

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.8161, -5.1618,
-18.4437)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.8161, -5.1618,
-18.4437) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(13.1015, -0.5162,
-15.2613)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002542
RGB	0, 37, 66
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8549, 0.7412
CMYK	1.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	206°, 100%, 13%
HSV	206°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	1.6449, 1.7165, 5.3989
YIQ	29.2430, -31.3610, 1.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

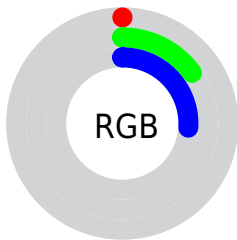
Format	Color
RYB	0, 24, 66
Decimal	9538
CIELab	13.92, 0.35, -21.88
CIELCh	14, 21.887, 270.928
Yxy	1.7165, 0.1878, 0.1959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199618 (0xFF002542)
YUV	29.2430, 18.1212, -25.6461
Hunter-Lab	13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613

Details

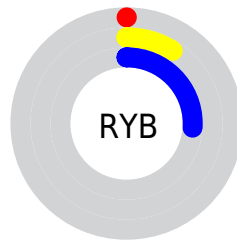
The HunterLab color **13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **14.2731, 8.6168, 8.9453**, and the grayscale version is **11.1128, -0.5930, 0.6038**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.1283, -1.2794, -16.2459**, and **2.8908, 5.1606, -14.7536** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.1011, -0.5155, -15.2624**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.9530, -1.1154, -13.3238**.

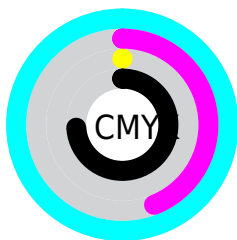
Distribution



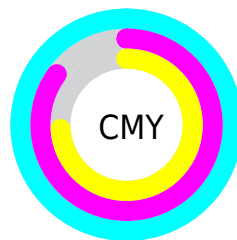
- Red (0%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613 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 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

13.1015, -0.5162,
-15.2613

13.1015, -0.5162,
-15.2613

105.1159, -5.2471,
-18.1862

6.5904, -0.1175,
-17.1614

28.2337, -1.2708,
-16.1996

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

37.1284, -1.7233,
-16.6641

0.0000, NaN, NaN

46.8000, -2.2190,
-17.0729

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

57.1904, -2.7547,
-17.4186

0.0000, NaN, NaN

68.2530, -3.3273,
-17.7006

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.9490, -3.9348,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-17.9207

■ 92.2460, -4.5753,
-18.0816

■ 13.1015, -0.5162,
-15.2613

■ 13.1015, -0.5162,
-15.2613

■ 13.1011, -0.5155,
-15.2624

■ 13.9530, -1.1154,
-13.3238

■ 14.8114, -1.7080,
-11.5358

■ 15.7186, -2.1466,
-9.7937

■ 16.6786, -2.4155,
-8.0879

■ 17.6875, -2.5285,
-6.4230

■ 18.7416, -2.5000,
-4.8013

■ 19.8372, -2.3445,
-3.2228

■ 20.9711, -2.0755,
-1.6864

■ 22.1403, -1.7054,
-0.1900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.1017, -5.7573, -12.6148



13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613



13.1017, 5.6382, -12.2888

Triad

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



13.1017, -0.5159, -15.2610



13.1017, 10.4887, 5.1352



13.1017, -9.1957, 4.9409

Complementary

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



13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613



14.2731, 8.6168, 8.9453

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.



13.1017, -6.0233, 7.5163



13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613



13.1017, 5.2645, 7.6285

Square

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



13.1017, -0.5159, -15.2610



13.1017, 12.6430, 0.8864



13.1017, -0.8826, 8.5000



13.1017, -10.2031, 0.5375

Rectangle

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



13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613



13.1017, 9.2937, -8.0475



13.1017, -0.8826, 8.5000



13.1017, -8.3784, 5.9408

Sweetspot

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



13.1017, -0.5159, -15.2610



25.9509, -3.1258, -4.5182



19.9581, -15.5619, 8.6485



13.0845, -1.6122, -2.4751



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



13.1017, -0.5159, -15.2610



16.8722, -0.0116, -21.0639



6.9928, 14.0864, -39.1466



11.8354, -0.8714, 0.0144



18.7868, 0.2555, -24.0335



45.0251, 4.2352, -65.4200

Inverse Universe

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



11.3663, 20.6381, -1.7649



14.9340, 27.0373, -1.6866



21.3547, -4.3719, 13.0818



11.6132, 0.4069, 0.2976



16.7489, 30.2912, -1.6436



41.7281, 75.0577, -0.9204

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

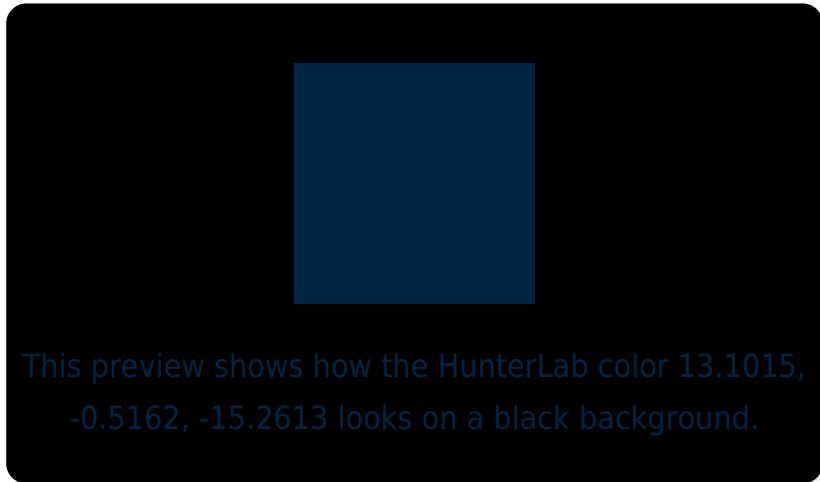
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

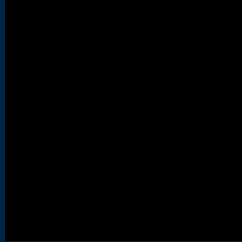
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613.

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

13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613

Protanopia

13.2453, 2.1536, -13.5128

Deuteranopia

13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613



Tritanopia

13.0077, -6.3671, -2.5137

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613

Protanomaly

13.2097, 0.9630, -14.2898

Deuteranomaly

13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613

Tritanomaly

13.0002, -4.5840, -6.3535

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613

Achromatopsia

11.0844, -0.5914, 0.6022

Achromatomaly

11.5273, -1.8404, -4.1958

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613 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, 37, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 37, 66)  
}
```

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, 37, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 37, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613 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, 37, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 37, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 37, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 37, 66); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 66); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 13.1015, -0.5162, -15.2613 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 37, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 37,  
66) }
```

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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