

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.1734, 2.2337,
-23.5028)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.1734, 2.2337,
-23.5028) contains.

HunterLab(15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852)	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(15.1739, 2.1573,
-23.3852)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	012A54
RGB	1, 42, 84
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 33%
CMY	0.9961, 0.8353, 0.6706
CMYK	0.99, 0.50, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	210°, 98%, 17%
HSV	210°, 99%, 33%
XYZ	2.4407, 2.3025, 8.7033
YIQ	34.5290, -37.9180, 4.3700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

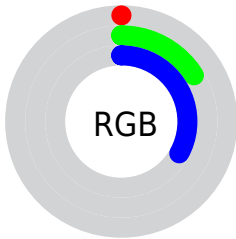
Format	Color
R_YB	1, 28, 84
Decimal	76372
CIE Lab	17.00, 5.27, -29.26
CIE LCh	17, 29.726, 280.210
Yxy	2.3025, 0.1815, 0.1712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278266452 (0xFF012A54)
YUV	34.5290, 24.3892, -29.4049
Hunter-Lab	15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852

Details

The HunterLab color **15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **19.0139, 9.2135, 11.7874**, and the grayscale version is **12.7495, -0.6803, 0.6927**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.9221, 1.8681, -24.1588**, and **4.6001, 7.4236, -21.7751** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0337, 2.3087, -23.7747**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.3538, 0.9037, -20.3158**.

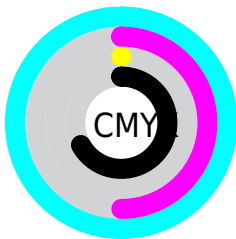
Distribution



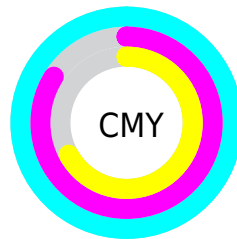
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 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 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1739, 2.1573,
-23.3852

■ 15.1739, 2.1573,
-23.3852

■ 109.1882, -0.2535,
-27.4374

■ 8.8037, 2.1422,
-23.8339

■ 30.8844, 2.0603,
-24.2526

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 40.0252, 1.8923,
-24.8265

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.9236, 1.6603,
-25.3843

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.5254, 1.3716,
-25.9014

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.7868, 1.0319,
-26.3677

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6710, 0.6456,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-26.7794

■ 96.1471, 0.2162,
-27.1357

■ 15.1739, 2.1573,
-23.3852

■ 15.1739, 2.1573,
-23.3852

■ 15.0337, 2.3087,
-23.7747

■ 16.3538, 0.9037,
-20.3158

■ 17.5819, -0.2266,
-17.4548

■ 18.8982, -1.0896,
-14.6887

■ 20.2951, -1.7052,
-12.0274

■ 21.7650, -2.0980,
-9.4737

■ 23.3008, -2.2933,
-7.0249

■ 24.8960, -2.3146,
-4.6748

■ 26.5452, -2.1835,
-2.4153

■ 28.2434, -1.9189,
-0.2378

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1741, -5.8974, -21.8859



15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852



15.1741, 11.0782, -16.1992

Triad

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



15.1741, 2.1577, -23.3848



15.1741, 13.5868, 7.8570



15.1741, -13.2065, 5.1589

Complementary

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



15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852



19.0139, 9.2135, 11.7874

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.



15.1741, -9.8876, 8.8159



15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852



15.1741, 5.0497, 10.2553

Square

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



15.1741, 2.1577, -23.3848



15.1741, 18.5645, 3.3032



15.1741, -3.5667, 10.6063



15.1741, -13.6517, -2.1554

Rectangle

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



15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852



15.1741, 15.8903, -8.9530



15.1741, -3.5667, 10.6063



15.1741, -12.4307, 6.6452

Sweetspot

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



15.1741, 2.1577, -23.3848



32.4269, -3.0713, -6.8628



25.5303, -19.4386, 10.1939



16.1383, -1.5552, -3.8754



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



15.1741, 2.1577, -23.3848



19.4202, 3.9026, -32.6982



8.1759, 21.1433, -55.4171



14.0733, -0.9536, -0.1059



18.5331, 3.5767, -30.8858



42.4305, 12.6599, -80.3635

Inverse Universe

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



14.4009, 25.4327, 0.3004



18.8691, 33.7334, 1.1893



28.6840, -7.6814, 17.4807



13.8486, 0.5284, 0.4230



17.9466, 32.0975, 1.0270



42.8873, 76.3114, 5.4990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 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 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

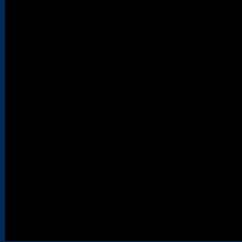
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1739, 2.1573,

-23.3852.

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

15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852

Protanopia

15.2630, 3.5265, -22.3231

Deuteranopia

15.2419, -0.8482, -17.2201



Tritanopia

15.3392, -7.5906, -2.7868

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852

Protanomaly

15.1048, 3.0189, -22.7622

Deuteranomaly

15.1402, 0.3282, -19.6325

Tritanomaly

15.2081, -4.6165, -9.0432

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852

Achromatopsia

12.9643, -0.6917, 0.7044

Achromatomaly

13.5108, -1.3287, -6.4785

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 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(1, 42, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 42, 84)  
}
```

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(1, 42, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 42, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 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(1, 42, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 42, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 42, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 42, 84); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 42, 84); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 42, 84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1739, 2.1573, -23.3852 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 42, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 42,  
84) }
```

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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