

Converting Colors

HunterLab(13.5072, -1.3425,
-32.5248)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(13.5072, -1.3425,
-32.5248) contains.

HunterLab(15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(15.1343, 3.6426,
-26.7799)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002958
RGB	0, 41, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8392, 0.6549
CMYK	1.00, 0.53, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	212°, 100%, 17%
HSV	212°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	2.5544, 2.2905, 9.5400
YIQ	34.0990, -39.5230, 5.9250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

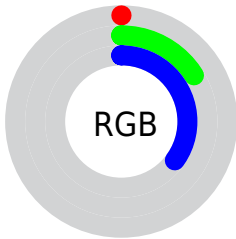
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 88
Decimal	10584
CIELab	16.94, 7.77, -32.03
CIELCh	17, 32.961, 283.640
Yxy	2.2905, 0.1776, 0.1592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200664 (0xFF002958)
YUV	34.0990, 26.5732, -29.9048
Hunter-Lab	15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799

Details

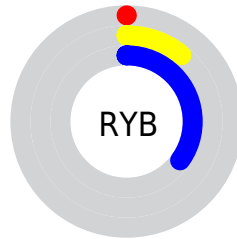
The HunterLab color **15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **20.2691, 8.9261, 12.6454**, and the grayscale version is **12.6073, -0.6727, 0.6850**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.8987, 3.4952, -27.0374**, and **4.8197, 8.2495, -23.8324** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1334, 3.6444, -26.7827**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4076, 2.1512, -23.2146**.

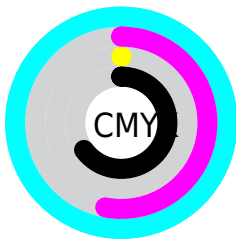
Distribution



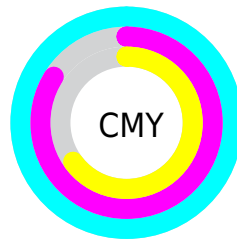
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 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 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1343, 3.6426,
-26.7799

■ 15.1343, 3.6426,
-26.7799

■ 109.1117, 2.4378,
-31.0612

■ 8.7675, 3.4449,
-27.6312

■ 30.8342, 3.8825,
-27.4894

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 39.9705, 3.8620,
-28.0796

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.8647, 3.7672,
-28.6782

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.4626, 3.6076,
-29.2502

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.7202, 3.3899,
-29.7796

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6010, 3.1197,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-30.2594

■ 96.0738, 2.8011,
-30.6867

■ 15.1343, 3.6426,
-26.7799

■ 15.1343, 3.6426,
-26.7799

■ 15.1334, 3.6444,
-26.7827

■ 16.4076, 2.1512,
-23.2146

■ 17.7344, 0.7856,
-19.9250

■ 19.1615, -0.2857,
-16.7655

■ 20.6798, -1.0835,
-13.7464

■ 22.2799, -1.6364,
-10.8692

■ 23.9531, -1.9734,
-8.1278

■ 25.6919, -2.1219,
-5.5124

■ 27.4897, -2.1066,
-3.0108

■ 29.3409, -1.9487,
-0.6109

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1345, -5.5228, -26.2706



15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799



15.1345, 13.6136, -17.3788

Triad

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



15.1345, 3.6431, -26.7795



15.1345, 14.4271, 8.8231



15.1345, -14.4274, 4.8745

Complementary

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



15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799



20.2691, 8.9261, 12.6454

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.



15.1345, -11.2769, 9.1262



15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799



15.1345, 4.5647, 10.5942

Square

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



15.1345, 3.6431, -26.7795



15.1345, 20.7822, 4.3110



15.1345, -4.7982, 10.5942



15.1345, -14.5597, -3.7611

Rectangle

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



15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799



15.1345, 18.7761, -8.8416



15.1345, -4.7982, 10.5942



15.1345, -13.7284, 6.5973

Sweetspot

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



15.1345, 3.6431, -26.7795



33.7398, -2.7965, -7.6286



26.8035, -20.2568, 10.2275



16.6685, -1.3894, -4.3023



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



15.1345, 3.6431, -26.7795



19.5454, 5.7435, -36.8287



8.5072, 22.8460, -58.7037



14.8219, -0.9625, -0.1613



18.2642, 5.1289, -33.9004



41.2004, 16.4443, -86.9955

Inverse Universe

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



14.9499, 26.6702, 1.3590



19.7210, 35.0977, 2.4734



29.8563, -8.9498, 18.2402



14.6067, 0.5638, 0.4823



18.3341, 32.6487, 2.1490



43.2488, 76.6323, 8.0439

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

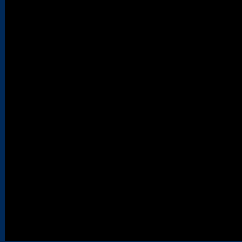
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799.

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

15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799

Protanopia

15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799

Deuteranopia

15.2419, -0.8482, -17.2201



Tritanopia

15.3108, -7.7593, -2.3869

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799

Protanomaly

15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799

Deuteranomaly

15.1886, 0.5892, -20.2564

Tritanomaly

14.9898, -4.0378, -10.0195

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

13.2667, -0.9047, -7.4382

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 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, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 41, 88)  
}
```

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, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 41, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 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, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 41, 88) }
```

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, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 41, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1343, 3.6426, -26.7799 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, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 41,  
88) }
```

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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