

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.3693, 16.0740,
-39.3057)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.3693, 16.0740,
-39.3057) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.4053, 15.9164,
-38.7952)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	150E52
RGB	21, 14, 82
RGB Percent	8%, 5%, 32%
CMY	0.9176, 0.9451, 0.6784
CMYK	0.74, 0.83, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	246°, 71%, 19%
HSV	246°, 83%, 32%
XYZ	1.9893, 1.0827, 8.0868
YIQ	23.8450, -17.6560, 22.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

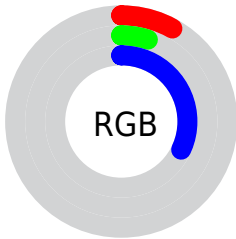
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 14, 82
Decimal	1379922
CIE Lab	9.66, 27.18, -39.82
CIE LCh	10, 48.215, 304.314
Yxy	1.0827, 0.1783, 0.0970
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279570002 (0xFF150E52)
YUV	23.8450, 28.6704, -2.4951
Hunter-Lab	10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952

Details

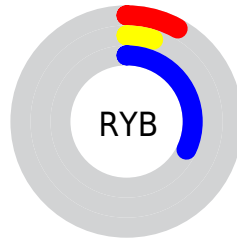
The HunterLab color **10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **27.4991, -9.1904, 15.8882**, and the grayscale version is **9.4309, -0.5032, 0.5124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.6740, 18.5268, -36.9273**, and **4.1327, 7.4594, -21.2682** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.0866, 18.7046, -46.1603**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.0110, 13.1992, -31.7729**.

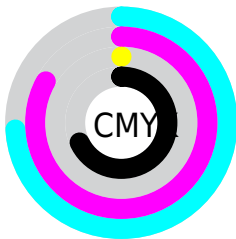
Distribution



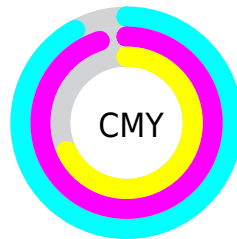
- Red (8%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952 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 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.4053, 15.9164,
-38.7952

■ 10.4053, 15.9164,
-38.7952

■ 99.5637, 23.8431,
-41.2891

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 24.6974, 18.5473,
-37.1526

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 33.2396, 19.6435,
-37.5218

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.5881, 20.6045,
-38.0980

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.6785, 21.4455,
-38.7522

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.4597, 22.1796,
-39.4231

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.8902, 22.8180,

-40.0793

■ 86.9348, 23.3700,
-40.7043

■ 10.4053, 15.9164,
-38.7952

■ 10.4053, 15.9164,
-38.7952

■ 9.0866, 18.7046,
-46.1603

■ 12.0110, 13.1992,
-31.7729

■ 8.1468, 21.4292,
-52.7004

■ 13.8854, 10.6035,
-25.3440

■ 15.9661, 8.2222,
-19.6615

■ 18.2076, 6.0564,
-14.6687

■ 20.5779, 4.0760,
-10.2488

■ 23.0538, 2.2451,
-6.2849

■ 25.6190, 0.5320,
-2.6787

■ 28.2610, -1.0894,
0.6480

■ 30.9705, -2.6398,
3.7556

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.4054, 1.2382, -53.7443



10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952



10.4054, 29.4896, -14.1556

Triad

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



10.4054, 15.9172, -38.7949



10.4054, 11.4597, 7.2838



10.4054, -18.2094, -1.2244

Complementary

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



10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952



27.4991, -9.1904, 15.8882

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.



10.4054, -18.2094, 7.2838



10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952



10.4054, -2.2358, 7.2838

Square

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



10.4054, 15.9172, -38.7949



10.4054, 26.1999, 7.2838



10.4054, -12.1504, 7.2838



10.4054, -17.4453, -20.9746

Rectangle

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



10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952



10.4054, 33.8194, -1.8528



10.4054, -12.1504, 7.2838



10.4054, -18.2094, 2.5504

Sweetspot

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



10.4054, 15.9172, -38.7949



29.4813, 3.6643, -9.7995



24.0039, -10.5235, -5.1104



14.3169, 2.0518, -5.3669



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



10.4054, 15.9172, -38.7949



10.6537, 28.2283, -70.5064



13.1523, 21.0187, -27.5131



13.6396, -0.0822, -0.6364



10.3936, 27.5232, -68.6616



24.5398, 65.7779, -168.2696

Inverse Universe

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



16.1736, 25.8478, -13.9808



19.9444, 38.3960, -19.9847



25.5770, -16.7116, 14.5049



13.8884, 0.7430, -0.1443



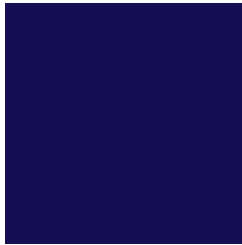
19.4430, 37.4329, -19.4994



46.6106, 89.6079, -45.7388

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952 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

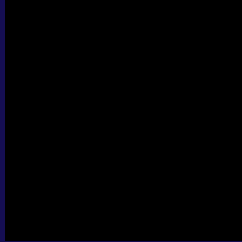
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952.

-38.7952.

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

10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952

Protanopia

10.6583, 1.0928, -15.6811

Deuteranopia

10.4904, -1.4491, -9.9840



Tritanopia

10.6903, -5.5000, -1.4890

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952

Protanomaly

10.3425, 6.4025, -23.9566

Deuteranomaly

10.2069, 4.3317, -19.2799

Tritanomaly

9.9293, 1.4155, -12.5586

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952

Achromatopsia

9.5572, -0.5099, 0.5193

Achromatomaly

9.3377, 4.2500, -9.9352

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952 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(21, 14, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 14, 82)  
}
```

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(21, 14, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 14, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952 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(21, 14, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 14, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 14, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 14, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 14, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 14, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.4053, 15.9164, -38.7952 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 14, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 14,  
82) }
```

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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