

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.6574, -8.9701,
-3.9563)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.6574, -8.9701,
-3.9563) contains.

HunterLab(18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(18.7032, -8.9724,
-4.0085)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003B40
RGB	0, 59, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7686, 0.7490
CMYK	1.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	185°, 100%, 13%
HSV	185°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.4894, 3.4981, 5.3945
YIQ	41.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 64
Decimal	15168
CIELab	21.94, -15.04, -8.05
CIELCh	22, 17.054, 208.151
Yxy	3.4982, 0.2187, 0.3073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205248 (0xFF003B40)
YUV	41.9290, 10.8810, -36.7717
Hunter-Lab	18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085

Details

The HunterLab color $[18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003333 . A complement of this color would be $[10.9482, 16.1994, 7.0292]$, and the grayscale version is $[15.1680, -0.8093, 0.8241]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[35.4750, -12.1303, -3.9728]$, and $[6.0992, -1.8395, -3.6526]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[18.7034, -8.9725, -4.0085]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[18.9504, -8.7160, -3.6513]$.

Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085 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 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

18.7032, -8.9724,
-4.0085

18.7032, -8.9724,
-4.0085

115.8276,
-21.8272, -2.1797

11.8197, -7.2443,
-3.8545

35.2986, -12.0647,
-4.0404

4.6319, -8.1058,
-6.9484

44.8210, -13.5168,
-3.9419

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

55.0727, -14.9349,
-3.7787

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.0051, -16.3310,
-3.5573

0.0000, NaN, NaN

77.5782, -17.7131,
-3.2829

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

89.7582, -19.0872,

-2.9596

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 102.5164,
-20.4575, -2.5909

■ 18.7032, -8.9724,
-4.0085

■ 18.7032, -8.9724,
-4.0085

■ 18.7034, -8.9725,
-4.0085

■ 18.9504, -8.7160,
-3.6513

■ 19.1991, -8.4545,
-3.2969

■ 19.4811, -8.0678,
-2.8996

■ 19.8045, -7.5269,
-2.4497

■ 20.1706, -6.8311,
-1.9484

■ 20.5799, -5.9834,
-1.3978

■ 21.0324, -4.9891,
-0.8010

■ 21.5277, -3.8555,
-0.1613

■ 22.0650, -2.5917,
0.5172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.7035, -9.9235, 1.3203



18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085



18.7035, -5.9549, -8.9121

Triad

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



18.7035, -8.9724, -4.0082



18.7035, 8.2034, -4.6826



18.7035, -0.6775, 8.2113

Complementary

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



18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085



10.9482, 16.1994, 7.0292

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.



18.7035, 4.5335, 7.3949



18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085



18.7035, 9.9942, 0.7107

Square

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



18.7035, -8.9724, -4.0082



18.7035, 3.9193, -9.3700



18.7035, 8.5843, 4.9482



18.7035, -5.4563, 7.5776

Rectangle

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



18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085



18.7035, -2.9942, -10.7841



18.7035, 8.5843, 4.9482



18.7035, 1.0836, 8.1032

Sweetspot

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



18.7035, -8.9724, -4.0082



27.6239, -6.7612, -1.1652



19.1735, -16.2666, 11.1506



14.4413, -3.6783, -0.6879



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.



18.7035, -8.9724, -4.0082



24.5585, -11.7198, -5.3962



10.9006, 2.7766, -19.6174



12.1073, -1.3129, 0.3373



28.3919, -13.5173, -6.3074



70.6867, -33.3234, -16.4165

Inverse Universe

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



11.8569, 22.9666, -12.9826



15.6069, 30.2128, -16.9344



15.3886, 5.0085, 9.5696



11.6414, 0.5590, -0.1042



18.0630, 34.9572, -19.5193



45.1773, 87.3249, -47.9956

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085 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

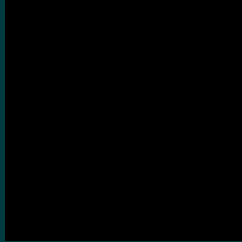
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085.

-4.0085.

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

18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085

Protanopia

18.9803, -0.2538, -1.6629

Deuteranopia

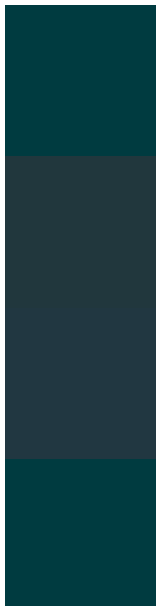
18.9193, 1.1164, -4.4751



Tritanopia

18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085

Protanomaly

18.4191, -4.7526, -2.9447

Deuteranomaly

18.5401, -4.0672, -4.6398

Tritanomaly

18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

16.0537, -4.9146, -1.3386

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085 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, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 59, 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(0, 59, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 59, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085 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, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 59, 64) }
```

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, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 59, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.7032, -8.9724, -4.0085 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, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 59,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor