

Converting Colors

HunterLab(14.5047, -3.0440,
-11.5586)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(14.5047, -3.0440,
-11.5586) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(14.5238, -3.0730,
-11.5198)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002B41
RGB	0, 43, 65
RGB Percent	0%, 17%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8314, 0.7451
CMYK	1.00, 0.34, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	200°, 100%, 13%
HSV	200°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	1.8180, 2.1094, 5.3124
YIQ	32.6510, -32.6900, -2.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

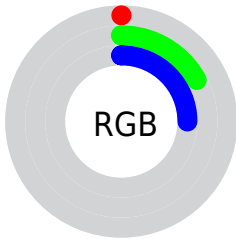
Format	Color
RYB	0, 26, 65
Decimal	11073
CIELab	16.05, -4.43, -17.82
CIELCh	16, 18.363, 256.028
Yxy	2.1095, 0.1968, 0.2283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201153 (0xFF002B41)
YUV	32.6510, 15.9481, -28.6349
Hunter-Lab	14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198

Details

The HunterLab color **14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.0299, 10.9935, 8.2209**, and the grayscale version is **12.1819, -0.6500, 0.6619**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.9732, -4.5371, -12.5135**, and **2.8220, 4.9084, -14.1230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.5236, -3.0726, -11.5203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.2176, -3.3867, -10.1672**.

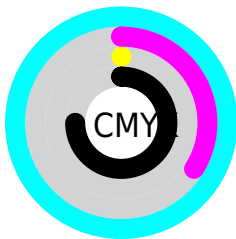
Distribution



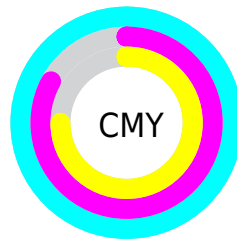
- Red (0%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198 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 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.5238, -3.0730,
-11.5198

■ 14.5238, -3.0730,
-11.5198

■ 107.9265,
-10.3551, -13.3670

■ 8.1850, -2.7975,
-11.4365

■ 30.0583, -4.5694,
-12.3703

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.1239, -5.3362,
-12.7102

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.9529, -6.1211,
-12.9794

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 59.4899, -6.9258,
-13.1797

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.6903, -7.7514,
-13.3147

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.5169, -8.5980,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-13.3884

■ 94.9380, -9.4659,
-13.4046

■ 14.5238, -3.0730,
-11.5198

■ 14.5238, -3.0730,
-11.5198

■ 14.5236, -3.0726,
-11.5203

■ 15.2176, -3.3867,
-10.1672

■ 15.9137, -3.7018,
-8.8914

■ 16.6507, -3.8790,
-7.6157

■ 17.4344, -3.8968,
-6.3326

■ 18.2628, -3.7640,
-5.0484

■ 19.1336, -3.4913,
-3.7680

■ 20.0444, -3.0900,
-2.4957

■ 20.9927, -2.5716,
-1.2341

■ 21.9760, -1.9470,
0.0148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.5240, -6.9877, -7.6735



14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198



14.5240, 2.0381, -11.3680

Triad

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



14.5240, -3.0728, -11.5195



14.5240, 9.9261, 3.1419



14.5240, -7.1925, 5.8982

Complementary

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



14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198



13.0299, 10.9935, 8.2209

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.



14.5240, -3.3905, 7.3055



14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198



14.5240, 6.6954, 6.0371

Square

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



14.5240, -3.0728, -11.5195



14.5240, 10.0424, -1.6521



14.5240, 1.6736, 7.3542



14.5240, -9.1340, 2.8711

Rectangle

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



14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198



14.5240, 5.4674, -8.9822



14.5240, 1.6736, 7.3542



14.5240, -6.1152, 6.5068

Sweetspot

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



14.5240, -3.0728, -11.5195



25.8534, -4.0838, -3.4466



19.5891, -15.7647, 9.5475



13.4568, -2.1972, -1.9653



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



14.5240, -3.0728, -11.5195



18.5436, -3.5328, -15.5516



7.8568, 10.6055, -32.7127



11.9110, -0.9951, 0.1049



21.3060, -3.8398, -18.3417



51.6948, -7.0119, -49.4774

Inverse Universe

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



11.3944, 21.0422, -4.5031



14.7446, 27.1649, -5.3125



19.4365, -1.8067, 11.9447



11.6210, 0.4489, 0.1866



17.0506, 31.3773, -5.8636



42.5012, 77.8485, -11.7910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198 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

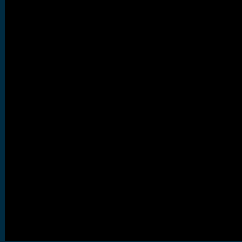
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198.

-11.5198.

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

14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198

Protanopia

14.7943, 1.3235, -9.1251

Deuteranopia

14.8285, 0.5608, -11.4617



Tritanopia

14.4863, -6.9572, -3.0881

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198

Protanomaly

14.5058, -0.7817, -10.2964

Deuteranomaly

14.7256, -1.0113, -11.6965

Tritanomaly

14.4125, -5.5262, -6.0848

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

12.9307, -2.6885, -3.4626

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198 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, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 43, 65)  
}
```

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, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 43, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198 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, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 43, 65) }
```

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, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 43, 65); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 43, 65); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 43, 65) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 14.5238, -3.0730, -11.5198 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, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 43,  
65) }
```

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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