

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.2214, 8.2239,  
-24.5869)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(18.2214, 8.2239,  
-24.5869) contains.

<b>HunterLab(18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(18.1992, 8.2134,  
-24.6942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2B2E60
RGB	43, 46, 96
RGB Percent	17%, 18%, 38%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8196, 0.6235
CMYK	0.55, 0.52, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	237°, 38%, 27%
HSV	237°, 55%, 38%
XYZ	4.0846, 3.3121, 11.4903
YIQ	50.8030, -17.8380, 14.9140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

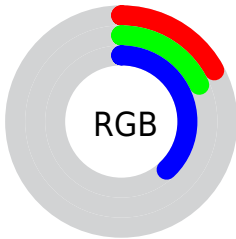
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 46, 96
Decimal	2829920
CIE Lab	21.25, 14.56, -30.28
CIE LCh	21, 33.602, 295.682
Yxy	3.3122, 0.2163, 0.1754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281020000 (0xFF2B2E60)
YUV	50.8030, 22.2821, -6.8432
Hunter-Lab	18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942

# Details

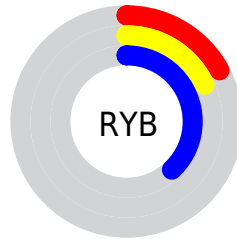
The HunterLab color **18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **32.3887, -6.1179, 15.6665**, and the grayscale version is **18.0609, -0.9637, 0.9813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.7678, 9.0195, -25.4913**, and **4.7090, 12.7733, -33.4598** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.7930, 10.9186, -31.6227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8051, 5.8683, -18.6140**.

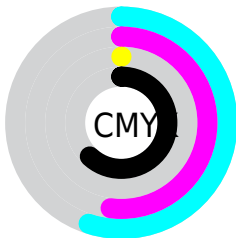
# Distribution



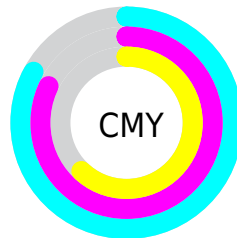
- Red (17%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942 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 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.1992, 8.2134,  
-24.6942

■ 18.1992, 8.2134,  
-24.6942

■ 114.8990, 9.8054,  
-28.8936

■ 11.3878, 7.5046,  
-24.7219

■ 34.6747, 9.1891,  
-25.6803

■ 3.7248, 16.8371,  
-44.2569

■ 44.1452, 9.5061,  
-26.2642

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.3486, 9.7314,  
-26.8255

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2357, 9.8766,  
-27.3445

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.7661, 9.9502,  
-27.8128

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.9055, 9.9594,

-28.2272

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.6250, 9.9095,  
-28.5873

18.1992, 8.2134,  
-24.6942

18.1992, 8.2134,  
-24.6942

15.7930, 10.9186,  
-31.6227

20.8051, 5.8683,  
-18.6140

13.6435, 14.0114,  
-39.4383

23.5689, 3.8208,  
-13.2487

11.8302, 17.4047,  
-47.8678

26.4619, 2.0097,  
-8.4543

10.4230, 20.7209,  
-56.1646

29.4632, 0.3831,  
-4.1076

9.8103, 22.3203,  
-60.4452

32.5574, -1.0994,  
-0.1104

■ 35.7330, -2.4691,  
3.6134

■ 38.9810, -3.7500,  
7.1223

■ 42.2943, -4.9604,  
10.4613

■ 45.6671, -6.1142,  
13.6652

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.1995, -2.4085, -28.6568



18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942



18.1995, 17.9643, -12.7730

# Triad

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



18.1995, 8.2136, -24.6937



18.1995, 11.2964, 10.7147



18.1995, -16.5484, 2.3249

# Complementary

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



18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942



32.3887, -6.1179, 15.6665

# 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.



18.1995, -14.3743, 8.6218



18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942



18.1995, 0.5104, 12.0252

# Square

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



18.1995, 8.2136, -24.6937



18.1995, 19.9988, 7.3071



18.1995, -8.6340, 11.2909



18.1995, -15.3539, -8.9496



# Rectangle

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



18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942



18.1995, 21.8758, -4.1848



18.1995, -8.6340, 11.2909



18.1995, -16.2033, 4.9862

# Sweetspot

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



18.1995, 8.2136, -24.6937



38.0656, 0.9860, -6.7209



31.0811, -13.4353, -0.6028



18.7145, 0.6248, -3.7064



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255



# Same Dimension

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



18.1995, 8.2136, -24.6937



20.0669, 15.5473, -44.6389



19.3122, 14.4507, -21.8216



15.9257, -0.2881, -0.7843



11.4547, 26.7765, -72.1201



25.6434, 65.3480, -173.1196



# Inverse Universe

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



21.0048, 15.7684, 5.9229



25.0061, 26.2759, 9.4549



31.5564, -13.5391, 14.9133



16.1009, 0.4112, 1.1976



18.6327, 31.9838, 11.4613



43.0155, 73.7363, 27.2455



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942 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

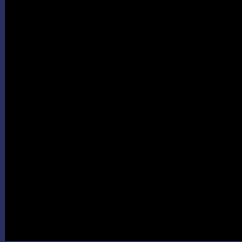
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1992, 8.2134,

-24.6942.

# 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

18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942

### Protanopia

18.1002, 4.8905, -28.2545

### Deuteranopia

17.9686, -0.0559, -22.3385



**Tritanopia**

18.2323, -5.5605, -2.3181

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942

## Protanomaly

18.0996, 5.9571, -27.4111

## Deuteranomaly

17.8373, 2.1093, -23.3943

## Tritanomaly

18.1140, -1.2419, -8.9273

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942

## Achromatopsia

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

## Achromatomaly

17.9729, 1.6232, -6.4143

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942 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(43, 46, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 46, 96)  
}
```

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(43, 46, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 46, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942 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(43, 46, 96) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 46, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 46, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 46, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 46, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 46, 96)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.1992, 8.2134, -24.6942 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 46, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 46,  
96) }
```

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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