

Converting Colors

HunterLab(23.3610, 2.2950,
-34.3411)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(23.3610, 2.2950,
-34.3411) contains.

HunterLab(23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(23.3871, 2.1596,
-33.8937)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00437C
RGB	0, 67, 124
RGB Percent	0%, 26%, 49%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7373, 0.5137
CMYK	1.00, 0.46, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	208°, 100%, 24%
HSV	208°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	5.6453, 5.4696, 19.8270
YIQ	53.4650, -58.2290, 3.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

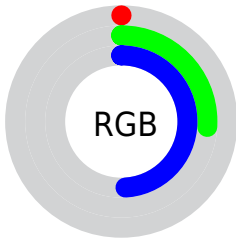
Format	Color
RYB	0, 43, 124
Decimal	17276
CIELab	28.03, 5.29, -37.44
CIELCh	28, 37.813, 278.038
Yxy	5.4697, 0.1825, 0.1768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278207356 (0xFF00437C)
YUV	53.4650, 34.7738, -46.8888
Hunter-Lab	23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937

Details

The HunterLab color **23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **26.8570, 17.9762, 16.8629**, and the grayscale version is **18.9275, -1.0099, 1.0284**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40.8715, 2.0855, -35.1181**, and **10.9072, 6.8295, -28.3760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.3853, 2.1629, -33.8987**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **25.0247, 0.1356, -29.7568**.

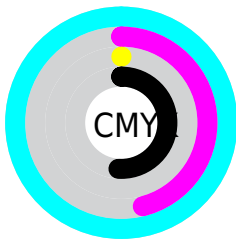
Distribution



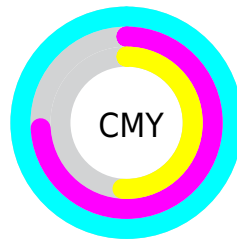
- Red (0%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 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 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 23.3871, 2.1596,
-33.8937

■ 23.3871, 2.1596,
-33.8937

■ 124.2028, -0.7951,
-38.8681

■ 15.8915, 2.1729,
-33.9702

■ 41.0129, 1.8855,
-34.8739

■ 9.4304, 2.0734,
-35.3934

■ 50.9862, 1.6483,
-35.5168

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 61.6579, 1.3551,
-36.1648

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 72.9851, 1.0113,
-36.7902

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.9319, 0.6212,
-37.3787

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 97.4675, 0.1883,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-37.9231

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.5655, -0.2846,
-38.4200

23.3871, 2.1596,
-33.8937

23.3871, 2.1596,
-33.8937

23.3853, 2.1629,
-33.8987

25.0247, 0.1356,
-29.7568

26.7688, -1.5845,
-25.7687

28.6517, -2.8724,
-21.8554

30.6641, -3.7500,
-18.0411

32.7955, -4.2511,
-14.3402

■ 35.0355, -4.4135,
-10.7586

■ 37.3743, -4.2753,
-7.2957

■ 39.8029, -3.8719,
-3.9463

■ 42.3134, -3.2355,
-0.7030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



23.3874, -9.4741, -30.8028



23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937



23.3874, 15.2313, -24.3768

Triad

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



23.3874, 2.1602, -33.8931



23.3874, 20.5134, 11.3443



23.3874, -19.4300, 8.2362

Complementary

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



23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937



26.8570, 17.9762, 16.8629

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.



23.3874, -14.1418, 12.9825



23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937



23.3874, 8.2975, 14.0204

Square

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



23.3874, 2.1602, -33.8931



23.3874, 27.1705, 4.2130



23.3874, -4.4738, 14.4409



23.3874, -20.4039, -2.1063

Rectangle

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



23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937



23.3874, 22.4636, -14.0946



23.3874, -4.4738, 14.4409



23.3874, -18.1602, 10.3433

Sweetspot

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



23.3874, 2.1602, -33.8931



49.3501, -5.6970, -10.0059



38.3395, -30.2342, 17.3473



23.4198, -2.8118, -5.6256



79.8926, -4.2629, 4.3407



28.9024, -1.5422, 1.5703

Same Dimension

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



23.3874, 2.1602, -33.8931



30.5678, 3.6966, -46.1868



12.6106, 30.3859, -81.3520



20.5397, -1.5280, -0.1960



23.5672, 2.2012, -34.2086



49.7747, 7.9322, -79.3373

Inverse Universe

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



21.6581, 38.9571, -0.5095



28.6801, 51.5031, 0.0252



41.4672, -8.9997, 25.3937



20.1193, 0.9926, 0.4659



21.8347, 39.2765, -0.4943



47.5060, 85.1206, 1.5113

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 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 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

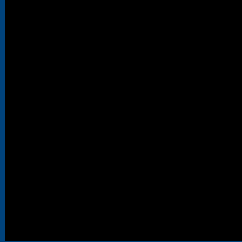
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937.

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

23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937

Protanopia

23.6597, 5.3900, -31.4671

Deuteranopia

23.4314, 0.5685, -30.5145



Tritanopia

23.3711, -11.4176, -4.5645

Trichromacy



Original Color

23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937

Protanomaly

23.4961, 3.7045, -32.7426

Deuteranomaly

23.4834, 0.8492, -31.1855

Tritanomaly

23.0926, -7.0290, -13.6903

Monochromacy



Original Color

23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937

Achromatopsia

18.8683, -1.0068, 1.0252

Achromatomaly

19.8260, -2.4274, -9.9471

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 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, 67, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(0, 67, 124)  
}
```

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, 67, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 67, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 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, 67, 124) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 67, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 67, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 67, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 67, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 67, 124)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 23.3871, 2.1596, -33.8937 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 67, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 67,  
124) }
```

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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