

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(21.1979, 28.7002,  
-83.3337)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(21.1979, 28.7002,  
-83.3337) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(21.2001, 28.7044,  
-83.3399)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	182AA3
RGB	24, 42, 163
RGB Percent	9%, 16%, 64%
CMY	0.9058, 0.8353, 0.3608
CMYK	0.85, 0.74, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	232°, 74%, 37%
HSV	232°, 85%, 64%
XYZ	7.8155, 4.4944, 35.1058
YIQ	50.4120, -49.5690, 33.8150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

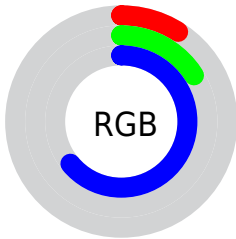
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 40, 163
Decimal	1583779
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.24, 39.66, -66.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 77.025, 300.986
Yxy	4.4945, 0.1648, 0.0948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279773859 (0xFF182AA3)
YUV	50.4120, 55.5059, -23.1633
Hunter-Lab	21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399

# Details

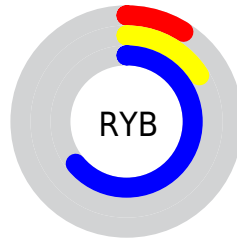
The HunterLab color **21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **53.0173, -7.2723, 31.5744**, and the grayscale version is **17.8304, -0.9514, 0.9688**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **38.2561, 31.9958, -79.7320**, and **10.7121, 28.3332, -74.5525** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.7497, 34.9536, -97.4054**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **24.3895, 22.6127, -68.8092**.

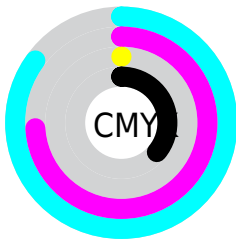
# Distribution



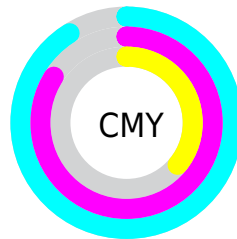
- Red (9%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 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 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 21.2001, 28.7044,  
-83.3399

■ 21.2001, 28.7044,  
-83.3399

■ 120.3450, 39.5903,  
-83.2428

■ 13.9780, 26.9777,  
-89.7261

■ 38.3618, 31.9091,  
-79.4855

■ 7.6187, 26.9197,  
-109.2611

■ 48.1313, 33.3258,  
-79.2580

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 58.6129, 34.6222,  
-79.5133

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 69.7611, 35.8068,  
-80.0483

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 81.5383, 36.8882,  
-80.7469

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.9124, 37.8745,

-81.5390

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.8560, 38.7731,  
-82.3805

21.2001, 28.7044,  
-83.3399

21.2001, 28.7044,  
-83.3399

18.7497, 34.9536,  
-97.4054

24.3895, 22.6127,  
-68.8092

17.8439, 37.6040,  
-103.4796

28.1619, 17.2080,  
-55.2960

32.3838, 12.5971,  
-43.2646

36.9559, 8.6989,  
-32.6668

41.8073, 5.3848,  
-23.2845

■ 46.8873, 2.5332,  
-14.8801

■ 52.1593, 0.0440,  
-7.2464

■ 57.5960, -2.1611,  
-0.2170

■ 63.1770, -4.1417,  
6.3384

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



21.2002, -0.3214, -108.8621



21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399



21.2002, 57.2019, -33.7344

# Triad

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



21.2002, 28.7063, -83.3395



21.2002, 26.6427, 14.8402



21.2002, -30.5658, 0.3739

# Complementary

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



21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399



53.0173, -7.2723, 31.5744

# 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.



21.2002, -28.4828, 13.6349



21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399



21.2002, -1.9313, 14.8402

# Square

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



21.2002, 28.7063, -83.3395



21.2002, 55.6797, 14.0840



21.2002, -20.2324, 14.8402



21.2002, -28.1686, -36.8860



# Rectangle

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



21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399



21.2002, 67.6219, -7.0631



21.2002, -20.2324, 14.8402



21.2002, -30.3726, 7.0062

# Sweetspot

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



21.2002, 28.7063, -83.3395



61.9066, 3.8254, -21.2196



53.3074, -31.1926, 2.7456



28.2701, 2.3888, -11.7689



90.9709, -4.8540, 4.9426



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854



# Same Dimension

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



21.2002, 28.7063, -83.3395



23.5319, 51.6680, -140.9491



21.8931, 41.8951, -79.6149



26.4592, -0.6251, -1.4162



15.8569, 32.6722, -90.3496



3.0549, 2.4270, -9.0574



# Inverse Universe

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



29.3386, 45.0853, 14.4413



37.4513, 64.3526, 22.5250



54.5048, -30.0508, 32.1186



26.6462, 0.9940, 1.8257



24.6940, 42.4770, 14.5014

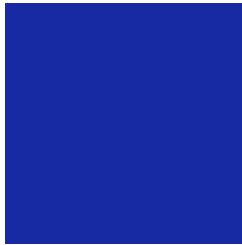


3.6362, 6.3663, 1.2706



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

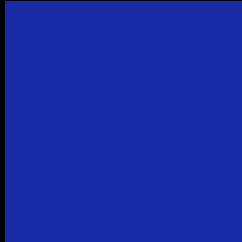
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

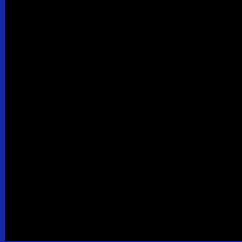
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399.



# 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

21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399

### Protanopia

21.0505, 5.7792, -38.7870

### Deuteranopia

21.0825, -1.1537, -23.8609



## Tritanopia

21.1104, -10.6242, -3.4516

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399

## Protanomaly

20.7851, 13.9168, -54.4591

## Deuteranomaly

20.6667, 8.5779, -42.7770

## Tritanomaly

20.2081, 1.0671, -25.9546

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399

## Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

## Achromatomaly

18.0549, 6.1636, -21.2691

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 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(24, 42, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 42, 163)  
}
```

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(24, 42, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 42, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 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(24, 42, 163) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 42, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 42, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 42, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 42, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 42,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 21.2001, 28.7044, -83.3399 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 42, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 42,  
163) }
```

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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