

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.1493, 6.8364,  
-72.6843)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.1493, 6.8364,  
-72.6843) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.2909, 6.5741,  
-72.3019)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1885F1
RGB	24, 133, 241
RGB Percent	9%, 52%, 95%
CMY	0.9057, 0.4784, 0.0549
CMYK	0.90, 0.45, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	210°, 89%, 52%
HSV	210°, 90%, 95%
XYZ	24.6414, 23.3201, 86.4215
YIQ	112.7210, -99.6320, 10.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

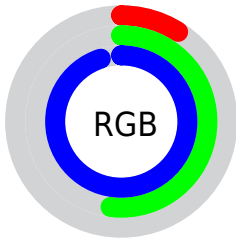
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	24, 97, 241
Decimal	1607153
CIE Lab	55.40, 11.06, -62.07
CIE LCh	55, 63.048, 280.104
Yxy	23.3208, 0.1834, 0.1735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279797233 (0xFF1885F1)
YUV	112.7210, 63.2415, -77.8083
Hunter-Lab	48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019

# Details

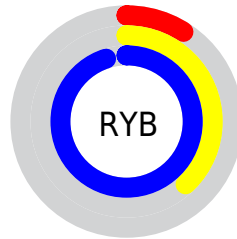
The HunterLab color **48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **59.3962, 30.3823, 36.2670**, and the grayscale version is **40.3261, -2.1517, 2.1910**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **67.4008, -6.1676, -41.7989**, and **31.5558, 12.0927, -65.5467** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.7599, 12.2725, -82.4389**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.1848, 1.8096, -62.3627**.

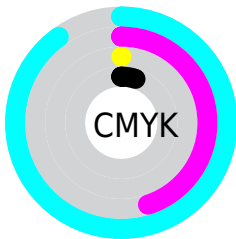
# Distribution



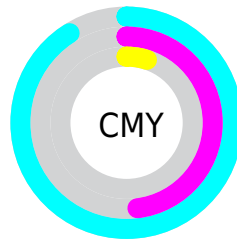
- Red (9%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 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 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.2909, 6.5741,  
-72.3019

■ 48.2909, 6.5741,  
-72.3019

164.1244, 4.7273,  
-78.9558

■ 38.5104, 6.4818,  
-72.2845

■ 69.9425, 6.5419,  
-73.3207

■ 29.4967, 6.2998,  
-72.9706

■ 81.7293, 6.4303,  
-74.0610

■ 21.3222, 6.0131,  
-75.0229

■ 94.1126, 6.2632,  
-74.8655

■ 14.0842, 5.5975,  
-80.0610

■ 107.0650, 6.0451,  
-75.6985

■ 7.7327, 5.8198,  
-95.7497

■ 120.5625, 5.7795,  
-76.5368

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

134.5838, 5.4697,

-77.3653

0.0000, NaN, -NF

149.1101, 5.1182,  
-78.1739

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 48.2909, 6.5741,  
-72.3019

■ 48.2909, 6.5741,  
-72.3019

■ 44.7599, 12.2725,  
-82.4389

■ 52.1848, 1.8096,  
-62.3627

■ 56.4353, -1.9032,  
-52.6872

■ 61.0149, -4.6093,  
-43.3506

■ 65.8919, -6.3970,  
-34.3913

■ 71.0358, -7.3691,  
-25.8162

■ 76.4189, -7.6277,  
-17.6110

■ 82.0164, -7.2669,  
-9.7489

■ 87.8070, -6.3700,  
-2.1977

■ 93.7723, -5.0085,  
5.0766

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.2916, -18.5484, -67.5840



48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019



48.2916, 34.3255, -50.2347

# Triad

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



48.2916, 6.5754, -72.3007



48.2916, 42.2847, 24.4240



48.2916, -41.3918, 16.2536

# Complementary

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



48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019



59.3962, 30.3823, 36.2670

# 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.



48.2916, -30.9232, 26.7880



48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019



48.2916, 15.7792, 29.4604

# Square

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



48.2916, 6.5754, -72.3007



48.2916, 57.6628, 10.2993



48.2916, -11.0991, 30.0047



48.2916, -42.8257, -6.5520



# Rectangle

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



48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019



48.2916, 49.2848, -27.8590



48.2916, -11.0991, 30.0047



48.2916, -38.9381, 20.9273

# Sweetspot

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



48.2916, 6.5754, -72.3007



83.2150, -8.0840, -16.2721



80.4288, -61.3221, 33.2012



37.5665, -3.7638, -8.8774

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



48.2916, 6.5754, -72.3007



47.6192, 13.2947, -88.2193



27.1286, 62.1561, -164.0730



40.6702, -2.9101, -0.8252



33.3682, 8.2328, -59.4795



10.6081, 0.5453, -14.4365



# Inverse Universe

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



45.8793, 78.5931, 0.9696



47.7706, 85.0747, 5.5499



89.1954, -22.3368, 53.9951



39.8639, 2.3475, 0.9790



33.0414, 58.9341, 3.1371



9.6349, 17.3790, -0.5869



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

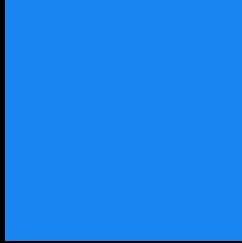
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

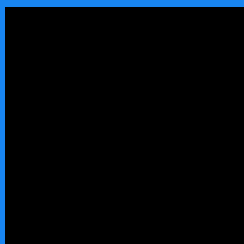
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

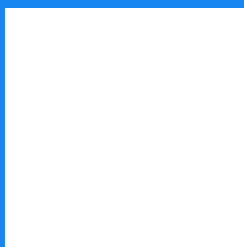
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019.



# 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

48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019

### Protanopia

48.1663, 12.6843, -67.7819

### Deuteranopia

48.1296, 4.0824, -68.9705



## Tritanopia

47.9146, -23.2027, -9.8011

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019

## Protanomaly

48.0614, 9.7778, -70.0007

## Deuteranomaly

48.2507, 4.6078, -69.5830

## Tritanomaly

47.6400, -13.6517, -29.3940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019

## Achromatopsia

40.6365, -2.1683, 2.2079

## Achromatomaly

42.0955, -3.8923, -20.9713

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 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(24, 133, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 133, 241)  
}
```

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(24, 133, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 133, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 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(24, 133, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 133, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 133, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 133, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 133, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 133,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.2909, 6.5741, -72.3019 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 133, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 133,  
241) }
```

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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