

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.2995, -13.8645,
-28.0010)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.2995, -13.8645,
-28.0010) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.2008, -6.5263,
-23.6598)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005B83
RGB	0, 91, 131
RGB Percent	0%, 36%, 51%
CMY	0.9999, 0.6431, 0.4863
CMYK	1.00, 0.31, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	198°, 100%, 26%
HSV	198°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	7.8378, 9.1209, 22.8202
YIQ	68.3510, -67.0760, -6.8520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

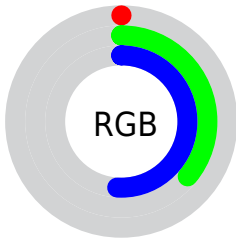
Format	Color
RYB	0, 54, 131
Decimal	23427
CIELab	36.22, -7.44, -28.77
CIELCh	36, 29.717, 255.509
Yxy	9.1212, 0.1970, 0.2293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213507 (0xFF005B83)
YUV	68.3510, 30.8860, -59.9438
Hunter-Lab	30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598

Details

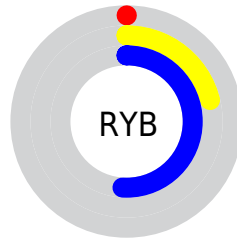
The HunterLab color **30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **25.1877, 27.6376, 16.0031**, and the grayscale version is **24.0802, -1.2849, 1.3083**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.1224, -8.4976, -24.6133**, and **15.9627, -0.4016, -19.0851** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1995, -6.5242, -23.6628**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.4800, -7.7043, -21.1796**.

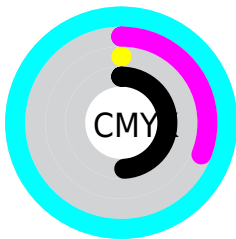
Distribution



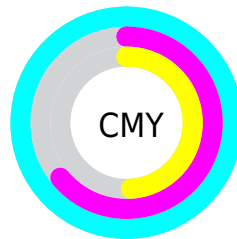
- Red (0%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 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 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.2008, -6.5263,
-23.6598

■ 30.2008, -6.5263,
-23.6598

■ 135.7495,
-15.5309, -27.2215

■ 21.9552, -5.5552,
-23.1321

■ 49.1211, -8.4548,
-24.7803

■ 14.6363, -4.5612,
-22.8047

■ 59.6695, -9.4271,
-25.2908

■ 8.2959, -4.3491,
-23.5488

■ 70.8805, -10.4096,
-25.7496

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 82.7170, -11.4046,
-26.1532

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 95.1478, -12.4134,
-26.5010

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 108.1454,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-13.4370, -26.7938

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.6863,
-14.4760, -27.0334

■ 30.2008, -6.5263,
-23.6598

■ 30.2008, -6.5263,
-23.6598

■ 30.1995, -6.5242,
-23.6628

■ 31.4800, -7.7043,
-21.1796

■ 32.8410, -8.6062,
-18.6807

■ 34.3181, -9.1038,
-16.1107

■ 35.9110, -9.1981,
-13.4852

■ 37.6165, -8.9042,
-10.8218

■ 39.4298, -8.2457,
-8.1364

■ 41.3453, -7.2504,
-5.4427

■ 43.3569, -5.9482,
-2.7517

■ 45.4586, -4.3684,
-0.0715

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.2013, -14.5611, -15.6264



30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598



30.2013, 4.0076, -23.5049

Triad

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



30.2013, -6.5259, -23.6592



30.2013, 20.5377, 6.3641



30.2013, -14.7705, 12.2858

Complementary

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



30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598



25.1877, 27.6376, 16.0031

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.



30.2013, -6.8505, 14.9580



30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598



30.2013, 13.9671, 12.4282

Square

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



30.2013, -6.5259, -23.6592



30.2013, 20.6562, -3.5974



30.2013, 3.6354, 14.9992



30.2013, -18.8585, 6.0872

Rectangle

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



30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598



30.2013, 11.1025, -18.6738



30.2013, 3.6354, 14.9992



30.2013, -12.5206, 13.5157

Sweetspot

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



30.2013, -6.5259, -23.6592



55.1428, -9.8106, -7.5382



40.4740, -33.3952, 21.5034



26.1546, -4.9846, -4.2658



82.0889, -4.3801, 4.4600



30.7619, -1.6414, 1.6714

Same Dimension

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



30.2013, -6.5259, -23.6592



40.0638, -8.2055, -32.3629



15.4505, 24.6173, -72.4490



22.4616, -2.0781, 0.0764



29.9700, -6.4848, -23.4610



2.0986, -0.8489, -0.7906

Inverse Universe

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



23.6243, 43.6502, -9.5190



31.5677, 58.2551, -12.1162



38.5859, -0.9476, 23.7590



21.7698, 1.2512, 0.1140



23.4386, 43.3131, -9.4569



1.4261, 2.7144, -1.1884

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 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 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 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 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598.

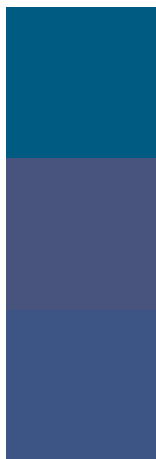


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598.

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

30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598

Protanopia

30.3299, 3.0946, -19.1845

Deuteranopia

30.2573, 2.1373, -24.0943

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598

Protanomaly

29.8823, -2.3223, -21.4657

Deuteranomaly

29.8558, -1.9678, -24.9888

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598

Achromatopsia

24.0428, -1.2829, 1.3063

Achromatomaly

25.3728, -5.9274, -7.5972

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 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, 91, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 91, 131)  
}
```

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, 91, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 91, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 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, 91, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 91, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 91, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 91, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 91, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 91, 131)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.2008, -6.5263, -23.6598 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 91, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 91,  
131) }
```

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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