

Converting Colors

HunterLab(14.2662, -6.3712,
-34.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(14.2662, -6.3712,
-34.2940) contains.

HunterLab(16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461)	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(16.8028, 2.3829,
-26.1461)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002F5D
RGB	0, 47, 93
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8157, 0.6353
CMYK	1.00, 0.49, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	210°, 100%, 18%
HSV	210°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	2.9923, 2.8233, 10.7432
YIQ	38.1910, -42.7780, 4.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 93
Decimal	12125
CIELab	19.32, 5.63, -31.52
CIELCh	19, 32.016, 280.128
Yxy	2.8234, 0.1807, 0.1705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202205 (0xFF002F5D)
YUV	38.1910, 27.0208, -33.4935
Hunter-Lab	16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461

Details

The HunterLab color **16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **20.6925, 11.1601, 12.9453**, and the grayscale version is **13.9100, -0.7422, 0.7558**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.8508, 2.5051, -27.3351**, and **4.9865, 10.4176, -28.7213** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8019, 2.3847, -26.1487**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0855, 0.9457, -22.7893**.

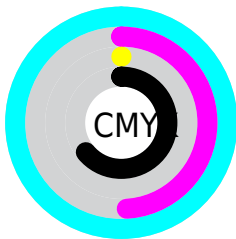
Distribution



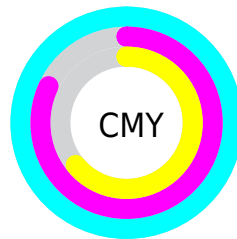
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461 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 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.8028, 2.3829,
-26.1461

■ 16.8028, 2.3829,
-26.1461

■ 112.2938, 0.0214,
-30.4618

■ 10.1993, 2.2734,
-26.4748

■ 32.9355, 2.2929,
-27.0150

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.2577, 2.1302,
-27.6090

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.3238, 1.9040,
-28.1961

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.0823, 1.6215,
-28.7491

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.4912, 1.2880,
-29.2559

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5155, 0.9080,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-29.7111

■ 99.1250, 0.4849,
-30.1130

■ 16.8028, 2.3829,
-26.1461

■ 16.8028, 2.3829,
-26.1461

■ 16.8019, 2.3847,
-26.1487

■ 18.0855, 0.9457,
-22.7893

■ 19.4235, -0.3497,
-19.6489

■ 20.8620, -1.3395,
-16.6002

■ 22.3928, -2.0437,
-13.6572

■ 24.0076, -2.4892,
-10.8258

■ 25.6982, -2.7040,
-8.1052

■ 27.4575, -2.7156,
-5.4904

■ 29.2790, -2.5486,
-2.9739

■ 31.1571, -2.2253,
-0.5469

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.8030, -6.5841, -24.4399



16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461



16.8030, 12.3351, -18.1285

Triad

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



16.8030, 2.3834, -26.1457



16.8030, 15.1827, 8.6340



16.8030, -14.6864, 5.7526

Complementary

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



16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461



20.6925, 11.1601, 12.9453

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.



16.8030, -10.9883, 9.5826



16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461



16.8030, 5.6631, 10.9715

Square

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



16.8030, 2.3834, -26.1457



16.8030, 20.7241, 3.6535



16.8030, -3.9445, 11.3187



16.8030, -15.1894, -2.3804

Rectangle

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



16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461



16.8030, 17.7138, -10.0319



16.8030, -3.9445, 11.3187



16.8030, -13.8215, 7.3991

Sweetspot

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



16.8030, 2.3834, -26.1457



35.7041, -3.5612, -7.4901



28.3159, -21.8962, 11.8761



17.5521, -1.7904, -4.2246



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.



16.8030, 2.3834, -26.1457



21.5490, 3.9272, -35.4121



9.0785, 23.2949, -61.6311



15.6466, -1.0859, -0.1330



19.7222, 3.3288, -31.8370



44.1789, 11.5968, -80.2540

Inverse Universe

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



15.9141, 28.5402, 0.2863



20.7716, 37.1715, 1.0233



31.4429, -7.9407, 19.2355



15.3786, 0.6381, 0.4407



18.9007, 33.8483, 0.7386



44.0256, 78.4665, 4.6403

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

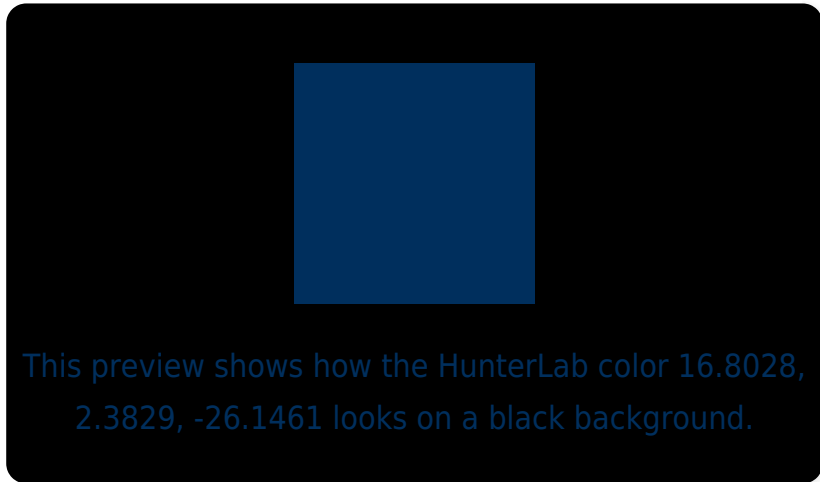
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

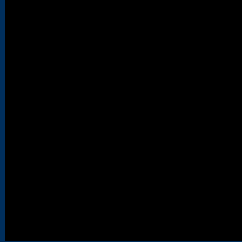
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461.

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

16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461

Protanopia

16.9886, 4.0818, -24.7971

Deuteranopia

16.8894, -0.6190, -19.7740



Tritanopia

16.8277, -8.3724, -2.9596

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461

Protanomaly

16.7698, 3.3808, -25.4053

Deuteranomaly

16.7883, 0.5867, -22.2505

Tritanomaly

16.7252, -5.1705, -9.7434

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

14.4414, -1.3759, -7.5598

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461 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, 47, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 47, 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, 47, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 47, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461 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, 47, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 47, 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, 47, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 47, 93); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 93); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.8028, 2.3829, -26.1461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 47, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 47,  
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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