

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.1328, 0.4852,
-8.6867)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.1328, 0.4852, -8.6867)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.1460, 0.6055,
-8.8421)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E1A2E
RGB	14, 26, 46
RGB Percent	5%, 10%, 18%
CMY	0.9451, 0.8980, 0.8196
CMYK	0.70, 0.43, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	218°, 53%, 12%
HSV	218°, 70%, 18%
XYZ	1.0436, 1.0294, 2.7285
YIQ	24.6920, -13.5720, 3.6760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

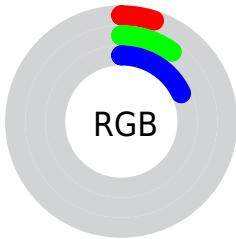
Format	Color
RYB	14, 23, 46
Decimal	924206
CIELab	9.23, 2.37, -15.02
CIELCh	9, 15.204, 278.949
Yxy	1.0294, 0.2174, 0.2144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279114286 (0xFF0E1A2E)
YUV	24.6920, 10.5048, -9.3769
Hunter-Lab	10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421

Details

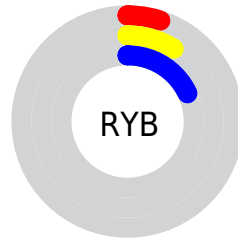
The HunterLab color **10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **13.2541, 0.7518, 6.3215**, and the grayscale version is **9.7387, -0.5196, 0.5291**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.4106, 0.1580, -9.5483**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.3580, 1.1670, -10.5899**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.9744, 0.1555, -7.1994**.

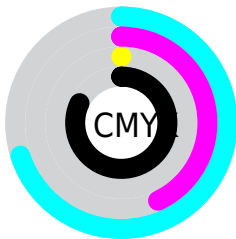
Distribution



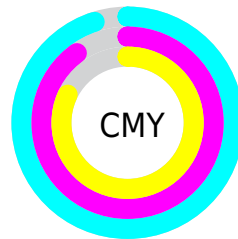
- Red (5%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421 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 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.1460, 0.6055,
-8.8421

■ 10.1460, 0.6055,
-8.8421

■ 99.0116, -2.8773,
-10.2292

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 24.3510, 0.2211,
-9.6174

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 32.8570, -0.0771,
-9.9129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.1724, -0.4318,
-10.1318

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.2321, -0.8367,
-10.2777

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.9847, -1.2871,
-10.3555

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.3881, -1.7791,

-10.3704

■ 86.4071, -2.3100,
-10.3270

■ 10.1460, 0.6055,
-8.8421

■ 10.1460, 0.6055,
-8.8421

■ 9.3580, 1.1670,
-10.5899

■ 10.9744, 0.1555,
-7.1994

■ 8.5874, 1.7642,
-12.5238

■ 11.8383, -0.1963,
-5.6542

■ 7.8179, 2.3467,
-14.7444

■ 12.7339, -0.4626,
-4.1966

■ 7.7841, 2.3719,
-14.8497

■ 13.6577, -0.6552,
-2.8166

■ 14.6071, -0.7838,
-1.5046

■ 15.5796, -0.8570,
-0.2517

■ 16.5731, -0.8821,
0.9497

■ 17.5860, -0.8651,
2.1068

■ 18.6168, -0.8112,
3.2254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.1462, -3.0068, -8.1734



10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421



10.1462, 4.4063, -6.3708

Triad

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



10.1462, 0.6056, -8.8419



10.1462, 5.7043, 4.5024



10.1462, -6.7552, 2.8289

Complementary

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



10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421



13.2541, 0.7518, 6.3215

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.



10.1462, -4.7661, 5.4284



10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421



10.1462, 2.1833, 6.3946

Square

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



10.1462, 0.6056, -8.8419



10.1462, 7.6186, 1.5640



10.1462, -1.6406, 6.7335



10.1462, -7.1115, -0.5750

Rectangle

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



10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421



10.1462, 6.4124, -3.6664



10.1462, -1.6406, 6.7335



10.1462, -6.2553, 3.8016

Sweetspot

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



10.1462, 0.6056, -8.8419



18.0672, -0.9517, -2.3065



14.7015, -8.2068, 2.8928



10.0458, -0.5280, -1.3078



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



10.1462, 0.6056, -8.8419



11.0348, 2.1347, -15.1398



7.9840, 6.0319, -14.1697



8.7910, -0.4828, -0.0408



13.2060, 7.1457, -31.9318



32.6338, 25.2404, -95.2762

Inverse Universe

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



9.8466, 9.4212, 0.3476



11.0477, 14.6530, 1.0923



15.7595, -4.6759, 8.0658



8.7257, 0.1598, 0.3868



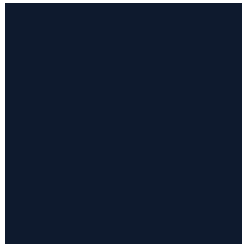
14.5565, 25.6640, 3.7036



38.6137, 67.6394, 13.2288

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421 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

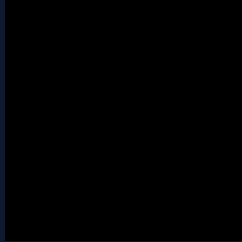
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421.

-8.8421.

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

10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421

Protanopia

10.2724, 1.0283, -8.5710

Deuteranopia

10.2257, -0.2601, -8.6903



Tritanopia

9.8877, -4.9068, -1.7664

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421

Protanomaly

10.2284, 0.8818, -8.6647

Deuteranomaly

10.2580, -0.1488, -8.6213

Tritanomaly

9.9506, -3.1295, -3.8683

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

9.8209, -0.2577, -2.6394

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421 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(14, 26, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 26, 46)  
}
```

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(14, 26, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 26, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421 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(14, 26, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 26, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 26, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 26, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 26, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 26, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.1460, 0.6055, -8.8421 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 26, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 26,  
46) }
```

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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