Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.8686, 62.9333, -138.5382)

Have a look what the booklet for HunterLab(15.8686, 62.9333, -138.5382) contains.

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Color

HunterLab(18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A00AE
RGB	42, 0, 174
RGB Percent	16%, 0%, 68%
CMY	0.8353, 1.0000, 0.3176
CMYK	0.76, 1.00, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	254°, 100%, 34%
HSV	254°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	8.5949, 3.5483, 40.2764
YIQ	32.3940, -30.8220, 63.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

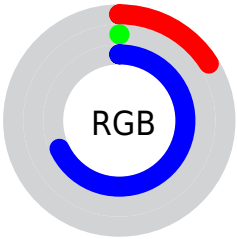
Format	Color
RYB	42, 0, 174
Decimal	2752686
CIELab	22.12, 60.12, -77.85
CIELCh	22, 98.362, 307.680
Yxy	3.5485, 0.1640, 0.0677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280942766 (0xFF2A00AE)
YUV	32.3940, 69.8118, 8.4245
Hunter-Lab	18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

Details

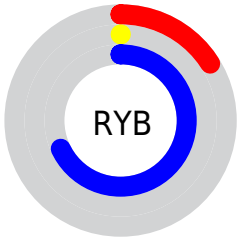
The HunterLab color 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 000099. A complement of this color would be 59.3103, -29.6052, 36.0284, and the grayscale version is 11.9378, -0.6370, 0.6486.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 35.4285, 52.7462, -103.7656, and 11.6450, 31.5871, -82.7428 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 18.8374, 48.4822, -113.5831, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 20.7064, 45.0875, -101.1138.

Distribution

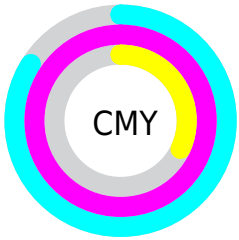


- Red (16%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (68%)

- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 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 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

116.0731, 65.3776, -104.1046

35.4639, 52.6560, -103.6163

45.0000, 54.7560, -102.0673

55.2644, 56.7750, -101.4977

66.2087, 58.6959, -101.5137

77.7930, 60.5145, -101.8931

89.9838, 62.2317,

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

11.9345, 46.9148, -127.9600

4.8431, 65.5313, -212.9026

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-102.5026

0.0000, NaN, NaN

102.7522, 63.8513, -103.2581

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

18.8374, 48.4822, -113.5831

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

20.7064, 45.0875, -101.1138

23.4308, 40.1119, -86.1902

27.0299, 34.0733, -70.5855

31.3193, 27.8573, -56.0212

36.1399, 21.8725, -43.0439

41.3729, 16.2353, -31.6086

46.9336, 10.9354, -21.4757

52.7619, 5.9213, -12.3839

58.8145, 1.1360, -4.1073

Harmonies

Analogous

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

18.8374, 7.2944, -173.0231

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

18.8374, 86.9243, -33.7305

Triad

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

18.8374, 48.4822, -113.5831

18.8374, 26.1241, 13.1862

18.8374, -32.9654, -7.8280

Complementary

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

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

59.3103, -29.6052, 36.0284

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.

18.8374, -31.9598, 13.0146

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

18.8374, -8.0793, 13.1862

Square

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

18.8374, 48.4822, -113.5831

18.8374, 69.3427, 13.1862

18.8374, -24.8180, 13.1862

18.8374, -28.9191, -72.1911

Rectangle

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

18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

18.8374, 97.4893, -1.3217

18.8374, -24.8180, 13.1862

18.8374, -32.9654, 3.1046

Sweetspot

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

18.8374, 48.4822, -113.5831

62.8031, 15.0968, -29.6105

44.6553, -13.8603, -25.8947

28.1301, 8.4884, -16.5452

94.3401, -5.0338, 5.1257

41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444

Same Dimension

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

18.8374, 48.4822, -113.5831

25.1986, 65.1511, -154.2400

27.5940, 58.3301, -68.0178

28.0127, 0.3825, -1.6808

16.1166, 41.3529, -96.1942

3.1212, 7.3206, -13.2972

Inverse Universe

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

32.6564, 61.0256, -18.4363

43.9401, 82.0409, -24.2585

55.5540, -44.9073, 33.4459

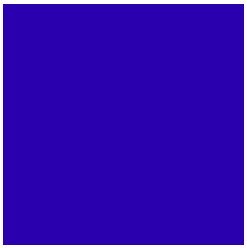
28.4860, 1.8658, -0.1324

27.8291, 52.0340, -15.9379

4.7258, 8.9768, -3.7966

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 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

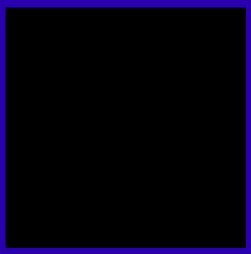
Black Background

Color Contrast Check

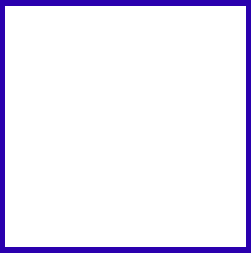
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

HunterLab 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8368, 48.4816,

-113.5867.

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

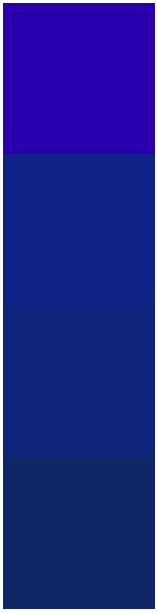
Original Color
18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

Protanopia
19.5719, 4.9644, -35.1798

Deuteranopia
19.6739, -1.5457, -21.2539

Tritanopia
19.5625, -9.8099, -3.2746

Trichromacy



Original Color
18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

Protanomaly
17.3057, 22.7542, -67.4683

Deuteranomaly
16.9704, 17.5993, -55.8562

Tritanomaly
16.0391, 10.5754, -39.3352

Monochromacy

Original Color
18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867

Achromatopsia
12.0183, -0.6413, 0.6530

Achromatomaly
12.3105, 15.8365, -32.5333

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 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(42, 0, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(42, 0, 174)
}
```

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(42, 0, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 0, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 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(42, 0, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 0, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 0, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 0, 174); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 0, 174); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 0, 174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.8368, 48.4816, -113.5867 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(42, 0, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(42, 0,
174) }
```

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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