

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.1373, 15.0756,
-23.9148)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.1373, 15.0756,
-23.9148) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.1292, 15.1570,
-23.6629)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	250B42
RGB	37, 11, 66
RGB Percent	15%, 4%, 26%
CMY	0.8549, 0.9569, 0.7412
CMYK	0.44, 0.83, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	268°, 71%, 15%
HSV	268°, 83%, 26%
XYZ	1.8660, 1.0260, 5.2540
YIQ	25.0440, -2.1590, 22.6170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

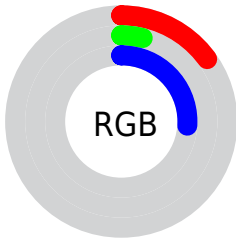
Format	Color
RYB	37, 11, 66
Decimal	2427714
CIELab	9.21, 26.24, -29.35
CIELCh	9, 39.369, 311.791
Yxy	1.0260, 0.2291, 0.1260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280617794 (0xFF250B42)
YUV	25.0440, 20.1913, 10.4854
Hunter-Lab	10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629




Details

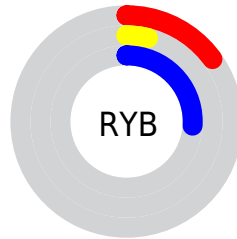
The HunterLab color **10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **20.9086, -11.9718, 11.7764**, and the grayscale version is **9.8143, -0.5237, 0.5332**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.2930, 17.7909, -24.3054**, and **2.8220, 4.9084, -14.1230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.0602, 17.1477, -27.8465**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.2869, 13.2559, -19.8885**.

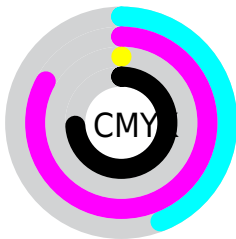
Distribution







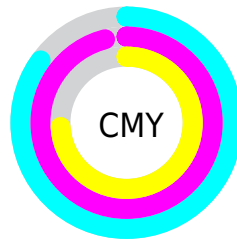
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (4%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (4%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (44%)
-  Magenta (83%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (96%)
-  Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629 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 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629	■ 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629
■ 98.9757, 22.7607, -27.3313	0.0000, INF, -NF
■ 24.3285, 17.7190, -23.9413	0.0000, NaN, -NF
■ 32.8321, 18.7772, -24.4903	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 42.1453, 19.7003, -25.0651	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 52.2031, 20.5039, -25.6171	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 62.9538, 21.2015, -26.1258	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 74.3555, 21.8042,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-26.5826

■ 86.3728, 22.3214,
-26.9846

■ 10.1292, 15.1570,
-23.6629

■ 10.1292, 15.1570,
-23.6629

■ 9.0602, 17.1477,
-27.8465

■ 11.2869, 13.2559,
-19.8885

■ 8.2933, 18.9454,
-31.4066

■ 12.6076, 11.2251,
-16.2739

■ 14.0634, 9.1623,
-12.9037

■ 15.6310, 7.1183,
-9.7943

■ 17.2920, 5.1146,
-6.9279

■ 19.0321, 3.1572,
-4.2742

■ 20.8400, 1.2444,
-1.8007

■ 22.7069, -0.6289,
0.5226

■ 24.6261, -2.4685,
2.7217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.1294, 3.5662, -36.8315



10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629



10.1294, 24.0144, -6.7221

Triad

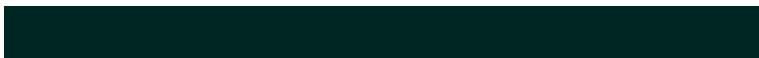
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



10.1294, 15.1571, -23.6625



10.1294, 5.9826, 7.0906



10.1294, -17.2340, -3.7939

Complementary

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



10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629



20.9086, -11.9718, 11.7764

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.



10.1294, -16.7433, 5.6292



10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629



10.1294, -4.1161, 7.0906

Square

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



10.1294, 15.1571, -23.6625



10.1294, 17.4895, 7.0906



10.1294, -11.9418, 7.0906



10.1294, -13.2825, -19.8803

Rectangle

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



10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629



10.1294, 25.7107, 1.0913



10.1294, -11.9418, 7.0906



10.1294, -17.5831, -0.0200

Sweetspot

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



10.1294, 15.1571, -23.6625



24.4408, 4.8666, -6.5725



14.1586, -0.9315, -12.8757



12.2764, 2.6591, -3.5901



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



10.1294, 15.1571, -23.6625



10.7442, 24.7586, -42.3499



13.1465, 20.8265, -14.7802



11.5259, 0.1794, -0.3530



11.9901, 27.7158, -47.9291



29.1082, 68.4118, -125.0889

Inverse Universe

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



12.4531, 17.6169, -1.5754



14.8554, 26.7529, -0.5760



20.0123, -15.6468, 11.1195



11.6106, 0.3931, 0.3340



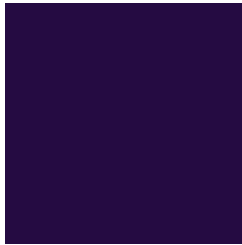
16.6605, 29.9710, -0.3924



41.5052, 74.2484, 2.2506

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629.

-23.6629.

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

10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629

Protanopia

10.3411, 0.9894, -15.0614

Deuteranopia

10.2172, -1.3048, -9.9539



Tritanopia

10.5804, -0.0828, 0.0044

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629

Protanomaly

9.7373, 5.8699, -19.9274

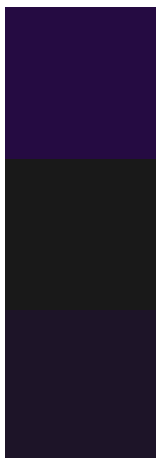
Deuteranomaly

9.6707, 4.1640, -16.1278

Tritanomaly

9.9740, 4.9369, -6.7889

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

9.5641, 4.5365, -6.4720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629 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(37, 11, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 11, 66)  
}
```

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(37, 11, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 11, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629 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(37, 11, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 11, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 11, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 11, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 11, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 11, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.1292, 15.1570, -23.6629 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 11, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 11,  
66) }
```

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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