

Converting Colors

HunterLab(14.3785, -2.6994,
-8.8158)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(14.3785, -2.6994,
-8.8158) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(14.3796, -2.7017,
-8.8131)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D2A3C
RGB	13, 42, 60
RGB Percent	5%, 16%, 24%
CMY	0.9490, 0.8353, 0.7647
CMYK	0.78, 0.30, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	203°, 64%, 14%
HSV	203°, 78%, 24%
XYZ	1.8095, 2.0677, 4.5787
YIQ	35.3810, -23.0620, -0.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

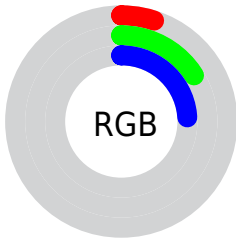
Format	Color
R _Y B	13, 31, 60
Decimal	862780
CIE Lab	15.84, -3.73, -14.65
CIE LCh	16, 15.120, 255.735
Yxy	2.0678, 0.2140, 0.2445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279052860 (0xFF0D2A3C)
YUV	35.3810, 12.1372, -19.6281
Hunter-Lab	14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131

Details

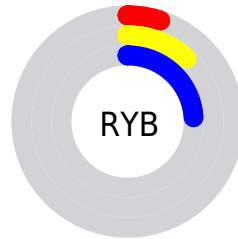
The HunterLab color **14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **14.0350, 6.2956, 7.1496**, and the grayscale version is **13.0536, -0.6965, 0.7092**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **29.8363, -4.0614, -9.3275**, and **2.4936, 3.6559, -11.0088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.6713, -2.3544, -10.1568**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.1275, -2.9201, -7.4848**.

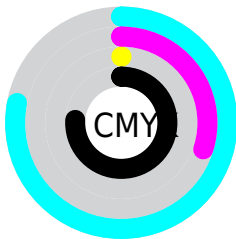
Distribution



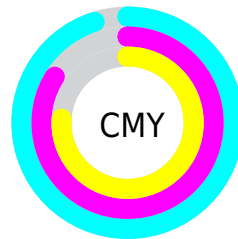
- Red (5%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131 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 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 14.3796, -2.7017,
-8.8131

■ 14.3796, -2.7017,
-8.8131

■ 107.6448, -9.6089,
-9.7218

■ 8.0401, -2.4487,
-8.7365

■ 29.8744, -4.0890,
-9.5004

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 38.9231, -4.8096,
-9.7314

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.7365, -5.5520,
-9.8876

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 59.2590, -6.3173,
-9.9742

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.4457, -7.1056,
-9.9963

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.2593, -7.9172,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-9.9589

■ 94.6681, -8.7517,
-9.8662

■ 14.3796, -2.7017,
-8.8131

■ 14.3796, -2.7017,
-8.8131

■ 13.6713, -2.3544,
-10.1568

■ 15.1275, -2.9201,
-7.4848

■ 12.9660, -2.0075,
-11.5938

■ 15.9181, -2.9957,
-6.1667

■ 12.8479, -1.9518,
-11.8454

■ 16.7493, -2.9384,
-4.8634

■ 17.6185, -2.7592,
-3.5782

■ 18.5230, -2.4689,
-2.3131

■ 19.4606, -2.0784,
-1.0694

■ 20.4288, -1.5974,
0.1529

■ 21.4255, -1.0350,
1.3542

■ 22.4489, -0.3994,
2.5352

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14.3799, -5.9747, -5.8653



14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131



14.3799, 1.4847, -8.7312

Triad

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



14.3799, -2.7016, -8.8128



14.3799, 7.8458, 2.7114



14.3799, -6.0990, 5.1735

Complementary

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



14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131



14.0350, 6.2956, 7.1496

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.



14.3799, -2.8901, 6.3891



14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131



14.3799, 5.3043, 5.2637

Square

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



14.3799, -2.7016, -8.8128



14.3799, 7.9113, -1.2387



14.3799, 1.2734, 6.4180



14.3799, -7.7784, 2.5476

Rectangle

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



14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131



14.3799, 4.2510, -6.9399



14.3799, 1.2734, 6.4180



14.3799, -5.1810, 5.7210

Sweetspot

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



14.3799, -2.7016, -8.8128



24.8980, -3.0477, -2.3489



18.4723, -12.8144, 7.1651



13.0883, -1.6571, -1.3845



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



14.3799, -2.7016, -8.8128



17.1112, -2.4203, -15.1624



9.4166, 6.6296, -20.9982



11.1226, -0.8740, 0.0747



19.6527, -2.0574, -20.1229



48.0877, -2.1417, -55.4822

Inverse Universe

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



11.8985, 15.5627, -3.3112



14.1520, 24.0295, -3.7833



18.9825, -2.7245, 10.4597



10.8850, 0.3777, 0.2301



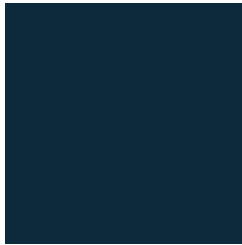
16.4497, 30.0409, -3.8696



41.6038, 75.5809, -6.7067

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

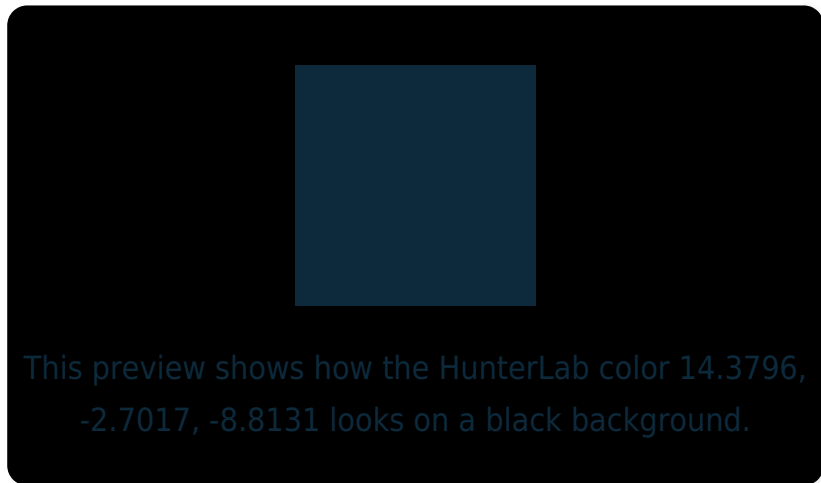
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

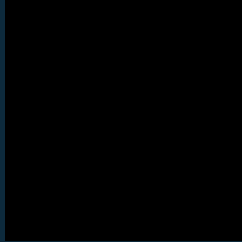
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131.

-8.8131.

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

14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131

Protanopia

14.4797, 1.1518, -7.4486

Deuteranopia

14.5455, 0.4118, -9.0257



Tritanopia

14.1942, -6.8043, -3.0530

Trichromacy



Original Color

14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131

Protanomaly

14.3282, -0.4796, -8.3012

Deuteranomaly

14.5085, -0.9238, -9.1179

Tritanomaly

14.1702, -5.3194, -4.9549

Monochromacy



Original Color

14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131

Achromatopsia

12.9643, -0.6917, 0.7044

Achromatomaly

13.4205, -2.2084, -2.2963

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131 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(13, 42, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 42, 60)  
}
```

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(13, 42, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 42, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131 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(13, 42, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 42, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 42, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 42, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 42, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 42, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 14.3796, -2.7017, -8.8131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 42, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 42,  
60) }
```

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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