

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.0613, -1.3526,
-5.9133)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.0613, -1.3526,
-5.9133) contains.

HunterLab(11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(11.0089, -1.1722,
-6.0702)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F1E2C
RGB	15, 30, 44
RGB Percent	6%, 12%, 17%
CMY	0.9412, 0.8824, 0.8274
CMYK	0.66, 0.32, 0.00, 0.83
HSL	209°, 49%, 12%
HSV	209°, 66%, 17%
XYZ	1.1159, 1.2120, 2.5580
YIQ	27.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

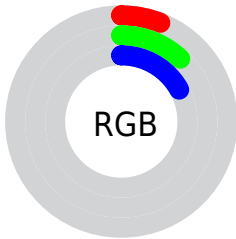
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 25, 44
Decimal	990764
CIE _{Lab}	10.65, -1.21, -11.34
CIE _{LCh}	11, 11.405, 263.909
Yxy	1.2120, 0.2284, 0.2481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279180844 (0xFF0F1E2C)
YUV	27.1110, 8.3263, -10.6213
Hunter-Lab	11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702

Details

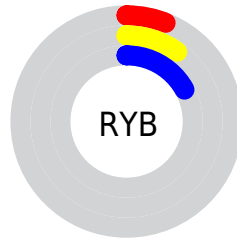
The HunterLab color **11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **12.0364, 2.1355, 5.2277**, and the grayscale version is **10.4816, -0.5593, 0.5695**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.3635, -1.9375, -7.0164**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.3681, -0.9321, -7.2542**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.6796, -1.3207, -4.9227**.

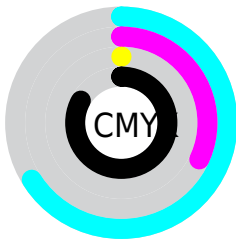
Distribution



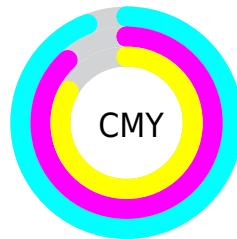
- Red (6%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702 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 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.0089, -1.1722,
-6.0702

■ 11.0089, -1.1722,
-6.0702

■ 100.8360, -6.6180,
-6.1558

■ 2.6735, -2.1151,
-17.4375

■ 25.4994, -2.1384,
-6.6037

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 34.1242, -2.6792,
-6.7419

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.5482, -3.2557,
-6.8018

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.7086, -3.8663,
-6.7908

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.5555, -4.5091,
-6.7156

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.0477, -5.1829,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-6.5817

■ 88.1511, -5.8863,
-6.3938

■ 11.0089, -1.1722,
-6.0702

■ 11.0089, -1.1722,
-6.0702

■ 10.3681, -0.9321,
-7.2542

■ 11.6796, -1.3207,
-4.9227

■ 9.7454, -0.6397,
-8.5034

■ 12.3772, -1.3865,
-3.8121

■ 9.1188, -0.3723,
-9.8811

■ 13.0998, -1.3778,
-2.7372

■ 8.8606, -0.2710,
-10.4899

■ 13.8452, -1.3026,
-1.6959

■ 14.6117, -1.1680,
-0.6859

■ 15.3977, -0.9803,
0.2953

■ 16.2017, -0.7451,
1.2502

■ 17.0225, -0.4674,
2.1812

■ 17.8589, -0.1515,
3.0909

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.0091, -3.6777, -4.5934



11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702



11.0091, 1.7590, -5.4208

Triad

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



11.0091, -1.1722, -6.0700



11.0091, 4.9744, 2.5359



11.0091, -4.7332, 3.3250

Complementary

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



11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702



12.0364, 2.1355, 5.2277

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.



11.0091, -2.7535, 4.7212



11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702



11.0091, 2.8851, 4.2655

Square

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



11.0091, -1.1722, -6.0700



11.0091, 5.5090, 0.0227



11.0091, 0.0086, 5.0654



11.0091, -5.5924, 1.1462

Rectangle

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



11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702



11.0091, 3.5427, -3.9367



11.0091, 0.0086, 5.0654



11.0091, -4.1872, 3.8892

Sweetspot

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



11.0091, -1.1722, -6.0700



17.8375, -1.5626, -1.5146



14.1045, -8.0565, 3.7898



9.6631, -0.8465, -0.8205



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



10.7914, -0.5758, 0.5863

Same Dimension

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



11.0091, -1.1722, -6.0700



12.4412, -0.8650, -10.2400



8.0812, 4.3342, -12.4274



8.8609, -0.5983, 0.0431



15.9630, 1.5916, -23.3881



40.2355, 8.6665, -68.9992

Inverse Universe

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



9.8535, 8.9136, -1.1635



11.0494, 14.0118, -1.3555



15.1663, -3.1192, 7.5238



8.7329, 0.1983, 0.2852



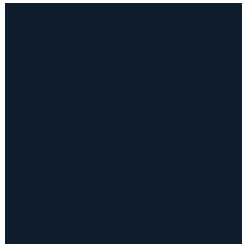
14.8327, 26.6707, -0.2543



39.3311, 70.2621, 2.8853

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

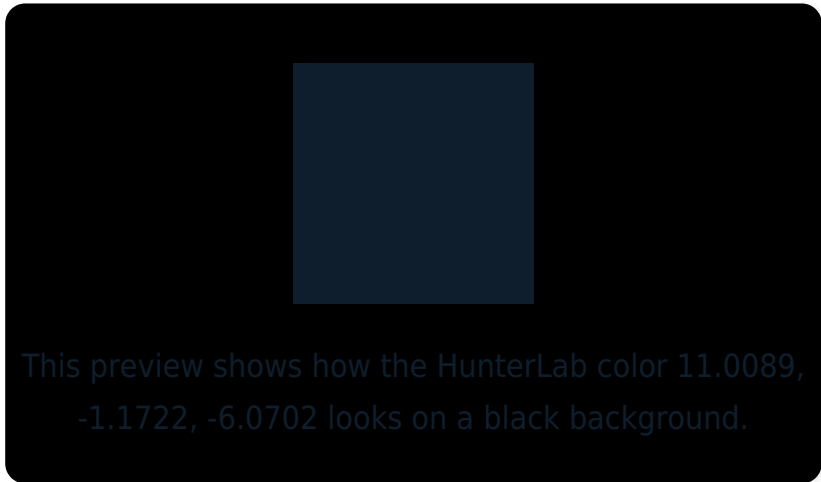
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

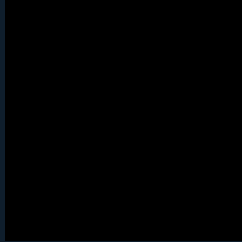
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702.

-6.0702.

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

11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702

Protanopia

10.9504, 0.8539, -5.6121

Deuteranopia

11.0454, 0.1157, -5.9827



Tritanopia

10.9845, -4.3068, -1.4754

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702

Protanomaly

11.0117, -0.0670, -5.5216

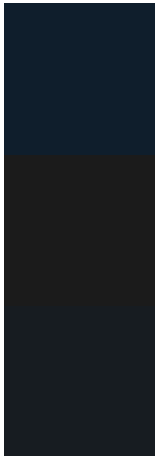
Deuteranomaly

10.9500, -0.2114, -6.1587

Tritanomaly

10.9136, -3.1053, -3.2915

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.5947, -0.9662, -1.5406

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702 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(15, 30, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 30, 44)  
}
```

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(15, 30, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 30, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702 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(15, 30, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 30, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 30, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 30, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 30, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 30, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.0089, -1.1722, -6.0702 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 30, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 30,  
44) }
```

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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