

Converting Colors

HunterLab(46.1956, 10.0431,
-79.4307)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(46.1956, 10.0431,
-79.4307) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(46.1871, 9.9464,
-79.2013)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	007EF2
RGB	0, 126, 242
RGB Percent	0%, 49%, 95%
CMY	0.9997, 0.5059, 0.0510
CMYK	1.00, 0.48, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	209°, 100%, 47%
HSV	209°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	23.4878, 21.3325, 86.8840
YIQ	101.5500, -112.3320, 9.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

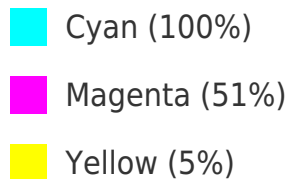
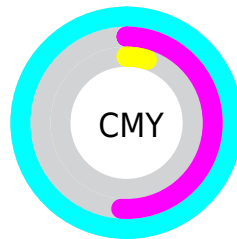
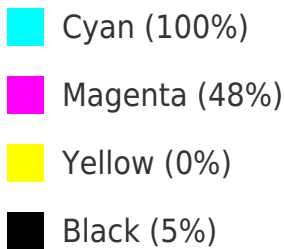
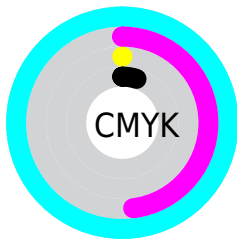
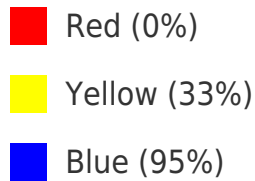
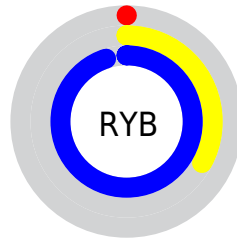
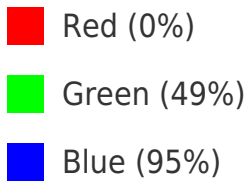
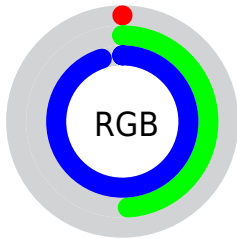
Format	Color
RYB	0, 83, 242
Decimal	32498
CIELab	53.31, 15.01, -66.00
CIELCh	53, 67.688, 282.813
Yxy	21.3331, 0.1783, 0.1620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222578 (0xFF007EF2)
YUV	101.5500, 69.2419, -89.0593
Hunter-Lab	46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013

Details

The HunterLab color **46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. The color can be described as dark saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **56.0214, 38.5642, 35.1932**, and the grayscale version is **36.0671, -1.9244, 1.9596**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **65.0477, -3.3075, -46.2094**, and **29.9192, 16.1401, -72.2381** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.1783, 9.9637, -79.2277**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.6706, 4.5062, -69.5878**.


Distribution




Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 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 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 46.1871, 9.9464,
-79.2013


 46.1871, 9.9464,
-79.2013

160.9482, 9.7049,
-85.5796

 36.5618, 9.6275,
-79.5546

 67.5583, 10.3290,
-79.8760


 27.7168, 9.2025,
-80.8837


 79.2166, 10.4090,
-80.5500


 19.7289, 8.6529,
-84.1251

 91.4777, 10.4248,
-81.3282

 12.7023, 7.9514,
-91.6618

 104.3133, 10.3821,
-82.1628

 6.0553, 10.4785,
-126.2425

 117.6987, 10.2851,
-83.0227

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

131.6122, 10.1379,

-83.8872

0.0000, NaN, -NF

146.0345, 9.9436,
-84.7427

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 46.1871, 9.9464,
-79.2013

■ 46.1871, 9.9464,
-79.2013

■ 46.1783, 9.9637,
-79.2277

■ 49.6706, 4.5062,
-69.5878

■ 53.4893, -0.0055,
-60.1551

■ 57.6522, -3.4822,
-50.9273

■ 62.1350, -5.9653,
-41.9756

■ 66.9093, -7.5366,
-33.3415

■ 71.9469, -8.2936,
-25.0386

■ 77.2215, -8.3343,
-17.0606

■ 82.7096, -7.7501,
-9.3889

■ 88.3906, -6.6227,
-1.9982

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.1877, -17.1753, -76.8055



46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013



46.1877, 39.5891, -52.2357

Triad

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



46.1877, 9.9479, -79.2001



46.1877, 43.4580, 25.3934



46.1877, -43.1311, 15.1198

Complementary

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



46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013



56.0214, 38.5642, 35.1932

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.



46.1877, -33.3763, 26.3774



46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013



46.1877, 14.3488, 29.4501

Square

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



46.1877, 9.9479, -79.2001



46.1877, 61.7868, 12.3978



46.1877, -13.6949, 29.6558



46.1877, -43.7735, -10.1922

Rectangle

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



46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013



46.1877, 55.0994, -27.1429



46.1877, -13.6949, 29.6558



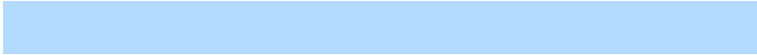
46.1877, -40.9374, 20.1894

Sweetspot

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



46.1877, 9.9479, -79.2001



81.8861, -8.8480, -18.1982



80.4342, -63.6823, 36.9390



36.7764, -4.1235, -10.0572

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



46.1877, 9.9479, -79.2001



48.9106, 10.7582, -84.3579



25.6667, 67.1639, -177.0593



40.7310, -3.0099, -0.7509



34.2509, 6.5264, -56.8992



10.8404, 0.1396, -13.8509

Inverse Universe

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



45.1500, 80.6486, 3.3125



47.9021, 85.5537, 3.6681



88.1401, -20.5361, 53.9507



39.8701, 2.3811, 0.8899



33.1325, 59.2654, 1.8364



9.6610, 17.4733, -0.9552

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

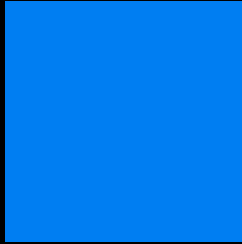
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

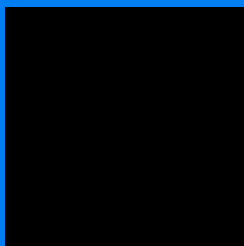
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

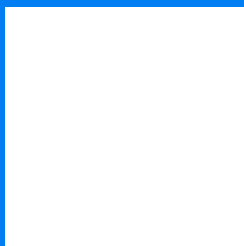
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013.

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

46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013

Protanopia

46.2914, 13.9632, -74.8334

Deuteranopia

46.0342, 3.1088, -64.2498



Tritanopia

46.0996, -22.4779, -9.0973

Trichromacy



- Original Color**
46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013
- Protanomaly**
45.9551, 11.6428, -76.8361
- Deuteranomaly**
46.1135, 5.5627, -69.6462
- Tritanomaly**
45.8554, -12.7038, -29.8915

Monochromacy



- Original Color**
46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013
- Achromatopsia**
36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805
- Achromatomaly**
38.4612, -4.1230, -22.8304

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 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, 126, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 126, 242)  
}
```

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, 126, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 126, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 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, 126, 242) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 126, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 126, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 126, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 126, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 126,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 46.1871, 9.9464, -79.2013 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 126, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 126,  
242) }
```

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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