

Converting Colors

HunterLab(14.4189, -10.2237,
-13.9017)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(14.4189, -10.2237,
-13.9017) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.9099, -4.2778,
-10.6515)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003044
RGB	0, 48, 68
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 27%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8118, 0.7333
CMYK	1.00, 0.29, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	198°, 100%, 13%
HSV	198°, 100%, 27%
XYZ	2.1003, 2.5312, 5.8467
YIQ	35.9280, -35.0280, -3.9560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

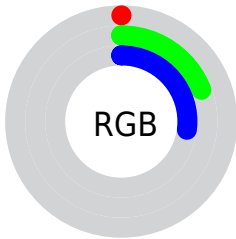
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 68
Decimal	12356
CIELab	18.06, -6.50, -16.73
CIElCh	18, 17.948, 248.775
Yxy	2.5313, 0.2005, 0.2416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202436 (0xFF003044)
YUV	35.9280, 15.8115, -31.5089
Hunter-Lab	15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515

Details

The HunterLab color **15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.1507, 12.7408, 8.3259**, and the grayscale version is **13.2191, -0.7053, 0.7182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.8374, -6.1394, -11.2597**, and **3.0314, 5.6662, -16.0208** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9098, -4.2775, -10.6519**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.5606, -4.5222, -9.4543**.

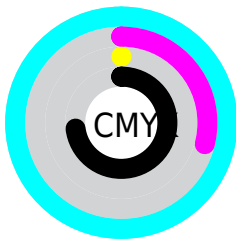
Distribution



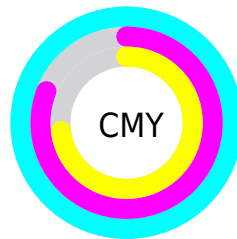
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515 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 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.9099, -4.2778,
-10.6515

■ 15.9099, -4.2778,
-10.6515

■ 110.6010,
-12.6649, -12.0785

■ 9.4460, -3.5022,
-10.2399

■ 31.8144, -6.0900,
-11.4320

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.0384, -6.9925,
-11.7212

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.0136, -7.9030,
-11.9383

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.6872, -8.8251,
-12.0867

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.0161, -9.7611,
-12.1708

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.9644, -10.7125,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-12.1949

■ 97.5015, -11.6803,
-12.1630

■ 15.9099, -4.2778,
-10.6515

■ 15.9099, -4.2778,
-10.6515

■ 15.9098, -4.2775,
-10.6519

■ 16.5606, -4.5222,
-9.4543

■ 17.2152, -4.7601,
-8.3105

■ 17.9130, -4.8475,
-7.1483

■ 18.6591, -4.7670,
-5.9635

■ 19.4518, -4.5259,
-4.7625

■ 20.2894, -4.1340,
-3.5514

■ 21.1697, -3.6024,
-2.3352

■ 22.0903, -2.9424,
-1.1180

■ 23.0490, -2.1654,
0.0969

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.9102, -7.8557, -6.2327



15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515



15.9102, 0.6888, -11.5356

Triad

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



15.9102, -4.2776, -10.6512



15.9102, 10.1640, 2.2367



15.9102, -6.5871, 6.5976

Complementary

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



15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515



13.1507, 12.7408, 8.3259

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.



15.9102, -2.3320, 7.6460



15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515



15.9102, 7.6273, 5.7070

Square

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



15.9102, -4.2776, -10.6512



15.9102, 9.4702, -2.9347



15.9102, 2.8953, 7.3812



15.9102, -9.0664, 3.9122

Rectangle

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



15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515



15.9102, 4.2016, -9.7975



15.9102, 2.8953, 7.3812



15.9102, -5.3403, 7.1068

Sweetspot

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



15.9102, -4.2776, -10.6512



27.7592, -4.8489, -3.2841



20.4506, -16.6991, 10.4878



14.3242, -2.6009, -1.8751



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



15.9102, -4.2776, -10.6512



20.6890, -5.2224, -14.5859



8.6697, 9.7524, -31.8873



11.9443, -1.0493, 0.1446



22.4585, -5.5685, -16.0504



54.7658, -11.7377, -43.1141

Inverse Universe

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



12.0102, 22.3427, -6.0129



15.7959, 29.3228, -7.4040



19.4927, -0.5116, 12.0020



11.6244, 0.4675, 0.1375



17.1992, 31.9091, -7.9164



42.8878, 79.2344, -17.1527

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

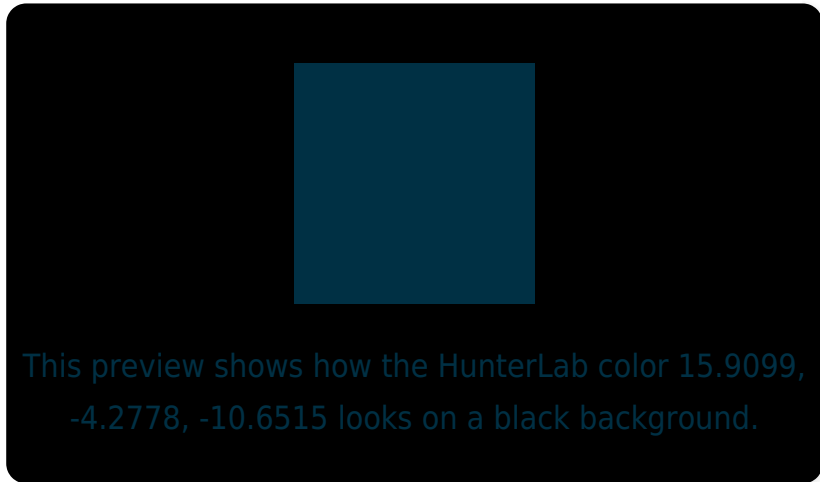
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

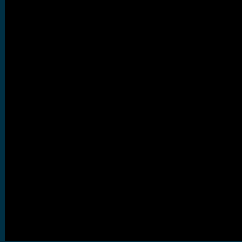
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515.

-10.6515.

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

15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515

Protanopia

16.1093, 1.2182, -8.4584

Deuteranopia

16.2166, 0.6775, -10.5804



Tritanopia

15.9610, -7.7293, -3.2645

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515

Protanomaly

15.6981, -1.3366, -9.8173

Deuteranomaly

15.9471, -1.4864, -11.1323

Tritanomaly

15.8505, -6.4798, -5.8237

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515

Achromatopsia

13.2823, -0.7087, 0.7217

Achromatomaly

13.8316, -2.9680, -3.5155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515 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, 48, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 48, 68)  
}
```

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, 48, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 48, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515 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, 48, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 48, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 48, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 48, 68); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 68); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 68) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.9099, -4.2778, -10.6515 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 48, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 48,  
68) }
```

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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