

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.4101, -0.5755,
-12.4871)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.4101, -0.5755,
-12.4871) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(11.3066, -0.3869,
-12.6588)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	021F38
RGB	2, 31, 56
RGB Percent	1%, 12%, 22%
CMY	0.9921, 0.8784, 0.7804
CMYK	0.96, 0.45, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	208°, 93%, 11%
HSV	208°, 96%, 22%
XYZ	1.2288, 1.2784, 3.9234
YIQ	25.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

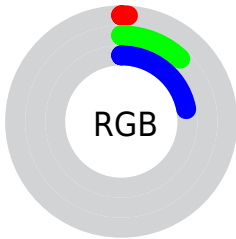
Format	Color
R _Y B	2, 21, 56
Decimal	139064
CIE Lab	11.12, 0.44, -19.29
CIE LCh	11, 19.299, 271.305
Yxy	1.2784, 0.1911, 0.1988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278329144 (0xFF021F38)
YUV	25.1790, 15.1948, -20.3280
Hunter-Lab	11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588

Details

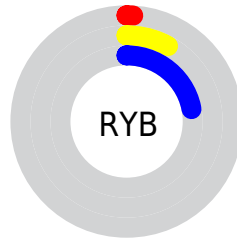
The HunterLab color **11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **12.7637, 6.1069, 7.7047**, and the grayscale version is **9.8751, -0.5269, 0.5365**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.7560, -0.9597, -13.6851**, and **1.4804, 4.0155, -10.5186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.0353, -0.2258, -13.3057**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.0644, -0.8512, -10.9677**.

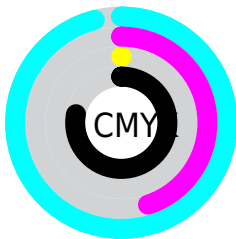
Distribution



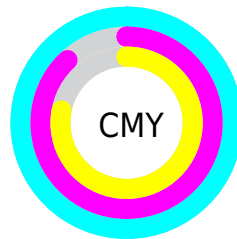
- Red (1%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588 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 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.3066, -0.3869,
-12.6588

■ 11.3066, -0.3869,
-12.6588

■ 101.4567, -4.9688,
-15.1014

■ 3.5272, 0.3547,
-24.1471

■ 25.8925, -1.0971,
-13.5501

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 34.5572, -1.5311,
-13.9656

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 44.0177, -2.0101,
-14.3169

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.2120, -2.5301,
-14.6002

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.0906, -3.0883,
-14.8170

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.6128, -3.6820,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-14.9705

■ 88.7446, -4.3095,
-15.0641

■ 11.3066, -0.3869,
-12.6588

■ 11.3066, -0.3869,
-12.6588

■ 11.0353, -0.2258,
-13.3057

■ 12.0644, -0.8512,
-10.9677

■ 12.8283, -1.3092,
-9.4102

■ 13.6327, -1.6404,
-7.8999

■ 14.4788, -1.8402,
-6.4313

■ 15.3631, -1.9209,
-5.0059

■ 16.2826, -1.8943,
-3.6235

■ 17.2344, -1.7718,
-2.2825

■ 18.2159, -1.5639,
-0.9805

■ 19.2247, -1.2798,
0.2851

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.3068, -4.8131, -10.5270



11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588



11.3068, 4.7675, -10.1478

Triad

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



11.3068, -0.3867, -12.6585



11.3068, 8.7111, 4.5597



11.3068, -7.8326, 4.2806

Complementary

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



11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588



12.7637, 6.1069, 7.7047

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.



11.3068, -5.1286, 6.9285



11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588



11.3068, 4.3282, 7.0897

Square

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



11.3068, -0.3867, -12.6585



11.3068, 10.5466, 0.8194



11.3068, -0.8195, 7.9147



11.3068, -8.7440, 0.4077

Rectangle

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



11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588



11.3068, 7.8065, -6.6168



11.3068, -0.8195, 7.9147



11.3068, -7.1134, 5.3067

Sweetspot

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



11.3068, -0.3867, -12.6585



22.1505, -2.4096, -3.7106



17.0799, -12.8643, 6.8452



11.7572, -1.3038, -2.1324



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



11.3068, -0.3867, -12.6585



14.1139, 0.3861, -18.4746



6.3287, 11.2042, -30.9549



10.3266, -0.7270, 0.0248



17.2941, 1.0490, -23.8807



42.4648, 6.7165, -67.5764

Inverse Universe

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



9.9154, 16.8514, -1.3467



12.6693, 22.8904, -1.0676



18.4900, -4.0843, 11.1376



10.1555, 0.2985, 0.2970



15.7775, 28.4410, -0.8239



40.5082, 72.5868, 1.2509

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588 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

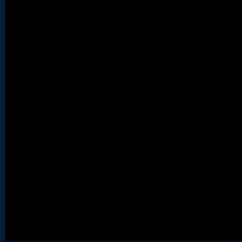
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588.

-12.6588.

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

11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588

Protanopia

11.5881, 1.6316, -11.3241

Deuteranopia

11.2063, -0.8221, -12.2323



Tritanopia

11.2758, -5.6362, -1.9268

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588

Protanomaly

11.3576, 0.8673, -11.8547

Deuteranomaly

11.2350, -0.7216, -12.1639

Tritanomaly

11.2631, -3.9825, -5.1605

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

10.1509, -1.2075, -3.5150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588 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(2, 31, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 31, 56)  
}
```

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(2, 31, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 31, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588 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(2, 31, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 31, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 31, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 31, 56); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 31, 56); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 31, 56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.3066, -0.3869, -12.6588 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 31, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 31,  
56) }
```

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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