

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.2930, -8.1332,
-4.8173)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.2930, -8.1332,
-4.8173) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.1916, -8.1526,
-4.7419)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	023940
RGB	2, 57, 64
RGB Percent	1%, 22%, 25%
CMY	0.9921, 0.7765, 0.7490
CMYK	0.97, 0.11, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	187°, 94%, 13%
HSV	187°, 97%, 25%
XYZ	2.4136, 3.3093, 5.3621
YIQ	41.3530, -35.0270, -9.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

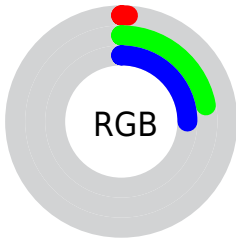
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 31, 64
Decimal	145728
CIE _{Lab}	21.24, -13.56, -9.10
CIE _{LCh}	21, 16.332, 213.849
Yxy	3.3095, 0.2177, 0.2985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278335808 (0xFF023940)
YUV	41.3530, 11.1650, -34.5126
Hunter-Lab	18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419

Details

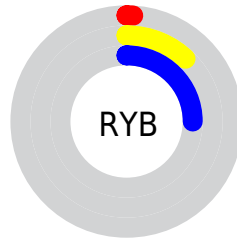
The HunterLab color **18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.3572, 15.0651, 6.9615**, and the grayscale version is **14.9793, -0.7993, 0.8139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.5977, -10.9142, -5.1418**, and **5.2441, -0.5534, -5.3601** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.0948, -8.2130, -4.8875**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5006, -7.9678, -4.2844**.

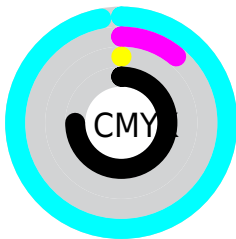
Distribution



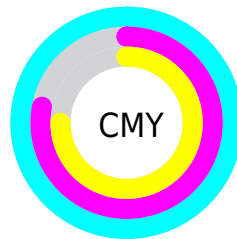
- Red (1%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419 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 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

18.1916, -8.1526,
-4.7419

18.1916, -8.1526,
-4.7419

114.8850,
-20.2420, -3.3603

11.3813, -6.5559,
-4.5296

34.6654, -11.0272,
-4.8890

3.7094, -6.4915,
-9.9635

44.1350, -12.3852,
-4.8445

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

54.3377, -13.7162,
-4.7327

0.0000, NaN, NaN

65.2241, -15.0308,
-4.5604

0.0000, NaN, NaN

76.7538, -16.3363,
-4.3330

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

88.8927, -17.6377,

-4.0548

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 101.6115,
-18.9387, -3.7295

■ 18.1916, -8.1526,
-4.7419

■ 18.1916, -8.1526,
-4.7419

■ 18.0948, -8.2130,
-4.8875

■ 18.5006, -7.9678,
-4.2844

■ 18.8186, -7.7499,
-3.8220

■ 19.1759, -7.3850,
-3.3107

■ 19.5751, -6.8661,
-2.7497

■ 20.0169, -6.1950,
-2.1415

■ 20.5011, -5.3763,
-1.4894

■ 21.0275, -4.4166,
-0.7971

■ 21.5951, -3.3245,
-0.0687

■ 22.2029, -2.1091,
0.6916

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.1919, -9.4486, 0.3783



18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419



18.1919, -4.9400, -9.0296

Triad

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



18.1919, -8.1526, -4.7416



18.1919, 8.2797, -3.4184



18.1919, -1.5997, 7.8540

Complementary

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



18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419



11.3572, 15.0651, 6.9615

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.



