

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.3625, -2.4937,
-15.0685)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.3625, -2.4937,
-15.0685) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.2780, -2.2070,
-15.5818)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00304D
RGB	0, 48, 77
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 30%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8118, 0.6980
CMYK	1.00, 0.38, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	203°, 100%, 15%
HSV	203°, 100%, 30%
XYZ	2.3965, 2.6497, 7.4063
YIQ	36.9540, -37.9170, -1.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

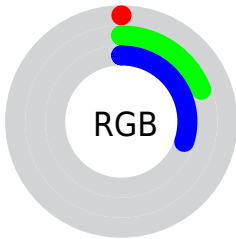
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 77
Decimal	12365
CIELab	18.58, -2.45, -22.02
CIELCh	19, 22.151, 263.661
Yxy	2.6498, 0.1925, 0.2128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202445 (0xFF00304D)
YUV	36.9540, 19.7427, -32.4087
Hunter-Lab	16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818

Details

The HunterLab color **16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **15.6742, 12.4301, 9.8754**, and the grayscale version is **13.5351, -0.7222, 0.7354**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.3611, -3.5026, -16.2845**, and **3.9144, 6.6580, -19.2653** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2776, -2.2063, -15.5829**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1597, -2.8220, -13.7355**.

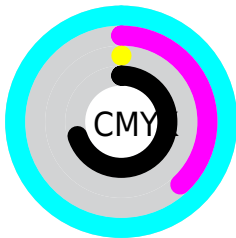
Distribution



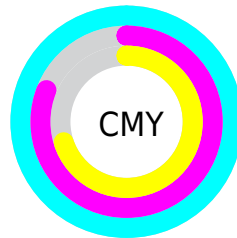
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818 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 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.2780, -2.2070,
-15.5818

■ 16.2780, -2.2070,
-15.5818

■ 111.3016, -8.5133,
-18.3771

■ 9.7559, -1.6410,
-15.2637

■ 32.2775, -3.4142,
-16.5551

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 41.5423, -4.0603,
-16.9986

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.5553, -4.7349,
-17.3821

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.2641, -5.4375,
-17.7020

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.6263, -6.1673,
-17.9589

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.6061, -6.9236,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-18.1551

■ 98.1733, -7.7059,
-18.2936

■ 16.2780, -2.2070,
-15.5818

■ 16.2780, -2.2070,
-15.5818

■ 16.2776, -2.2063,
-15.5829

■ 17.1597, -2.8220,
-13.7355

■ 18.0573, -3.3962,
-11.9864

■ 19.0159, -3.7678,
-10.2402

■ 20.0356, -3.9348,
-8.5006

■ 21.1131, -3.9104,
-6.7758

■ 22.2449, -3.7096,
-5.0717

■ 23.4273, -3.3484,
-3.3923

■ 24.6567, -2.8424,
-1.7399

■ 25.9297, -2.2061,
-0.1154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.2783, -7.5416, -11.6531



16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818



16.2783, 4.3721, -13.9059

Triad

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



16.2783, -2.2067, -15.5814



16.2783, 12.0122, 4.9204



16.2783, -9.6472, 6.4106

Complementary

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



16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818



15.6742, 12.4301, 9.8754

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.



16.2783, -5.5217, 8.4026



16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818



16.2783, 7.0876, 7.7788

Square

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



16.2783, -2.2067, -15.5814



16.2783, 13.2636, -0.4609



16.2783, 0.5125, 8.8423



16.2783, -11.3879, 2.1270

Rectangle

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



16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818



16.2783, 8.5325, -10.0682



16.2783, 0.5125, 8.8423



16.2783, -8.5273, 7.2859

Sweetspot

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



16.2783, -2.2067, -15.5814



30.3508, -4.4232, -4.6561



23.2225, -18.6065, 11.1408



15.3757, -2.3294, -2.6435



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.



16.2783, -2.2067, -15.5814



20.8660, -2.3321, -21.0464



8.7112, 14.4905, -42.1667



13.4172, -1.0853, 0.0517



21.3989, -2.3453, -21.6839



50.3467, -2.8601, -56.7549

Inverse Universe

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



13.3840, 24.5126, -3.7113



17.3948, 31.7880, -4.2552



23.5810, -3.0245, 14.4771



13.1062, 0.5412, 0.2384



17.8611, 32.6336, -4.3177



43.2728, 78.6930, -7.5956

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

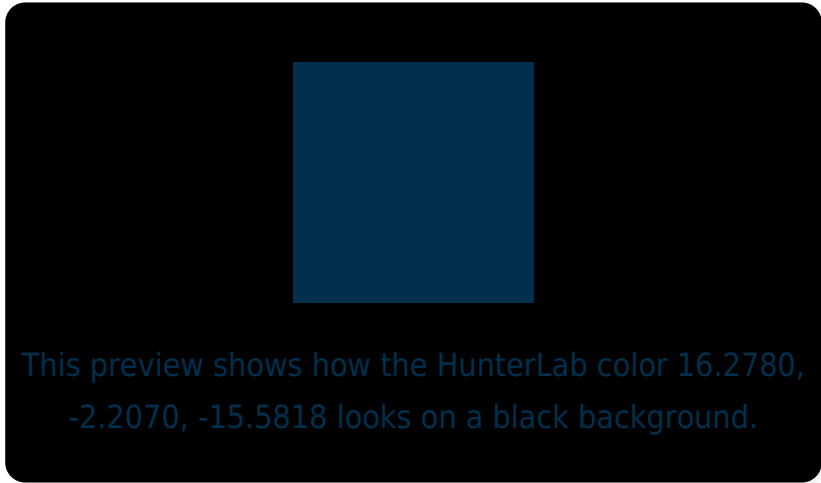
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818.

-15.5818.

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

16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818

Protanopia

16.5182, 2.0807, -13.0391

Deuteranopia

16.3829, 0.6740, -15.3028



Tritanopia

16.2588, -7.8853, -3.3000

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818

Protanomaly

16.2252, -0.0338, -14.3273

Deuteranomaly

16.3414, -0.7098, -15.4172

Tritanomaly

16.2483, -6.0478, -7.2536

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

14.2408, -2.4915, -4.7946

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818 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, 48, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 48, 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, 48, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 48, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818 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, 48, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 48, 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, 48, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 48, 77); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 77); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 77) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.2780, -2.2070, -15.5818 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 48, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 48,  
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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