

Converting Colors

HunterLab(13.6917, -4.9058,
-6.5233)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(13.6917, -4.9058,
-6.5233) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(13.6096, -4.6837,
-6.9000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002936
RGB	0, 41, 54
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 21%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8392, 0.7882
CMYK	1.00, 0.24, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	194°, 100%, 11%
HSV	194°, 100%, 21%
XYZ	1.4588, 1.8522, 3.7706
YIQ	30.2230, -28.6090, -4.6490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

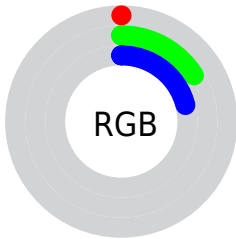
Format	Color
RYB	0, 23, 54
Decimal	10550
CIELab	14.69, -8.03, -12.27
CIELCh	15, 14.669, 236.789
Yxy	1.8523, 0.2060, 0.2616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200630 (0xFF002936)
YUV	30.2230, 11.7221, -26.5056
Hunter-Lab	13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000

Details

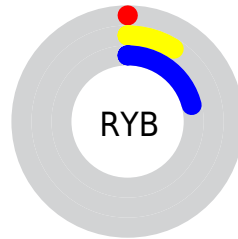
The HunterLab color **13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.3547, 10.5867, 6.5654**, and the grayscale version is **11.4351, -0.6101, 0.6213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.8535, -6.6137, -7.6357**, and **1.3241, 3.5916, -9.4081** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.6096, -4.6836, -6.9002**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.0661, -4.6647, -6.1252**.

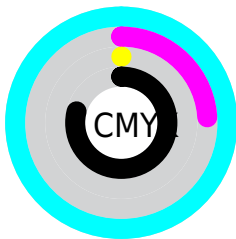
Distribution



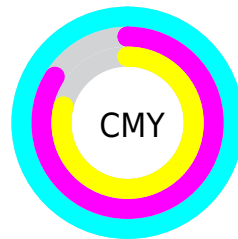
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000 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 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.6096, -4.6837,
-6.9000

■ 13.6096, -4.6837,
-6.9000

■ 106.1283,
-13.8828, -7.0747

■ 7.2072, -5.2426,
-7.2979

■ 28.8884, -6.7533,
-7.4388

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 37.8452, -7.7575,
-7.5841

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 47.5740, -8.7589,
-7.6536

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.0176, -9.7639,
-7.6542

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.1301, -10.7765,
-7.5919

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.8735, -11.7994,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-7.4717

■ 93.2155, -12.8345,
-7.2980

■ 13.6096, -4.6837,
-6.9000

■ 13.6096, -4.6837,
-6.9000

■ 13.6096, -4.6836,
-6.9002

■ 14.0661, -4.6647,
-6.1252

■ 14.5186, -4.6648,
-5.3877

■ 14.9917, -4.5936,
-4.6453

■ 15.4989, -4.4011,
-3.8777

■ 16.0396, -4.0916,
-3.0890

■ 16.6130, -3.6712,
-2.2831

■ 17.2178, -3.1467,
-1.4637

■ 17.8526, -2.5256,
-0.6342

■ 18.5162, -1.8157,
0.2025

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.6098, -6.9272, -2.9809



13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000



13.6098, -1.1545, -8.7597

Triad

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



13.6098, -4.6836, -6.8998



13.6098, 7.8223, 0.3252



13.6098, -4.0186, 5.8000

Complementary

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



13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000



10.3547, 10.5867, 6.5654

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.



13.6098, -0.2940, 6.2725



13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000



13.6098, 6.8307, 3.6397

Square

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



13.6098, -4.6836, -6.8998



13.6098, 6.3140, -3.8996



13.6098, 3.7408, 5.5497



13.6098, -6.5755, 4.1660

Rectangle

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



13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000



13.6098, 1.5635, -8.2751



13.6098, 3.7408, 5.5497



13.6098, -2.8752, 6.0890

Sweetspot

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



13.6098, -4.6836, -6.8998



22.5002, -4.2542, -2.0963



16.3292, -13.3888, 8.4933



11.7127, -2.2593, -1.1500



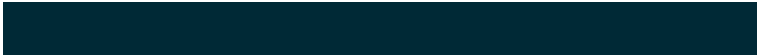
60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



13.6098, -4.6836, -6.8998



17.6581, -5.8401, -9.4640



7.6900, 5.7711, -22.0686



10.4644, -0.9521, 0.1891



22.6098, -7.2423, -12.6262



57.0845, -16.8657, -34.9424

Inverse Universe

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



9.7182, 18.2884, -6.4904



12.7401, 23.9239, -8.0938



15.0834, 0.4292, 9.3015



10.1698, 0.3753, 0.0946



16.4421, 30.8239, -10.0442



42.2828, 78.9656, -23.4911

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000 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

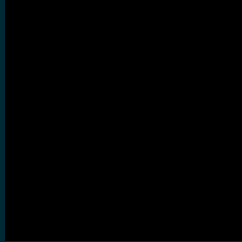
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000.

-6.9000.

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

13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000

Protanopia

13.7921, 0.6971, -4.9529

Deuteranopia

13.9763, 0.4177, -6.7136



Tritanopia

13.5845, -6.6697, -2.5815

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000

Protanomaly

13.4340, -1.6678, -6.0896

Deuteranomaly

13.6952, -1.7624, -7.2396

Tritanomaly

13.6723, -6.1519, -3.8090

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000

Achromatopsia

11.3943, -0.6080, 0.6191

Achromatomaly

11.9540, -2.8994, -2.2049

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000 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, 41, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 41, 54)  
}
```

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, 41, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 41, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000 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, 41, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 41, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 41, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 41, 54); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 54); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 13.6096, -4.6837, -6.9000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 41, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 41,  
54) }
```

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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