

Converting Colors

HunterLab(23.2550, -11.1954,
1.3832)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(23.2550, -11.1954,
1.3832) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(23.2550,
-11.1954, 1.3832)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D4941
RGB	29, 73, 65
RGB Percent	11%, 29%, 25%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7137, 0.7451
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.11, 0.71
HSL	169°, 43%, 20%
HSV	169°, 60%, 29%
XYZ	3.8434, 5.4080, 5.8423
YIQ	58.9320, -23.6560, -11.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

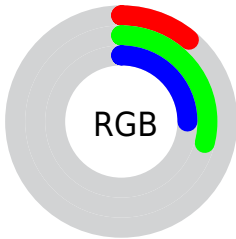
Format	Color
RYB	29, 53, 73
Decimal	1919297
CIELab	27.87, -17.46, 0.20
CIELCh	28, 17.465, 179.350
Yxy	5.4082, 0.2546, 0.3583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280109377 (0xFF1D4941)
YUV	58.9320, 2.9915, -26.2504
Hunter-Lab	23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832

Details

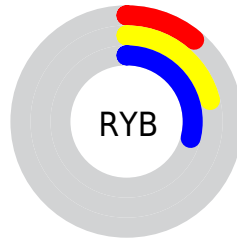
The HunterLab color **23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **15.5850, 13.0549, 3.1727**, and the grayscale version is **20.8859, -1.1144, 1.1348**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40.9036, -14.4922, 2.3056**, and **9.9519, -6.3146, 1.1925** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.0194, -12.1891, 1.6031**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23.5436, -10.0115, 1.2241**.

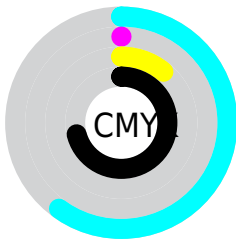
Distribution



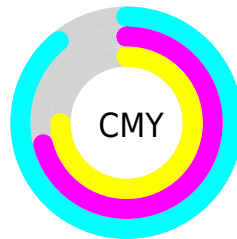
- Red (11%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832 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 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 23.2550, -11.1954,
1.3832

■ 23.2550, -11.1954,
1.3832

■ 123.9724,
-25.1465, 6.9540

■ 15.7756, -9.3449,
0.9620

■ 40.8537, -14.5538,
2.3658

■ 9.3325, -8.6525,
0.5960

■ 50.8150, -16.1362,
2.9188

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.4755, -17.6807,
3.5091

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.7922, -19.1991,
4.1346

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.7289, -20.6996,
4.7933

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 97.2550, -22.1882,

110.3439,
-23.6693, 6.2043

23.2550, -11.1954,
1.3832

23.2550, -11.1954,
1.3832

23.0194, -12.1891,
1.6031

23.5436, -10.0115,
1.2241

22.8330, -12.9945,
1.8784

23.8854, -8.6393,
1.1281

22.6897, -13.6331,
2.1994

24.2817, -7.0850,
1.0973

22.5580, -14.2259,
2.5142

24.7326, -5.3581,
1.1324

25.2378, -3.4702,
1.2328

■ 25.7965, -1.4347,
1.3971

■ 26.4075, 0.7344,
1.6231

■ 27.0693, 3.0225,
1.9080

■ 27.7801, 5.4154,
2.2485

Harmonies

Analogous

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



23.2555, -9.9200, 5.9681



23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832



23.2555, -10.0249, -4.4304

Triad

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



23.2555, -11.1956, 1.3835



23.2555, 4.3628, -9.7462



23.2555, 4.5979, 8.5533

Complementary

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



23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832



15.5850, 13.0549, 3.1727

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.



