

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.9628, -7.1623,
-43.6172)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.9628, -7.1623,
-43.6172) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.4149, 5.0849,
-30.2442)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00295D
RGB	0, 41, 93
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8392, 0.6353
CMYK	1.00, 0.56, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	214°, 100%, 18%
HSV	214°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	2.7687, 2.3762, 10.6687
YIQ	34.6690, -41.1280, 7.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

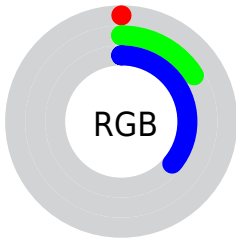
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 93
Decimal	10589
CIELab	17.35, 10.10, -34.70
CIELCh	17, 36.144, 286.226
Yxy	2.3763, 0.1751, 0.1503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200669 (0xFF00295D)
YUV	34.6690, 28.7572, -30.4047
Hunter-Lab	15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442

Details

The HunterLab color **15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **21.8722, 8.5897, 13.6273**, and the grayscale version is **12.7813, -0.6820, 0.6944**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.2938, 5.3664, -30.6137**, and **5.3300, 8.6416, -25.3169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.4139, 5.0870, -30.2475**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.7931, 3.3204, -26.1571**.

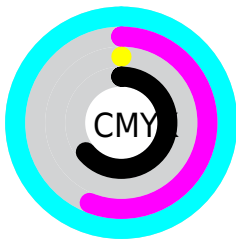
Distribution



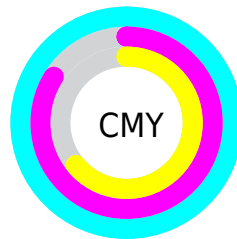
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442 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 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.4149, 5.0849,
-30.2442

■ 15.4149, 5.0849,
-30.2442

■ 109.6526, 4.9476,
-34.6483

■ 9.0201, 4.6515,
-31.3705

■ 31.1895, 5.6170,
-30.7730

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 40.3578, 5.7265,
-31.3647

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.2815, 5.7536,
-31.9904

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.9070, 5.7089,
-32.6044

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.1906, 5.6003,
-33.1852

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.0960, 5.4341,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-33.7222

■ 96.5922, 5.2152,
-34.2105

■ 15.4149, 5.0849,
-30.2442

■ 15.4149, 5.0849,
-30.2442

■ 15.4139, 5.0870,
-30.2475

■ 16.7931, 3.3204,
-26.1571

■ 18.2420, 1.7196,
-22.3882

■ 19.8063, 0.4478,
-18.7881

■ 21.4738, -0.5213,
-15.3704

■ 23.2328, -1.2213,
-12.1339

■ 25.0730, -1.6859,
-9.0684

■ 26.9856, -1.9466,
-6.1588

■ 28.9629, -2.0313,
-3.3886

■ 30.9985, -1.9640,
-0.7409

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.4151, -5.2449, -30.7805



15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442



15.4151, 16.1645, -18.6085

Triad

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



15.4151, 5.0855, -30.2438



15.4151, 15.3365, 9.7649



15.4151, -15.6856, 4.6719

Complementary

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



15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442



21.8722, 8.5897, 13.6273

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.



15.4151, -12.6385, 9.4709



15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442



15.4151, 4.1606, 10.7906

Square

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



15.4151, 5.0855, -30.2438



15.4151, 23.0599, 5.2158



15.4151, -5.9576, 10.7906



15.4151, -15.5604, -5.3798

Rectangle

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



15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442



15.4151, 21.7034, -8.8054



15.4151, -5.9576, 10.7906



15.4151, -15.0415, 6.6493

Sweetspot

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



15.4151, 5.0855, -30.2438



35.0682, -2.5253, -8.3974



28.4063, -21.3370, 10.5560



17.2055, -1.2260, -4.7306



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



15.4151, 5.0855, -30.2438



19.7060, 7.6030, -41.0436



9.0584, 24.2323, -61.7771



15.5768, -0.9708, -0.2177



18.0543, 6.6289, -36.8763



40.1654, 19.9827, -93.3402

Inverse Universe

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



15.7716, 28.0216, 2.3226



20.5860, 36.4952, 3.6818



31.4970, -9.9398, 19.2339



15.3714, 0.5996, 0.5426



18.7317, 33.2326, 3.1581



43.6358, 77.0432, 10.2464

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

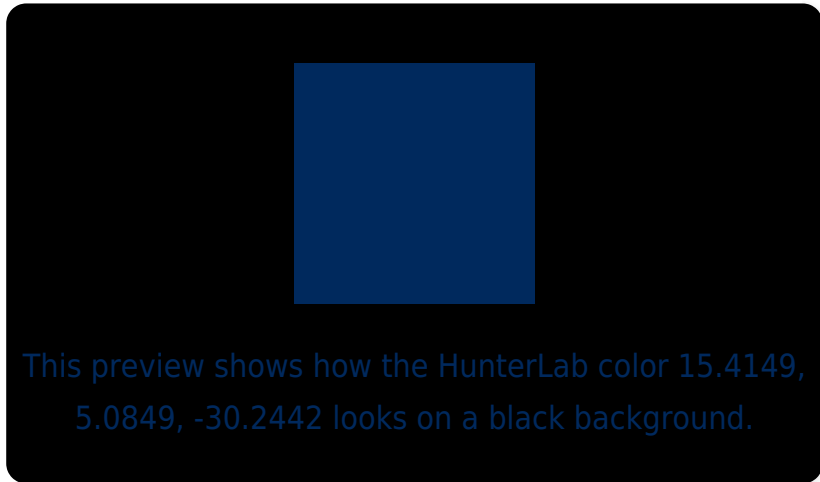
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

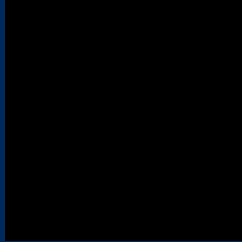
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442.

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

15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442

Protanopia

15.4182, 3.4796, -26.7827

Deuteranopia

15.5325, -1.0038, -17.2474



Tritanopia

15.3392, -7.5906, -2.7868

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442

Protanomaly

15.4729, 3.7638, -27.4648

Deuteranomaly

15.5753, 0.9591, -21.5381

Tritanomaly

15.0669, -3.5998, -11.0614

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442

Achromatopsia

12.9643, -0.6917, 0.7044

Achromatomaly

13.3388, -0.5097, -8.4198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442 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, 41, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 41, 93)  
}
```

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, 41, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 41, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442 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, 41, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 41, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 41, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 41, 93); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 93); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.4149, 5.0849, -30.2442 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 41, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 41,  
93) }
```

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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