18.1919, 3.3690, 7.3373



18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419



18.1919, 9.4133, 1.5816

Square

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



18.1919, -8.1526, -4.7416



18.1919, 4.5783, -8.1345



18.1919, 7.5313, 5.3078



18.1919, -5.9269, 6.9710

Rectangle

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



18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419



18.1919, -1.9700, -10.3620



18.1919, 7.5313, 5.3078



18.1919, 0.0487, 7.8365

Sweetspot

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



18.1919, -8.1526, -4.7416



27.4571, -6.2731, -1.3692



19.2296, -15.9827, 10.8430



14.3411, -3.4222, -0.8116



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



18.1919, -8.1526, -4.7416



23.7216, -10.6727, -6.6106



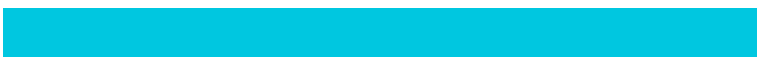
10.7609, 3.3622, -20.0359



12.0810, -1.2705, 0.3064



27.4050, -12.2811, -7.7426



68.0295, -29.9790, -20.3149

Inverse Universe

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



11.9538, 22.0070, -11.4488



15.4756, 29.7540, -15.2053



15.9961, 3.8941, 9.7115



11.6387, 0.5441, -0.0650



17.9085, 34.4168, -17.4821



44.7636, 85.8773, -42.5328

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

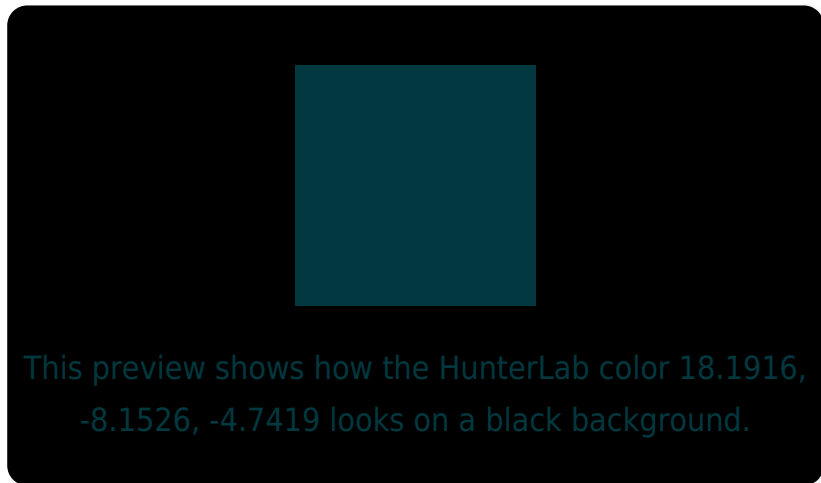
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

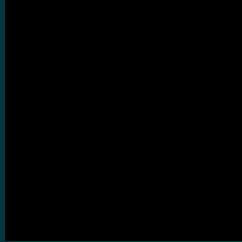
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

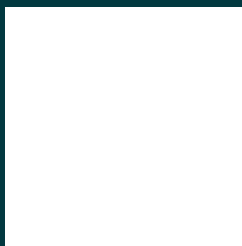
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419.

-4.7419.

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

18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419

Protanopia

18.3630, 0.0869, -2.4861

Deuteranopia

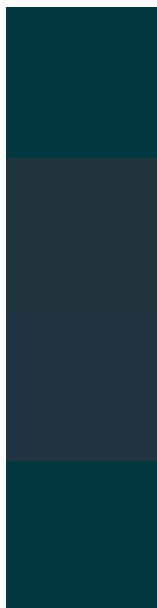
18.4453, 0.6679, -4.6976



Tritanopia

18.0944, -8.6538, -3.9352

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419

Protanomaly

17.9066, -3.9971, -3.6540

Deuteranomaly

17.9859, -3.4597, -5.4634

Tritanomaly

18.1427, -8.4042, -4.3357

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

15.7727, -4.7093, -1.2860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419 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(2, 57, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 57, 64)  
}
```

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(2, 57, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 57, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419 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(2, 57, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 57, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 57, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 57, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 57, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 57, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.1916, -8.1526, -4.7419 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 57, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 57,  
64) }
```

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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