23.2555, 9.0752, 5.8082



23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832



23.2555, 8.9305, -4.6846

Square

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



23.2555, -11.1956, 1.3835



23.2555, -1.3660, -11.7195



23.2555, 10.7308, 1.1476



23.2555, -1.1180, 9.4489

Rectangle

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



23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832



23.2555, -7.9442, -8.0878



23.2555, 10.7308, 1.1476



23.2555, 6.3170, 7.8548

Sweetspot

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



23.2555, -11.1956, 1.3835



32.2812, -6.5946, 1.4886



22.9097, -13.8362, 10.8661



16.6142, -3.6079, 0.7605



65.8695, -3.5146, 3.5788



17.3419, -0.9253, 0.9422

Same Dimension

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



23.2555, -11.1956, 1.3835



29.8364, -16.3565, 2.2368



19.6907, -4.7534, -6.9304



12.9402, -1.5998, 0.6419



30.9980, -19.6754, 3.7286



76.4477, -49.0615, 10.3566

Inverse Universe

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



15.5850, 13.0549, 3.1727



18.1677, 21.1957, 5.3666



17.9674, 6.6175, 7.3511



12.3220, 0.2903, 0.7523



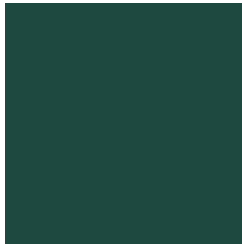
16.4985, 28.5206, 8.5962



40.6014, 69.9300, 23.1433

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

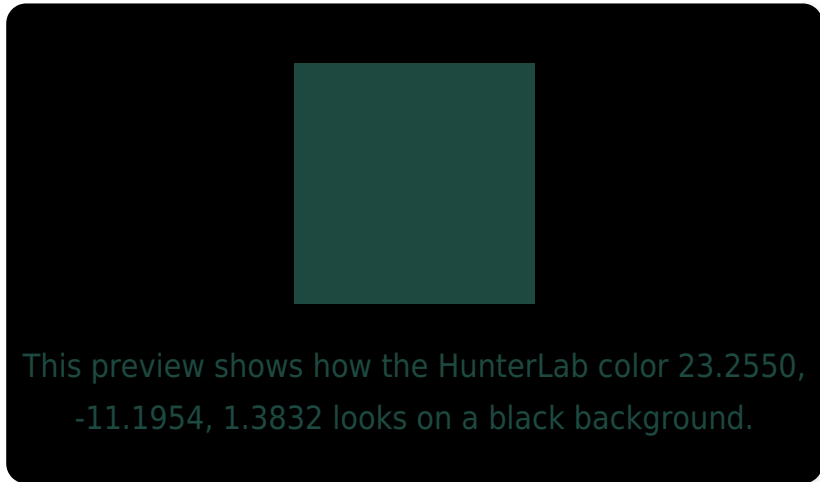
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

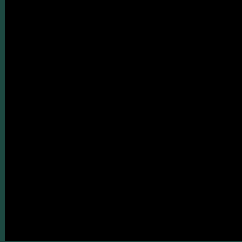
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.2550,

-11.1954, 1.3832.

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

23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832

Protanopia

23.1224, -0.9660, 2.9105

Deuteranopia

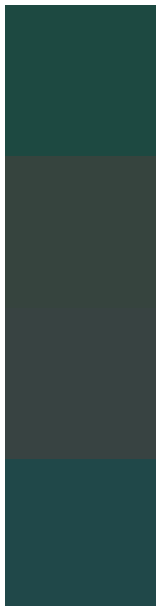
23.2629, 1.0706, 0.8192



Tritanopia

23.2000, -7.8814, -3.7857

Trichromacy



Original Color

23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832

Protanomaly

22.9485, -5.4846, 2.2701

Deuteranomaly

22.9094, -4.0835, 0.7059

Tritanomaly

23.2870, -9.2051, -1.8604

Monochromacy



Original Color

23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832

Achromatopsia

20.9129, -1.1159, 1.1362

Achromatomaly

21.5223, -5.3631, 1.0059

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832 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(29, 73, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 73, 65)  
}
```

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(29, 73, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 73, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832 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(29, 73, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 73, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 73, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 73, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 73, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 73, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 23.2550, -11.1954, 1.3832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 73, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 73,  
65) }
```

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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