

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.9997, 35.1895,
-82.8291)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.9997, 35.1895,
-82.8291) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.0034, 35.2000,
-82.8816)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	240C8D
RGB	36, 12, 141
RGB Percent	14%, 5%, 55%
CMY	0.8588, 0.9530, 0.4471
CMYK	0.74, 0.91, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	251°, 84%, 30%
HSV	251°, 91%, 55%
XYZ	5.6667, 2.5611, 25.3949
YIQ	33.8820, -27.1050, 45.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

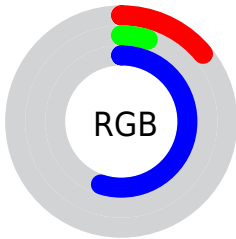
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 12, 141
Decimal	2362509
CIE _{Lab}	18.19, 47.95, -64.16
CIE _{LCh}	18, 80.095, 306.774
Yxy	2.5611, 0.1685, 0.0762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280552589 (0xFF240C8D)
YUV	33.8820, 52.8092, 1.8575
Hunter-Lab	16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816




Details

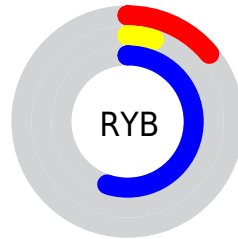
The HunterLab color **16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **47.8094, -20.4729, 28.6704**, and the grayscale version is **12.4549, -0.6646, 0.6767**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.0154, 38.7379, -76.3098**, and **8.4928, 23.0366, -60.3446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.6490, 38.2142, -92.2954**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1162, 31.0989, -70.7637**.

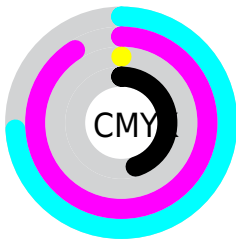
Distribution







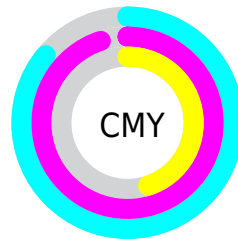
-  Red (14%)
-  Green (5%)
-  Blue (55%)






-  Red (14%)
-  Yellow (5%)
-  Blue (55%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (91%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (45%)



-  Cyan (86%)
-  Magenta (95%)
-  Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 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 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816	 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816
 110.7790, 49.2465, -79.4369	 9.5245, 33.6027, -93.8662
 31.9319, 38.9734, -76.5562	0.0000, INF, -NF
 41.1663, 40.7669, -75.9415	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 51.1511, 42.4491, -75.9863	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 61.8337, 44.0170, -76.4010	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 73.1710, 45.4744, -77.0284	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 85.1274, 46.8274,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-77.7772

■ 97.6722, 48.0827,
-78.5918

■ 16.0034, 35.2000,
-82.8816

■ 16.0034, 35.2000,
-82.8816

■ 14.6490, 38.2142,
-92.2954

■ 18.1162, 31.0989,
-70.7637

■ 20.9342, 26.2435,
-58.0108

■ 24.3049, 21.3454,
-46.1217

■ 28.0982, 16.7098,
-35.5666

■ 32.2179, 12.4069,
-26.3041

■ 36.5960, 8.4106,
-18.1285

■ 41.1845, 4.6683,
-10.8180

■ 45.9490, 1.1268,
-4.1825

■ 50.8643, -2.2593,
1.9291

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.0035, 4.7081, -122.7295



16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816



16.0035, 63.5208, -26.2220

Triad

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



16.0035, 35.2019, -82.8815



16.0035, 20.6109, 11.2024



16.0035, -28.0061, -4.9339

Complementary

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



16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816



47.8094, -20.4729, 28.6704

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.



16.0035, -26.6955, 11.2024



16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816



16.0035, -5.7483, 11.2024

Square

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



16.0035, 35.2019, -82.8815



16.0035, 52.2774, 11.2024



16.0035, -19.7102, 11.2024



16.0035, -24.1232, -50.4003

Rectangle

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



16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816



16.0035, 71.6587, -1.6847



16.0035, -19.7102, 11.2024



16.0035, -28.0061, 3.0645

Sweetspot

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



16.0035, 35.2019, -82.8815



51.3462, 9.2588, -20.3083



38.4777, -14.6301, -15.3758



23.4218, 5.0826, -10.9937



84.2951, -4.4978, 4.5799



32.6403, -1.7416, 1.7734

Same Dimension

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



16.0035, 35.2019, -82.8815



19.4602, 51.0230, -124.6083



22.1443, 43.5566, -53.0617



23.0224, 0.1637, -1.3369



14.0077, 36.5063, -87.9840



1.6110, 3.7995, -7.0257

Inverse Universe

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



26.8508, 48.2492, -19.7641



35.1064, 66.3405, -25.5291



44.5298, -33.6272, 26.3874



23.4394, 1.5039, -0.2170



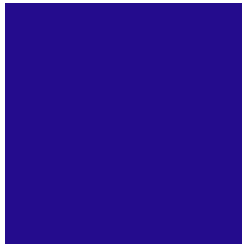
25.0779, 47.4352, -18.5898



2.5102, 4.8423, -2.5914

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

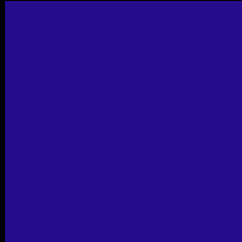
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

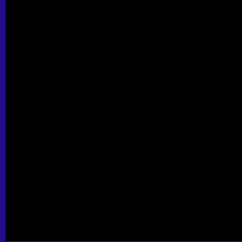
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816.

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

16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816

Protanopia

16.3857, 3.5566, -28.1585

Deuteranopia

16.4106, -1.4724, -17.3334



Tritanopia

16.2296, -8.0582, -2.8903

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816

Protanomaly

15.2347, 15.2740, -48.8729

Deuteranomaly

14.9898, 11.4604, -40.2831

Tritanomaly

14.4242, 5.7849, -27.1993

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.5585, 10.2181, -21.8414

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 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(36, 12, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 12, 141)  
}
```

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(36, 12, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 12, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 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(36, 12, 141) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 12, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 12, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 12, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 12, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 12,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.0034, 35.2000, -82.8816 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 12, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 12,  
141) }
```

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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