

Converting Colors

HunterLab(33.5425, 0.4608,
-42.6984)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(33.5425, 0.4608,
-42.6984) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(33.6385, 0.4726,
-42.8509)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0261A6
RGB	2, 97, 166
RGB Percent	1%, 38%, 65%
CMY	0.9920, 0.6196, 0.3490
CMYK	0.99, 0.42, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	205°, 98%, 33%
HSV	205°, 99%, 65%
XYZ	11.1827, 11.3155, 37.6712
YIQ	76.4610, -78.7690, 1.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

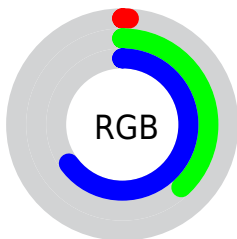
Format	Color
RYB	2, 62, 166
Decimal	156070
CIELab	40.11, 3.16, -43.67
CIELCh	40, 43.782, 274.145
Yxy	11.3158, 0.1859, 0.1881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278346150 (0xFF0261A6)
YUV	76.4610, 44.1427, -65.3023
Hunter-Lab	33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509

Details

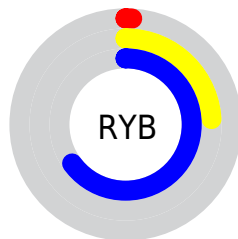
The HunterLab color **33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **35.5269, 28.2273, 22.2884**, and the grayscale version is **26.9189, -1.4363, 1.4626**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **53.1188, -0.0665, -44.4055**, and **19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **33.3854, 0.8128, -43.4835**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.7572, -2.2054, -37.8250**.

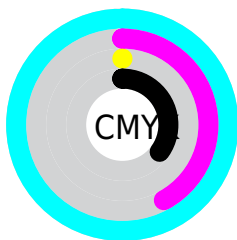
Distribution



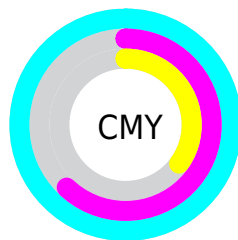
- Red (1%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 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 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 33.6385, 0.4726,
-42.8509

■ 33.6385, 0.4726,
-42.8509

■ 141.3583, -3.9162,
-48.4642

■ 25.0593, 0.7252,
-42.6208

■ 53.1439, -0.2036,
-44.0211

■ 17.3663, 0.9067,
-43.0639

■ 63.9549, -0.6164,
-44.7173

■ 10.6772, 1.0015,
-45.2338

■ 75.4133, -1.0729,
-45.4186

■ 1.0903, 12.5901,
-269.0690

■ 87.4846, -1.5700,
-46.1017

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 100.1389, -2.1049,
-46.7535

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 113.3506, -2.6754,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-47.3669

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.0971, -3.2797,
-47.9378

■ 33.6385, 0.4726,
-42.8509

■ 33.6385, 0.4726,
-42.8509

■ 33.3854, 0.8128,
-43.4835

■ 35.7572, -2.2054,
-37.8250

■ 38.0489, -4.3539,
-32.8475

■ 40.5283, -5.9002,
-27.9076

■ 43.1859, -6.8667,
-23.0391

■ 46.0095, -7.2948,
-18.2671

■ 48.9861, -7.2343,
-13.6069

■ 52.1030, -6.7366,
-9.0654

■ 55.3482, -5.8511,
-4.6431

■ 58.7110, -4.6230,
-0.3360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



33.6390, -14.2747, -36.9774



33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509



33.6390, 17.4290, -32.8535

Triad

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



33.6390, 0.4734, -42.8501



33.6390, 27.8916, 14.5329



33.6390, -25.3926, 12.3185

Complementary

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



33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509



35.5269, 28.2273, 22.2884

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.



33.6390, -17.4866, 18.2345



33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509



33.6390, 12.8155, 19.0254

Square

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



33.6390, 0.4734, -42.8501



33.6390, 35.0362, 3.8935



33.6390, -4.0081, 19.9619



33.6390, -27.4655, -0.3709

Rectangle

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



33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509



33.6390, 27.1923, -20.4225



33.6390, -4.0081, 19.9619



33.6390, -23.4132, 14.9279

Sweetspot

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



33.6390, 0.4734, -42.8501



69.4318, -9.2347, -13.2896



52.6616, -42.0656, 25.1243



32.0350, -4.5103, -7.4571



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382

Same Dimension

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



33.6390, 0.4734, -42.8501



44.4987, 1.9298, -59.7854



17.6857, 40.6003, -109.3361



28.2755, -2.2676, -0.2687



29.5582, 0.4394, -37.8939



5.5717, -1.4495, -3.8351

Inverse Universe

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



30.0236, 53.9140, -2.8894



40.2591, 72.6572, -2.7618



55.3871, -9.8480, 33.8945



27.5906, 1.5737, 0.4651



26.3686, 47.6845, -2.5535



4.2314, 7.8631, -2.0462

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

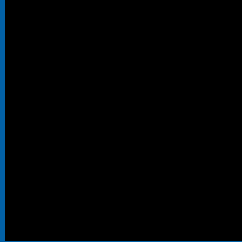
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509.

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

33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509

Protanopia

33.6415, 6.7860, -38.5767

Deuteranopia

33.8024, 2.4266, -42.4074



Tritanopia

33.5753, -16.3520, -6.6669

Trichromacy



Original Color

33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509

Protanomaly

33.3484, 3.3449, -40.9970

Deuteranomaly

33.5832, 1.6895, -42.9681

Tritanomaly

33.4292, -10.8249, -18.3078

Monochromacy



Original Color

33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509

Achromatopsia

26.8834, -1.4344, 1.4606

Achromatomaly

28.4565, -4.6525, -12.6912

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 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, 97, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 97, 166)  
}
```

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, 97, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 97, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 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, 97, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 97, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 97, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 97, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 97, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 97, 166)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 33.6385, 0.4726, -42.8509 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 97, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 97,  
166) }
```

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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