

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.3969, 1.7357,
-24.2400)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.3969, 1.7357,
-24.2400) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.3562, 1.7174,
-24.1511)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002E59
RGB	0, 46, 89
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8196, 0.6510
CMYK	1.00, 0.48, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	209°, 100%, 17%
HSV	209°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	2.7802, 2.6753, 9.8210
YIQ	37.1480, -41.2190, 3.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

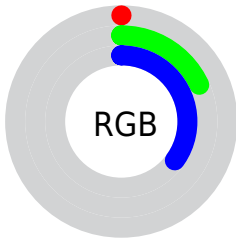
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 89
Decimal	11865
CIELab	18.69, 4.52, -29.88
CIELCh	19, 30.217, 278.598
Yxy	2.6753, 0.1820, 0.1751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201945 (0xFF002E59)
YUV	37.1480, 25.5630, -32.5788
Hunter-Lab	16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511

Details

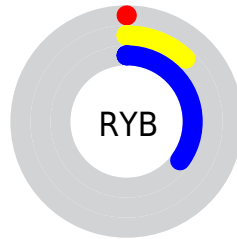
The HunterLab color **16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **19.6271, 10.9806, 12.2856**, and the grayscale version is **13.5800, -0.7246, 0.7378**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.3052, 1.5694, -24.8957**, and **4.8943, 8.5255, -24.5216** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.3553, 1.7190, -24.1536**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5663, 0.4363, -21.0680**.

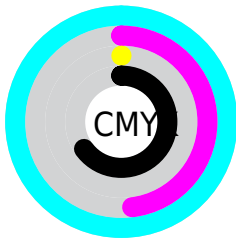
Distribution



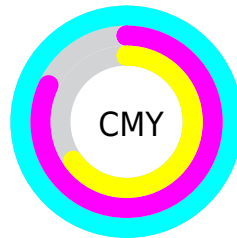
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 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 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.3562, 1.7174,
-24.1511

■ 16.3562, 1.7174,
-24.1511

■ 111.4499, -1.1450,
-28.2914

■ 9.8218, 1.6883,
-24.3727

■ 32.3757, 1.4891,
-25.0628

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 41.6491, 1.2654,
-25.6431

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.6700, 0.9821,
-26.2060

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.3863, 0.6458,
-26.7284

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.7555, 0.2614,
-27.2006

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.7420, -0.1672,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-27.6188

■ 98.3156, -0.6369,
-27.9822

■ 16.3562, 1.7174,
-24.1511

■ 16.3562, 1.7174,
-24.1511

■ 16.3553, 1.7190,
-24.1536

■ 17.5663, 0.4363,
-21.0680

■ 18.8219, -0.7285,
-18.1866

■ 20.1696, -1.6104,
-15.3824

■ 21.6026, -2.2260,
-12.6672

■ 23.1135, -2.5995,
-10.0471

■ 24.6951, -2.7566,
-7.5225

■ 26.3410, -2.7222,
-5.0899

■ 28.0452, -2.5192,
-2.7436

■ 29.8025, -2.1678,
-0.4763

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.3564, -6.5707, -22.1140



16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511



16.3564, 10.9991, -17.2035

Triad

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



16.3564, 1.7179, -24.1507



16.3564, 14.4589, 8.0587



16.3564, -13.7737, 5.7195

Complementary

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



16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511



19.6271, 10.9806, 12.2856

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.



16.3564, -10.1006, 9.2663



16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511



16.3564, 5.7287, 10.4111

Square

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



16.3564, 1.7179, -24.1507



16.3564, 19.3036, 3.1064



16.3564, -3.3132, 10.8531



16.3564, -14.4046, -1.6871

Rectangle

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



16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511



16.3564, 16.1029, -9.8347



16.3564, -3.3132, 10.8531



16.3564, -12.8976, 7.2261

Sweetspot

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



16.3564, 1.7179, -24.1507



34.2182, -3.5721, -6.9508



27.0346, -21.0177, 11.5813



16.9298, -1.8127, -3.9241



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



16.3564, 1.7179, -24.1507



20.9555, 3.0201, -32.7120



8.8651, 21.4456, -57.3722



14.8735, -1.0475, -0.0987



19.5689, 2.6239, -30.1237



44.3950, 9.9794, -77.0326

Inverse Universe

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



15.2358, 27.3834, -0.1911



19.8667, 35.6276, 0.3932



29.6392, -6.9994, 18.1406



14.6120, 0.5924, 0.4069



18.4695, 33.1412, 0.2162



43.5668, 77.7917, 3.4831

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 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 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

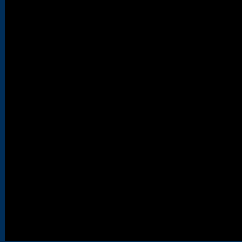
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.3562, 1.7174,

-24.1511.

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

16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511

Protanopia

16.6238, 3.6923, -22.6203

Deuteranopia

16.3020, -0.3023, -19.7236



Tritanopia

16.5282, -8.2151, -2.9249

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511

Protanomaly

16.3796, 2.9046, -23.2755

Deuteranomaly

16.3979, 0.2180, -20.9665

Tritanomaly

16.3904, -5.2281, -9.2007

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

14.1326, -1.3748, -7.0117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 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, 46, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 46, 89)  
}
```

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, 46, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 46, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 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, 46, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 46, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 46, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 46, 89); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 89); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.3562, 1.7174, -24.1511 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 46, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 46,  
89) }
```

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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