

Converting Colors

HunterLab(21.0643, 11.0777,
-48.8788)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(21.0643, 11.0777,
-48.8788) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(21.1600, 11.0534,
-48.9447)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	083785
RGB	8, 55, 133
RGB Percent	3%, 22%, 52%
CMY	0.9686, 0.7843, 0.4784
CMYK	0.94, 0.59, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	217°, 89%, 28%
HSV	217°, 94%, 52%
XYZ	5.7000, 4.4775, 22.7541
YIQ	49.8390, -53.0500, 14.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

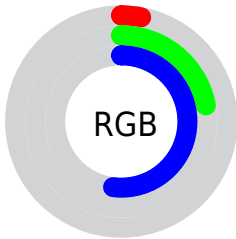
Format	Color
R _Y B	8, 42, 133
Decimal	538501
CIE Lab	25.19, 18.16, -47.67
CIE LCh	25, 51.010, 290.861
Yxy	4.4776, 0.1731, 0.1360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278728581 (0xFF083785)
YUV	49.8390, 40.9984, -36.6928
Hunter-Lab	21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447

Details

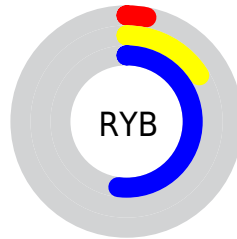
The HunterLab color **21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **34.1507, 8.4261, 20.7913**, and the grayscale version is **17.6873, -0.9438, 0.9610**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.2682, 12.4040, -49.0418**, and **9.6087, 14.3945, -43.0836** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.9356, 13.2311, -53.4800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.3340, 7.6949, -41.8713**.

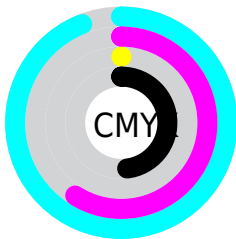
Distribution



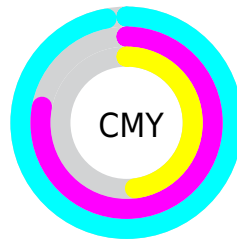
- Red (3%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 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 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447	■ 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447
120.2736, 13.8791, -53.6109	■ 13.9432, 10.1976, -50.6581
■ 38.3131, 12.3299, -48.8659	■ 7.5809, 10.2440, -58.2421
■ 48.0787, 12.7924, -49.4027	0.0000, NaN, -NF
■ 58.5568, 13.1592, -50.0701	0.0000, NaN, -NF
■ 69.7016, 13.4414, -50.7920	0.0000, NaN, -NF
■ 81.4756, 13.6480, -51.5265	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 93.8467, 13.7861,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-52.2496

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.7874, 13.8615,
-52.9471

■ 21.1600, 11.0534,
-48.9447

■ 21.1600, 11.0534,
-48.9447

■ 19.9356, 13.2311,
-53.4800

■ 23.3340, 7.6949,
-41.8713

■ 25.7438, 4.9096,
-35.1572

■ 28.3597, 2.6759,
-28.8703

■ 31.1530, 0.9345,
-23.0198

■ 34.0993, -0.3823,
-17.5783

■ 37.1784, -1.3385,
-12.5024

■ 40.3736, -1.9907,
-7.7442

■ 43.6715, -2.3866,
-3.2581

■ 47.0611, -2.5657,
0.9973

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.1602, -5.8238, -53.3891



21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447



21.1602, 28.6147, -27.1235

Triad

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



21.1602, 11.0544, -48.9441



21.1602, 22.1567, 14.0543



21.1602, -23.8337, 5.3138

Complementary

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



21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447



34.1507, 8.4261, 20.7913

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.



21.1602, -20.1791, 12.6112



21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447



21.1602, 4.0120, 14.8122

Square

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



21.1602, 11.0544, -48.9441



21.1602, 36.2411, 9.1813



21.1602, -11.0601, 14.8122



21.1602, -22.9765, -12.2397

Rectangle

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



21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447



21.1602, 36.7542, -10.9495



21.1602, -11.0601, 14.8122



21.1602, -23.1460, 8.7081

Sweetspot

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



21.1602, 11.0544, -48.9441



52.0152, -2.3031, -13.2849



41.8141, -29.9256, 13.0288



23.9387, -0.9295, -7.4389



82.0889, -4.3801, 4.4600



30.7619, -1.6414, 1.6714

Same Dimension

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



21.1602, 11.0544, -48.9441



26.1423, 18.9969, -73.6844



14.3003, 33.2033, -82.6098



21.9322, -1.2095, -0.5660



19.4941, 12.8240, -52.0492



1.6247, -0.1653, -1.6740

Inverse Universe

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



23.3162, 39.1941, 5.8626



30.5183, 53.5210, 9.9726



45.4683, -16.9146, 27.4210



21.7153, 0.9580, 0.8905



22.2948, 39.1708, 6.7296



1.3622, 2.4870, -0.3152

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 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 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

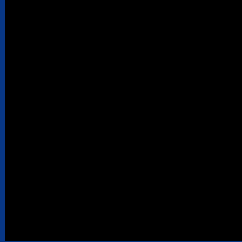
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.1600, 11.0534,

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

21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447

Protanopia

21.1096, 6.0832, -39.5172

Deuteranopia

21.1309, -0.8886, -24.4937



Tritanopia

21.1406, -10.4456, -3.8748

Trichromacy



Original Color

21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447

Protanomaly

21.1611, 7.9404, -43.0788

Deuteranomaly

20.9406, 3.3834, -32.9606

Tritanomaly

20.9345, -3.9321, -17.1609

Monochromacy



Original Color

21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

18.4187, 0.4179, -13.0735

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 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(8, 55, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 55, 133)  
}
```

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(8, 55, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 55, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 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(8, 55, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 55, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 55, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 55, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 55, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 55, 133)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 21.1600, 11.0534, -48.9447 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 55, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 55,  
133) }
```

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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