

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.8592, -6.7761,  
-36.4428)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(40.8592, -6.7761,  
-36.4428) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(40.8505, -6.5861,  
-36.8421)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0078B3
RGB	0, 120, 179
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 70%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5294, 0.2980
CMYK	1.00, 0.33, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	200°, 100%, 35%
HSV	200°, 100%, 70%
XYZ	14.8532, 16.6876, 45.0861
YIQ	90.8460, -90.4590, -7.0910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

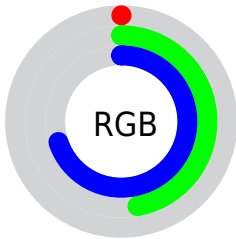
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 72, 179
Decimal	30899
CIELab	47.86, -5.96, -38.96
CIELCh	48, 39.412, 261.305
Yxy	16.6882, 0.1938, 0.2178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220979 (0xFF0078B3)
YUV	90.8460, 43.4599, -79.6719
Hunter-Lab	40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421

# Details

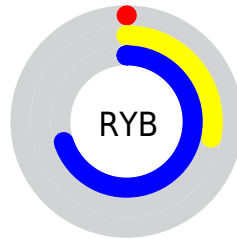
The HunterLab color **40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **35.6585, 38.4974, 22.6449**, and the grayscale version is **32.1602, -1.7160, 1.7473**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.4642, -8.3529, -38.0892**, and **24.7812, 0.4508, -31.9475** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.8476, -6.5813, -36.8488**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.7544, -8.7159, -32.9502**.

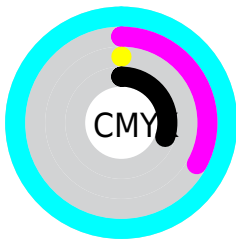
# Distribution



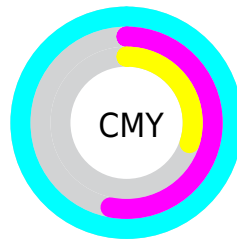
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 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 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.8505, -6.5861,  
-36.8421

40.8505, -6.5861,  
-36.8421

152.7642,  
-15.0819, -41.8271

31.6424, -5.7179,  
-36.2779

61.4726, -8.3558,  
-38.1506

23.2534, -4.8553,  
-35.9360

72.7891, -9.2636,  
-38.7992

15.7737, -3.9876,  
-36.1515

84.7257, -10.1883,  
-39.4159

9.3310, -3.2808,  
-37.9218

97.2516, -11.1307,  
-39.9917

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

110.3403,  
-12.0910, -40.5221

0.0000, NaN, -NF

123.9687,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-13.0697, -41.0050

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.1161,  
-14.0666, -41.4399

■ 40.8505, -6.5861,  
-36.8421

■ 40.8505, -6.5861,  
-36.8421

■ 40.8476, -6.5813,  
-36.8488

■ 42.7544, -8.7159,  
-32.9502

■ 44.8063, -10.3549,  
-29.0062

■ 47.0361, -11.3853,  
-24.9750

■ 49.4425, -11.8078,  
-20.8829

■ 52.0199, -11.6468,  
-16.7581

■ 54.7596, -10.9406,  
-12.6256

■ 57.6521, -9.7341,  
-8.5053

■ 60.6875, -8.0745,  
-4.4122

■ 63.8557, -6.0079,  
-0.3565

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.8512, -19.1764, -26.6274



40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421



40.8512, 9.2064, -33.9349

# Triad

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



40.8512, -6.5855, -36.8412



40.8512, 29.4162, 11.2325



40.8512, -22.9163, 16.2613

# Complementary

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



40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421



35.6585, 38.4974, 22.6449

# 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.



40.8512, -12.4449, 20.7865



40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421



40.8512, 18.1442, 18.7261

# Square

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



40.8512, -6.5855, -36.8412



40.8512, 31.6056, -2.2932



40.8512, 2.4165, 21.4801



40.8512, -27.6402, 6.2772



# Rectangle

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



40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421



40.8512, 19.3828, -25.2815



40.8512, 2.4165, 21.4801



40.8512, -20.0327, 18.2892

# Sweetspot

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



40.8512, -6.5855, -36.8412



76.9455, -13.1274, -11.6715



57.0379, -47.0783, 30.3383



35.4489, -6.5257, -6.5742



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.



40.8512, -6.5855, -36.8412



54.2729, -8.1963, -50.1429



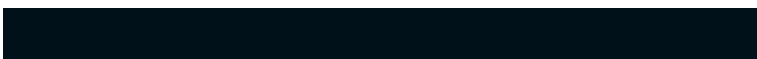
20.8183, 37.9638, -107.9681



30.2489, -2.7656, -0.0423



34.5156, -5.8088, -30.6019



6.9005, -2.1733, -3.9334



# Inverse Universe

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



33.0766, 60.7387, -10.4073



44.2146, 81.1130, -13.2447



54.9548, -2.3035, 33.8215



29.3226, 1.8200, 0.1667



27.8259, 51.1402, -9.0547



5.0383, 9.4374, -3.0160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 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 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

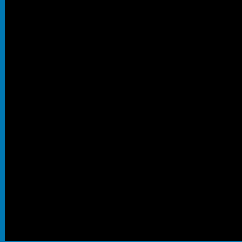
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421.



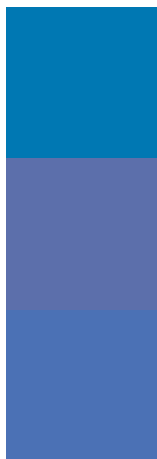
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421.



# 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

40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421

### Protanopia

40.7240, 5.2137, -30.9077

### Deuteranopia

40.7950, 3.6373, -38.3340



## Tritanopia

40.8301, -19.7170, -8.4707

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421

## Protanomaly

40.0255, -1.0943, -34.6736

## Deuteranomaly

40.5147, -1.7185, -38.2555

## Tritanomaly

40.8040, -15.4407, -17.6695

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421

## Achromatopsia

32.3445, -1.7258, 1.7573

## Achromatomaly

34.3982, -7.9338, -11.2420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 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, 120, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 120, 179)  
}
```

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, 120, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 120, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 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, 120, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 120, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 120, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 120, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 120,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.8505, -6.5861, -36.8421 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 120, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 120,  
179) }
```

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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