

Converting Colors

HunterLab(13.7460, -5.9039,
-0.4629)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(13.7460, -5.9039,
-0.4629) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(13.8228, -6.0081,
-0.1984)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F2A28
RGB	15, 42, 40
RGB Percent	6%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.9412, 0.8353, 0.8431
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.05, 0.84
HSL	176°, 47%, 11%
HSV	176°, 64%, 16%
XYZ	1.4080, 1.9107, 2.3021
YIQ	33.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

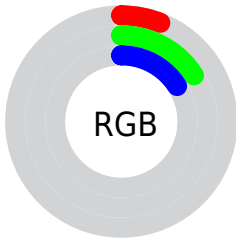
Format	Color
R_YB	15, 29, 42
Decimal	993832
CIE _{Lab}	15.01, -10.87, -1.83
CIE _{LCh}	15, 11.027, 189.579
Yxy	1.9108, 0.2505, 0.3399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279183912 (0xFF0F2A28)
YUV	33.6990, 3.1064, -16.3990
Hunter-Lab	13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984

Details

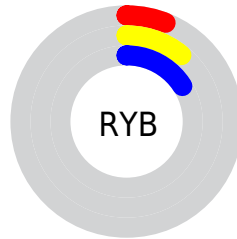
The HunterLab color **13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.3510, 7.0561, 2.5228**, and the grayscale version is **12.5469, -0.6695, 0.6817**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.0395, -8.3363, 0.2010**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.7000, -6.5011, -0.2404**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.9707, -5.4264, -0.1243**.

Distribution



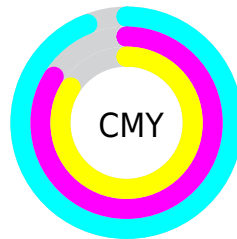
- Red (6%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984 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 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.8228, -6.0081,
-0.1984

■ 13.8228, -6.0081,
-0.1984

■ 106.5503,
-16.7616, 3.9689

■ 7.4488, -6.7584,
-0.6157

■ 29.1622, -8.5403,
0.3843

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 38.1447, -9.7370,
0.7650

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 47.8971, -10.9141,
1.1960

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.3628, -12.0817,
1.6723

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.4960, -13.2464,
2.1905

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.2590, -14.4126,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.7475

■ 93.6196, -15.5836,
3.3410

■ 13.8228, -6.0081,
-0.1984

■ 13.8228, -6.0081,
-0.1984

■ 13.7000, -6.5011,
-0.2404

■ 13.9707, -5.4264,
-0.1243

■ 13.5926, -6.9369,
-0.2623

■ 14.1436, -4.7565,
-0.0182

■ 13.4849, -7.3783,
-0.2849

■ 14.3420, -4.0008,
0.1199

■ 13.4229, -7.6338,
-0.2984

■ 14.5661, -3.1625,
0.2896

■ 14.8159, -2.2462,
0.4899

■ 15.0910, -1.2568,
0.7197

■ 15.3911, -0.2000,
0.9774

■ 15.7156, 0.9185,
1.2614

■ 16.0639, 2.0926,
1.5700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.8231, -5.7676, 2.5434



13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984



13.8231, -4.9331, -3.2476

Triad

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



13.8231, -6.0082, -0.1982



13.8231, 3.1572, -4.2149



13.8231, 1.3455, 4.9908

Complementary

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



13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984



9.3510, 7.0561, 2.5228

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.



13.8231, 4.0253, 3.8281



13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984



13.8231, 5.1320, -1.3158

Square

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



13.8231, -6.0082, -0.1982



13.8231, 0.2408, -5.8735



13.8231, 5.4626, 1.6400



13.8231, -1.6909, 5.1644

Rectangle

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



13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984



13.8231, -3.5559, -4.9052



13.8231, 5.4626, 1.6400



13.8231, 2.3248, 4.7168

Sweetspot

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



13.8231, -6.0082, -0.1982



18.3672, -3.4897, 0.4634



13.4610, -8.3084, 6.1584



10.3958, -2.0002, 0.2573



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.



13.8231, -6.0082, -0.1982



17.0637, -8.5123, -0.3152



11.1165, -1.8155, -4.8654



8.3549, -0.9047, 0.3529



26.2922, -15.0933, -0.2810



71.3416, -41.2386, -0.1485

Inverse Universe

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



9.3510, 7.0561, 2.5228



10.3832, 11.4242, 3.9375



11.2992, 2.5974, 4.6363



8.0168, 0.0491, 0.5445



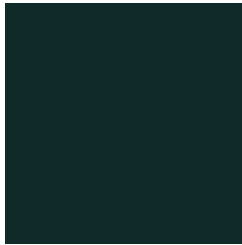
13.8037, 23.7382, 8.1523



37.3919, 64.1323, 23.4058

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

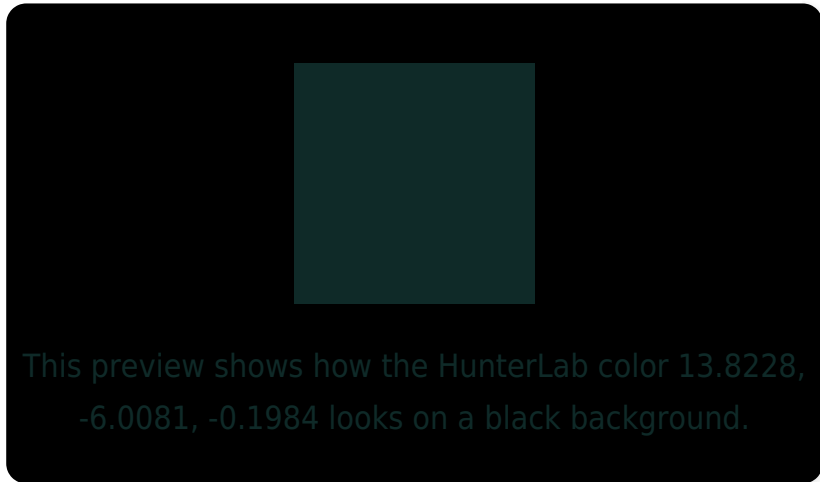
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

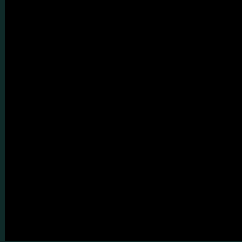
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984.

-0.1984.

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

13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984

Protanopia

13.9683, -0.6279, 1.1670

Deuteranopia

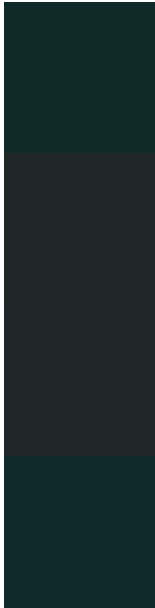
13.9081, 0.5193, -0.3638



Tritanopia

13.7641, -4.6635, -2.2944

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984

Protanomaly

13.6638, -2.8688, 0.4125

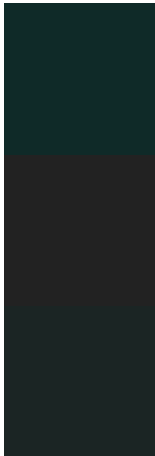
Deuteranomaly

13.7929, -2.2558, -0.5580

Tritanomaly

13.6765, -5.1046, -1.5701

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.9751, -3.0061, 0.3157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984 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, 42, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 42, 40)  
}
```

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, 42, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 42, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984 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, 42, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 42, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 42, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 42, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 42, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 42, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 13.8228, -6.0081, -0.1984 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 42, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 42,  
40) }
```

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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