

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.9095, -2.5183,
-18.1989)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.9095, -2.5183,
-18.1989) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.8404, -2.4886,
-18.1767)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003859
RGB	0, 56, 89
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7804, 0.6510
CMYK	1.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	202°, 100%, 17%
HSV	202°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	3.2173, 3.5496, 9.9668
YIQ	43.0180, -43.9690, -1.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

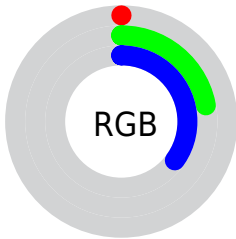
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 34, 89
Decimal	14425
CIE _{Lab}	22.12, -2.58, -24.41
CIE _{LCh}	22, 24.542, 263.966
Yxy	3.5497, 0.1923, 0.2121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204505 (0xFF003859)
YUV	43.0180, 22.6691, -37.7268
Hunter-Lab	18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767

Details

The HunterLab color **18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **17.9221, 15.0884, 11.3069**, and the grayscale version is **15.4880, -0.8264, 0.8415**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.5733, -3.9221, -18.8596**, and **6.6133, 3.7445, -16.3493** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.8398, -2.4876, -18.1781**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8436, -3.2952, -16.0692**.

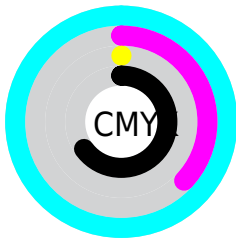
Distribution



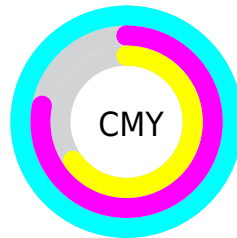
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767 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 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.8404, -2.4886,
-18.1767

■ 18.8404, -2.4886,
-18.1767

■ 116.0793, -8.9470,
-21.3644

■ 11.9374, -1.9033,
-17.8268

■ 35.4680, -3.7342,
-19.2034

■ 4.8482, -2.5776,
-25.2962

■ 45.0045, -4.3986,
-19.6854

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.2692, -5.0907,
-20.1129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.2138, -5.8100,
-20.4806

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.7984, -6.5559,
-20.7879

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.9894, -7.3278,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-21.0361

0.0000, NaN, NaN

102.7580, -8.1251,
-21.2274

18.8404, -2.4886,
-18.1767

18.8404, -2.4886,
-18.1767

18.8398, -2.4876,
-18.1781

19.8436, -3.2952,
-16.0692

20.8782, -4.0096,
-14.0448

21.9891, -4.4686,
-12.0123

23.1741, -4.6788,
-9.9828

24.4294, -4.6555,
-7.9664

■ 25.7505, -4.4167,
-5.9713

■ 27.1332, -3.9817,
-4.0027

■ 28.5731, -3.3698,
-2.0640

■ 30.0660, -2.5989,
-0.1568

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.8407, -8.7128, -13.6531



18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767



18.8407, 5.1712, -16.1545

Triad

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



18.8407, -2.4883, -18.1763



18.8407, 13.9482, 5.7627



18.8407, -11.2455, 7.4086

Complementary

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



18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767



17.9221, 15.0884, 11.3069

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.



18.8407, -6.4780, 9.7105



18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767



18.8407, 8.1807, 9.0511

Square

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



18.8407, -2.4883, -18.1763



18.8407, 15.4563, -0.4635



18.8407, 0.5230, 10.1661



18.8407, -13.2382, 2.4022

Rectangle

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



18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767



18.8407, 10.0029, -11.6516



18.8407, 0.5230, 10.1661



18.8407, -9.9537, 8.4323

Sweetspot

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



18.8407, -2.4883, -18.1763



35.2866, -5.2686, -5.4752



26.9307, -21.6638, 13.1058



17.5142, -2.7377, -3.1023



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



18.8407, -2.4883, -18.1763



24.2746, -2.6960, -24.5213



9.9056, 17.5022, -50.1605



14.9878, -1.2348, 0.0389



22.6362, -2.6356, -22.6037



51.9921, -3.5559, -57.3095

Inverse Universe

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



15.5227, 28.4198, -4.2281



20.2445, 36.9932, -4.9332



27.2956, -3.4084, 16.7593



14.6238, 0.6558, 0.2392



18.8199, 34.4076, -4.7218



44.4070, 80.8351, -8.4108

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

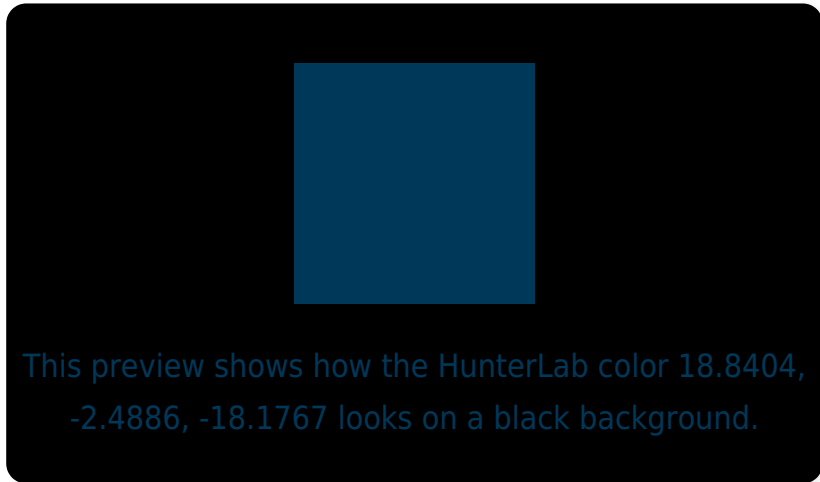
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767.

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

18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767

Protanopia

18.9718, 2.7609, -15.7756

Deuteranopia

19.0728, 0.9820, -18.2994



Tritanopia

18.9786, -9.3111, -3.6216

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767

Protanomaly

18.5848, 0.3188, -17.3085

Deuteranomaly

18.9715, -0.6349, -18.5508

Tritanomaly

18.9973, -7.2504, -8.0934

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.3498, -3.2337, -5.4844

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767 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, 56, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 89)  
}
```

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, 56, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767 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, 56, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 56, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 89); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 89); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.8404, -2.4886, -18.1767 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 56, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
89) }
```

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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