

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(39.0512, -16.2456,  
-34.4106)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(39.0512, -16.2456,  
-34.4106) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(40.7615, -9.2013,  
-31.0853)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0079AB
RGB	0, 121, 171
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 67%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5255, 0.3294
CMYK	1.00, 0.29, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	198°, 100%, 34%
HSV	198°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	14.1880, 16.6150, 40.9872
YIQ	90.5210, -88.1660, -10.1020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

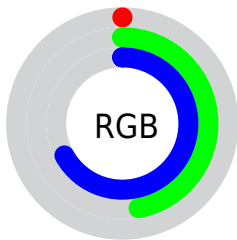
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 71, 171
Decimal	31147
CIELab	47.77, -9.64, -34.46
CIELCh	48, 35.780, 254.371
Yxy	16.6155, 0.1976, 0.2314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278221227 (0xFF0079AB)
YUV	90.5210, 39.6761, -79.3869
Hunter-Lab	40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853

# Details

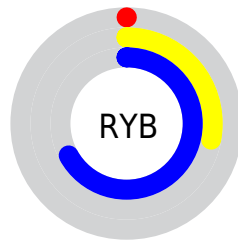
The HunterLab color **40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **33.0786, 38.9039, 21.0623**, and the grayscale version is **32.0529, -1.7103, 1.7415**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.3244, -11.1898, -32.6702**, and **24.6436, -2.1835, -26.0888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.7591, -9.1976, -31.0904**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.4063, -10.8807, -27.9280**.

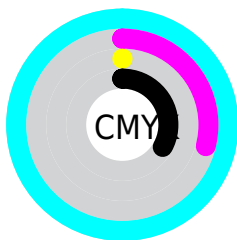
# Distribution



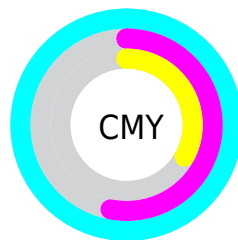
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 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 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.7615, -9.2013,  
-31.0853

40.7615, -9.2013,  
-31.0853

152.6260,  
-19.2865, -35.3186

31.5607, -8.0927,  
-30.4893

61.3707, -11.3963,  
-32.3175

23.1796, -6.9632,  
-30.0176

72.6812, -12.4960,  
-32.8920

15.7089, -5.7909,  
-29.9045

84.6122, -13.6019,  
-33.4217

9.2758, -5.0239,  
-30.8635

97.1327, -14.7164,  
-33.9023

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

110.2164,  
-15.8410, -34.3320

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.8399,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-16.9770, -34.7107

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.9825,  
-18.1253, -35.0392

■ 40.7615, -9.2013,  
-31.0853

■ 40.7615, -9.2013,  
-31.0853

■ 40.7591, -9.1976,  
-31.0904

■ 42.4063, -10.8807,  
-27.9280

■ 44.1789, -12.1221,  
-24.6962

■ 46.1109, -12.8048,  
-21.3511

■ 48.2037, -12.9233,  
-17.9128

■ 50.4540, -12.4945,  
-14.4050

■ 52.8559, -11.5492,  
-10.8511

■ 55.4018, -10.1256,  
-7.2713

■ 58.0836, -8.2652,  
-3.6824

■ 60.8928, -6.0099,  
-0.0975

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.7622, -19.7413, -20.1444



40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853



40.7622, 4.7444, -31.3368

# Triad

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



40.7622, -9.2008, -31.0845



40.7622, 27.4212, 8.0937



40.7622, -19.3954, 16.6422

# Complementary

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



40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853



33.0786, 38.9039, 21.0623

# 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.



40.7622, -8.6656, 20.0843



40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853



40.7622, 18.9796, 16.4056

# Square

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



40.7622, -9.2008, -31.0845



40.7622, 27.2266, -5.3270



40.7622, 5.3568, 20.0156



40.7622, -25.0606, 8.5510



# Rectangle

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



40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853



40.7622, 14.2166, -25.1914



40.7622, 5.3568, 20.0156



40.7622, -16.3302, 18.2378

# Sweetspot

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



40.7622, -9.2008, -31.0845



73.9501, -13.6709, -9.9943



54.1697, -45.0173, 29.4741



34.2542, -6.8527, -5.6469



93.2148, -4.9737, 5.0645



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912



# Same Dimension

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



40.7622, -9.2008, -31.0845



54.1940, -11.7826, -42.3025



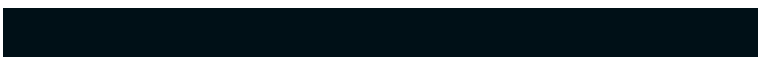
20.6599, 33.0946, -97.2593



29.4456, -2.8181, 0.0682



35.5216, -8.1832, -26.7339



6.6283, -2.3627, -3.1845



# Inverse Universe

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



31.6847, 58.6123, -13.3001



42.3547, 78.2787, -17.1650



50.6917, 0.4277, 31.2424



28.4737, 1.8002, 0.0414



27.5260, 50.9537, -11.7830



4.6872, 8.8403, -3.2767



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 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 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

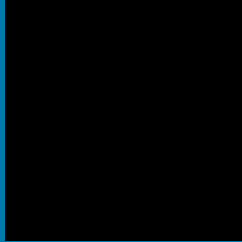
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

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 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853.



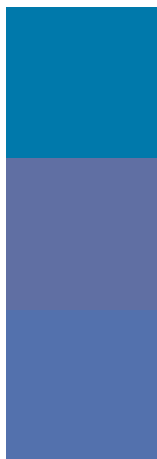
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853.



# 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

40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853

### Protanopia

40.6202, 4.1425, -25.4737

### Deuteranopia

40.8245, 2.9541, -32.2099



## Tritanopia

40.8301, -19.7170, -8.4707

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853

## Protanomaly

40.0084, -3.3673, -28.8689

## Deuteranomaly

40.2818, -3.3150, -32.6837

## Tritanomaly

40.6859, -16.1272, -16.0399

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853

## Achromatopsia

32.3445, -1.7258, 1.7573

## Achromatomaly

34.2904, -8.5440, -9.7440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 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, 121, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 121, 171)  
}
```

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, 121, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 121, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 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, 121, 171) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 121, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 121, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 121, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 121, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 121,  
171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.7615, -9.2013, -31.0853 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 121, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 121,  
171) }
```

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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