852, 3.3608,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-39.1211

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.6188, 3.0261,
-39.6536

21.0617, 4.1106,
-35.1989

21.0617, 4.1106,
-35.1989

21.0601, 4.1138,
-35.2038

22.7026, 1.9709,
-30.7381

24.4516, 0.1218,
-26.4910

26.3417, -1.3035,
-22.3693

28.3609, -2.3319,
-18.3964

30.4971, -3.0003,
-14.5820

■ 32.7386, -3.3490,
-10.9255

■ 35.0750, -3.4170,
-7.4194

■ 37.4970, -3.2396,
-4.0524

■ 39.9965, -2.8483,
-0.8117

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.0620, -7.9482, -33.8092



21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989



21.0620, 17.3419, -23.5244

Triad

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



21.0620, 4.1113, -35.1984



21.0620, 19.6061, 11.3827



21.0620, -19.3332, 6.9825

Complementary

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



21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989



26.4215, 14.8084, 16.5392

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.



21.0620, -14.8338, 11.9775



21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989



21.0620, 6.6954, 13.6023

Square

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



21.0620, 4.1113, -35.1984



21.0620, 27.5768, 5.3694



21.0620, -5.8949, 13.8036



21.0620, -19.7155, -4.1854

Rectangle

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



21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989



21.0620, 24.3250, -12.4338



21.0620, -5.8949, 13.8036



21.0620, -18.3103, 9.2261

Sweetspot

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



21.0620, 4.1113, -35.1984



46.2707, -4.5361, -10.1843



36.4320, -28.1449, 15.2212



21.6928, -2.1751, -5.6091



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704

Same Dimension

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



21.0620, 4.1113, -35.1984



27.4531, 6.3669, -48.0584



11.4386, 31.0170, -81.2495



19.6576, -1.3681, -0.2477



21.8477, 4.3886, -36.7814



46.4185, 13.2314, -86.5819

Inverse Universe

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



20.4148, 36.5040, 1.2016



27.0203, 48.2296, 2.2936



40.9983, -11.0116, 25.0696



19.3095, 0.9035, 0.5373



21.2270, 37.9488, 1.3367



46.6739, 83.0993, 5.5960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 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 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

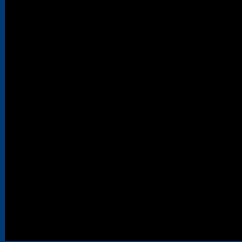
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.0617, 4.1106,

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

21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989

Protanopia

21.2242, 5.7551, -33.8348

Deuteranopia

20.9739, 0.0836, -26.3958



Tritanopia

21.1406, -10.4456, -3.8748

Trichromacy



Original Color

21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989

Protanomaly

21.0048, 5.0600, -34.4731

Deuteranomaly

20.9271, 1.6339, -29.6842

Tritanomaly

20.9078, -5.8978, -13.4013

Monochromacy



Original Color

21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989

Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

Achromatomaly

17.9676, -1.6826, -9.7579

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 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, 59, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 59, 118)  
}
```

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, 59, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 59, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 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, 59, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 59, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 59, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 59, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 118)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 21.0617, 4.1106, -35.1989 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 59, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 59,  
118) }
```

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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