

Converting Colors

HunterLab(14.3531, -2.2520,
-19.9389)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(14.3531, -2.2520,
-19.9389) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.0452, -0.1870,
-18.4015)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002B4D
RGB	0, 43, 77
RGB Percent	0%, 17%, 30%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8314, 0.6980
CMYK	1.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	206°, 100%, 15%
HSV	206°, 100%, 30%
XYZ	2.2034, 2.2636, 7.3420
YIQ	34.0190, -36.5420, 1.4580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

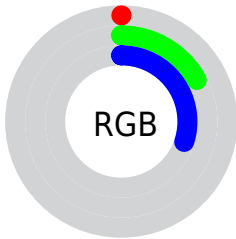
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 77
Decimal	11085
CIELab	16.81, 1.13, -24.83
CIELCh	17, 24.854, 272.607
Yxy	2.2636, 0.1866, 0.1917
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201165 (0xFF002B4D)
YUV	34.0190, 21.1896, -29.8347
Hunter-Lab	15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015

Details

The HunterLab color **15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **16.4990, 10.4294, 10.3486**, and the grayscale version is **12.5977, -0.6722, 0.6845**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.6849, -0.9990, -19.2491**, and **3.9144, 6.6580, -19.2653** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0447, -0.1860, -18.4029**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.0343, -1.0224, -16.1000**.

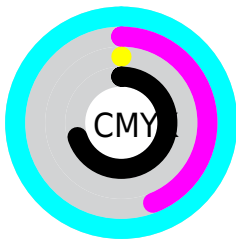
Distribution



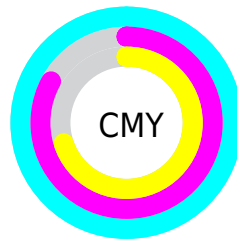
- Red (0%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015 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 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.0452, -0.1870,
-18.4015

■ 15.0452, -0.1870,
-18.4015

■ 108.9395, -4.6320,
-21.8229

■ 8.6854, 0.1032,
-18.4626

■ 30.7212, -0.8605,
-19.3761

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 39.8473, -1.2780,
-19.8892

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.7321, -1.7413,
-20.3570

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.3212, -2.2465,
-20.7682

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.5705, -2.7904,
-21.1196

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.4435, -3.3707,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-21.4112

■ 95.9088, -3.9852,
-21.6449

■ 15.0452, -0.1870,
-18.4015

■ 15.0452, -0.1870,
-18.4015

■ 15.0447, -0.1860,
-18.4029

■ 16.0343, -1.0224,
-16.1000

■ 17.0442, -1.8090,
-13.9532

■ 18.1213, -2.3818,
-11.8478

■ 19.2643, -2.7431,
-9.7868

■ 20.4682, -2.9101,
-7.7769

■ 21.7282, -2.9012,
-5.8209

■ 23.0398, -2.7347,
-3.9191

■ 24.3986, -2.4277,
-2.0701

■ 25.8010, -1.9958,
-0.2711

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.0454, -6.5077, -15.5557



15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015



15.0454, 7.1560, -14.4469

Triad

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



15.0454, -0.1867, -18.4011



15.0454, 12.2926, 6.2128



15.0454, -10.9840, 5.5983

Complementary

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



15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015



16.4990, 10.4294, 10.3486

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.



15.0454, -7.3899, 8.3131



15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015



15.0454, 5.9016, 8.6245

Square

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



15.0454, -0.1867, -18.4011



15.0454, 15.1366, 1.3896



15.0454, -1.4107, 9.3853



15.0454, -12.0244, 0.2251

Rectangle

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



15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015



15.0454, 11.4493, -9.2129



15.0454, -1.4107, 9.3853



15.0454, -10.0714, 6.7031

Sweetspot

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



15.0454, -0.1867, -18.4011



29.8277, -3.5957, -5.3722



23.2803, -18.2466, 10.2918



15.0877, -1.8752, -3.0435



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



15.0454, -0.1867, -18.4011



19.2169, 0.4174, -24.9205



8.0462, 16.8755, -46.4838



13.3600, -0.9916, -0.0170



19.7013, 0.4894, -25.6814



46.0044, 4.6684, -67.5792

Inverse Universe

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



13.2376, 23.9850, -1.6599



17.2019, 31.0922, -1.5465



24.8906, -5.0523, 15.2486



13.1003, 0.5094, 0.3224



17.6629, 31.9183, -1.5327



42.7820, 76.9179, -0.6680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015 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

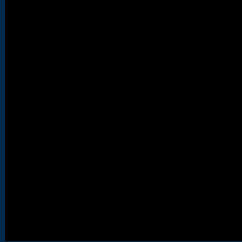
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015.

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

15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015

Protanopia

15.2102, 2.5914, -16.5300

Deuteranopia

14.9985, -0.4411, -17.7946



Tritanopia

15.0443, -7.4358, -2.7524

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015

Protanomaly

15.1555, 1.3164, -17.3871

Deuteranomaly

14.9985, -0.4411, -17.7946

Tritanomaly

15.1004, -5.2357, -7.5719

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

13.1301, -1.6589, -5.5646

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015 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, 43, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 43, 77)  
}
```

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, 43, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 43, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015 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, 43, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 43, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 43, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 43, 77); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 43, 77); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 43, 77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.0452, -0.1870, -18.4015 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 43, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 43,  
77) }
```

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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