

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.1396, -4.5385,  
-36.2554)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(40.1396, -4.5385,  
-36.2554) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(40.1852, -4.7484,  
-35.9231)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F75B0
RGB	31, 117, 176
RGB Percent	12%, 46%, 69%
CMY	0.8784, 0.5412, 0.3098
CMYK	0.82, 0.34, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	204°, 70%, 41%
HSV	204°, 82%, 69%
XYZ	14.7629, 16.1485, 43.4133
YIQ	98.0120, -70.1950, 0.1170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

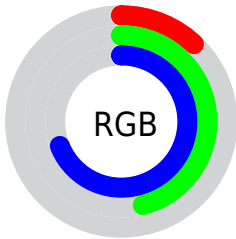
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 85, 176
Decimal	2061744
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.17, -3.51, -38.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 38.451, 264.765
Yxy	16.1490, 0.1986, 0.2173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280251824 (0xFF1F75B0)
YUV	98.0120, 38.4481, -58.7695
Hunter-Lab	40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231

# Details

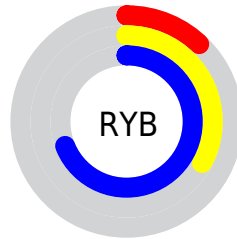
The HunterLab color **40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **40.7968, 24.0295, 23.6741**, and the grayscale version is **34.8342, -1.8587, 1.8926**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.7548, -6.4012, -37.1785**, and **23.8460, 0.9616, -31.8813** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.8690, -2.3195, -41.0151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.7016, -6.5377, -30.8330**.

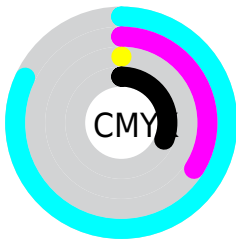
# Distribution



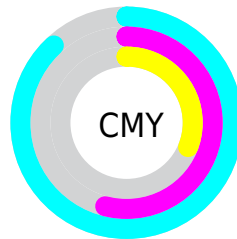
- Red (12%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 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 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.1852, -4.7484,  
-35.9231

40.1852, -4.7484,  
-35.9231

151.7299,  
-12.1859, -40.8249

31.0317, -4.0383,  
-35.3597

60.7097, -6.2369,  
-37.2220

22.7027, -3.3503,  
-35.0164

71.9818, -7.0172,  
-37.8629

15.2904, -2.6798,  
-35.2338

83.8763, -7.8213,  
-38.4704

8.9090, -2.1917,  
-37.1429

96.3622, -8.6488,  
-39.0360

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

109.4126, -9.4994,  
-39.5555

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.0041,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-10.3727, -40.0269

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.1161,  
-11.2684, -40.4500

■ 40.1852, -4.7484,  
-35.9231

■ 40.1852, -4.7484,  
-35.9231

■ 37.8690, -2.3195,  
-41.0151

■ 42.7016, -6.5377,  
-30.8330

■ 36.2106, -0.1464,  
-44.9441

■ 45.4097, -7.6978,  
-25.7834

■ 48.2991, -8.2633,  
-20.8047

■ 51.3567, -8.2831,  
-15.9190

■ 54.5695, -7.8106,  
-11.1391

■ 57.9248, -6.8989,  
-6.4706

■ 61.4107, -5.5980,  
-1.9133

■ 65.0165, -3.9531,  
2.5367

■ 68.7324, -2.0045,  
6.8856

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.1859, -17.4898, -27.3496



40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231



40.1859, 10.6833, -31.6156

# Triad

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



40.1859, -4.7479, -35.9222



40.1859, 27.5886, 12.0792



40.1859, -23.1223, 15.0300

# Complementary

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



40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231



40.7968, 24.0295, 23.6741

# 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.



40.1859, -13.5444, 19.9937



40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231



40.1859, 15.9124, 18.7807

# Square

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



40.1859, -4.7479, -35.9222



40.1859, 30.8523, -0.4011



40.1859, 0.5230, 21.0572



40.1859, -27.0549, 4.6144



# Rectangle

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



40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231



40.1859, 20.2840, -22.6198



40.1859, 0.5230, 21.0572



40.1859, -20.5312, 17.2145

# Sweetspot

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



40.1859, -4.7479, -35.9222



76.6068, -9.7251, -10.6214



56.6250, -42.6846, 24.2468



34.9413, -4.7255, -5.9465



94.3401, -5.0338, 5.1257



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444



# Same Dimension

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



40.1859, -4.7479, -35.9222



48.5835, 0.1932, -60.9717



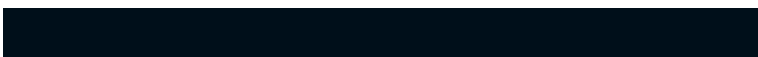
23.1134, 31.8379, -90.5644



30.0664, -2.4685, -0.2626



31.2052, -0.4466, -38.0397



6.4615, -1.5425, -4.7464



# Inverse Universe

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



33.9047, 54.4171, -7.5865



43.1249, 77.7468, -4.6263



59.1564, -10.0288, 34.9761



29.3036, 1.7184, 0.4363



27.4284, 49.7093, -3.4963



4.9792, 9.2268, -2.2067



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 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 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

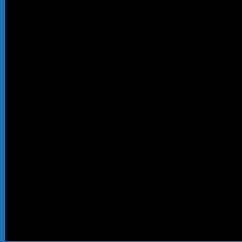
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231.



# 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

40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231

### Protanopia

39.9694, 5.2888, -30.9590

### Deuteranopia

39.9988, 3.3869, -36.9496



## Tritanopia

40.1357, -19.3534, -8.3877

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231

## Protanomaly

39.7896, 0.7767, -33.6260

## Deuteranomaly

39.8549, 0.0591, -37.3192

## Tritanomaly

39.8946, -14.3336, -17.9253

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231

## Achromatopsia

34.9484, -1.8648, 1.8988

## Achromatomaly

36.1460, -5.7663, -10.2051

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 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(31, 117, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 117, 176)  
}
```

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(31, 117, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 117, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 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(31, 117, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 117, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 117, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 117, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 117, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 117,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.1852, -4.7484, -35.9231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 117, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 117,  
176) }
```

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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