

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.3368, 3.8575,
-47.9736)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.3368, 3.8575,
-47.9736) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.2948, 3.9460,
-48.1038)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2466B4
RGB	36, 102, 180
RGB Percent	14%, 40%, 71%
CMY	0.8588, 0.6000, 0.2941
CMYK	0.80, 0.43, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	213°, 67%, 42%
HSV	213°, 80%, 71%
XYZ	13.7172, 13.1731, 44.9998
YIQ	91.1580, -64.3740, 10.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

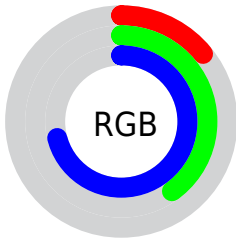
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 81, 180
Decimal	2385588
CIE _{Lab}	43.02, 7.86, -47.21
CIE _{LCh}	43, 47.860, 279.452
Yxy	13.1735, 0.1908, 0.1832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280575668 (0xFF2466B4)
YUV	91.1580, 43.7991, -48.3736
Hunter-Lab	36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038

Details

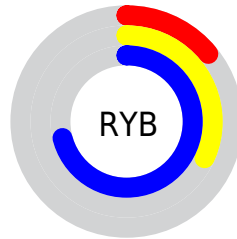
The HunterLab color $36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $0066CC$. A complement of this color would be $46.7635, 14.2011, 26.9466$, and the grayscale version is $32.2648, -1.7216, 1.7530$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $56.0853, 3.9420, -49.2627$, and $20.8822, 8.2897, -43.9960$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $33.3492, 7.6710, -56.0844$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $39.5140, 0.9925, -40.4256$.

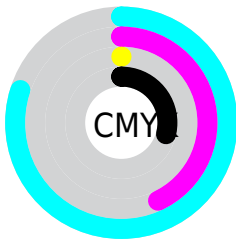
Distribution



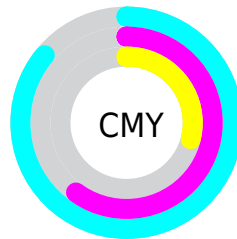
- Red (14%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 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 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.2948, 3.9460,
-48.1038

■ 36.2948, 3.9460,
-48.1038

■ 145.6114, 1.4028,
-53.9951

■ 27.4739, 3.9298,
-47.9151

■ 56.2274, 3.7542,
-49.2574

■ 19.5121, 3.8187,
-48.4115

■ 67.2311, 3.5628,
-49.9714

■ 12.5152, 3.5904,
-50.5453

■ 78.8716, 3.3167,
-50.7023

■ 5.7855, 5.6108,
-67.3896

■ 91.1158, 3.0205,
-51.4241

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 103.9351, 2.6781,
-52.1215

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 117.3050, 2.2926,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-52.7856

0.0000, NaN, NaN

131.2035, 1.8667,
-53.4111

■ 36.2948, 3.9460,
-48.1038

■ 36.2948, 3.9460,
-48.1038

■ 33.3492, 7.6710,
-56.0844

■ 39.5140, 0.9925,
-40.4256

■ 30.6685, 12.0620,
-64.3698

■ 42.9776, -1.2386,
-33.1089

■ 30.6666, 12.0651,
-64.3758

■ 46.6587, -2.8200,
-26.1685

■ 50.5324, -3.8322,
-19.5931

■ 54.5769, -4.3522,
-13.3555

■ 58.7734, -4.4492,
-7.4219

■ 63.1061, -4.1830,
-1.7567

■ 67.5616, -3.6042,
3.6743

■ 72.1285, -2.7555,
8.9025

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.2953, -13.3487, -44.6141



36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038



36.2953, 22.8894, -33.9434

Triad

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



36.2953, 3.9468, -48.1029



36.2953, 28.9826, 17.3301



36.2953, -29.0845, 11.7691

Complementary

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



36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038



46.7635, 14.2011, 26.9466

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.



36.2953, -21.4870, 19.3546



36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038



36.2953, 11.0824, 21.3003

Square

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



36.2953, 3.9468, -48.1029



36.2953, 39.0972, 6.9963



36.2953, -7.4713, 21.7970



36.2953, -30.2515, -3.8836

Rectangle

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



36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038



36.2953, 33.1014, -19.1634



36.2953, -7.4713, 21.7970



36.2953, -27.2808, 15.0819

Sweetspot

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



36.2953, 3.9468, -48.1029



76.6212, -5.9982, -13.4762



58.4859, -41.2515, 19.5369



34.7029, -2.7576, -7.5763



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978

Same Dimension

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



36.2953, 3.9468, -48.1029



42.1383, 14.8570, -83.9375



22.4174, 38.6158, -99.7148



29.7497, -1.9487, -0.6483



25.8748, 9.5447, -52.9455



5.7251, -0.3968, -6.2993

Inverse Universe

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



34.5329, 52.5206, 0.6159



43.5673, 76.1244, 7.0790



64.7360, -18.5332, 38.0360



29.2710, 1.5430, 0.9010



26.8626, 47.6547, 4.5546



4.8874, 8.8974, -0.9312

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 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 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

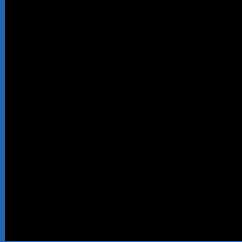
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038.

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

36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038

Protanopia

36.4091, 8.0799, -45.1582

Deuteranopia

36.3714, 2.8026, -47.9279

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038

Protanomaly

36.2504, 6.3291, -46.4411

Deuteranomaly

36.4305, 3.0002, -47.7739

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038

Achromatopsia

32.3445, -1.7258, 1.7573

Achromatomaly

33.0969, -2.5531, -13.2195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 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(36, 102, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 102, 180)  
}
```

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(36, 102, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 102, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 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(36, 102, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 102, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 102, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 102, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 102, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 102,  
180) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.2948, 3.9460, -48.1038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 102, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 102,  
180) }
```

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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