

Converting Colors

HunterLab(14.4893, -5.0593,
-12.6813)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(14.4893, -5.0593,
-12.6813) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.1064, -3.3767,
-11.5923)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002D43
RGB	0, 45, 67
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8235, 0.7373
CMYK	1.00, 0.33, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	200°, 100%, 13%
HSV	200°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	1.9515, 2.2820, 5.6478
YIQ	34.0530, -33.8820, -2.6980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

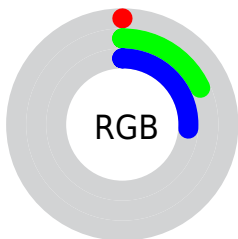
Format	Color
RYB	0, 27, 67
Decimal	11587
CIELab	16.90, -4.91, -17.86
CIELCh	17, 18.521, 254.635
Yxy	2.2821, 0.1975, 0.2309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201667 (0xFF002D43)
YUV	34.0530, 16.2429, -29.8645
Hunter-Lab	15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923

Details

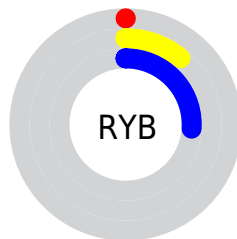
The HunterLab color **15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.2940, 11.6700, 8.3954**, and the grayscale version is **12.6229, -0.6735, 0.6858**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.6446, -4.8066, -12.5823**, and **2.9607, 5.4132, -15.3862** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1062, -3.3763, -11.5929**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.8039, -3.6939, -10.2483**.

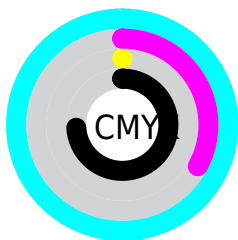
Distribution



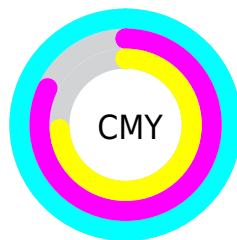
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923 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 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1064, -3.3767,
-11.5923

■ 15.1064, -3.3767,
-11.5923

■ 109.0579,
-10.9196, -13.4071

■ 8.7419, -2.9132,
-11.2899

■ 30.7989, -4.9466,
-12.4384

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.9320, -5.7454,
-12.7736

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.8232, -6.5600,
-13.0381

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.4184, -7.3926,
-13.2341

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.6734, -8.2444,
-13.3650

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.5518, -9.1160,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-13.4350

■ 96.0222, -10.0077,
-13.4479

■ 15.1064, -3.3767,
-11.5923

■ 15.1064, -3.3767,
-11.5923

■ 15.1062, -3.3763,
-11.5929

■ 15.8039, -3.6939,
-10.2483

■ 16.5053, -4.0071,
-8.9751

■ 17.2499, -4.1726,
-7.6957

■ 18.0429, -4.1722,
-6.4049

■ 18.8824, -4.0147,
-5.1090

■ 19.7660, -3.7109,
-3.8139

■ 20.6913, -3.2723,
-2.5238

■ 21.6557, -2.7108,
-1.2420

■ 22.6568, -2.0376,
0.0291

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1066, -7.3087, -7.5458



15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923



15.1066, 1.8147, -11.6466

Triad

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



15.1066, -3.3765, -11.5920



15.1066, 10.1878, 3.0420



15.1066, -7.2341, 6.1626

Complementary

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



15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923



13.2940, 11.6700, 8.3954

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.



15.1066, -3.2610, 7.4951



15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923



15.1066, 7.0230, 6.1116

Square

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



15.1066, -3.3765, -11.5920



15.1066, 10.1458, -1.9340



15.1066, 1.9469, 7.4784



15.1066, -9.3211, 3.1407

Rectangle

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



15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923



15.1066, 5.3340, -9.3372



15.1066, 1.9469, 7.4784



15.1066, -6.1006, 6.7594

Sweetspot

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



15.1066, -3.3765, -11.5920



26.7150, -4.3282, -3.4833



20.1726, -16.3250, 10.0277



13.4943, -2.2554, -1.9147



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.



15.1066, -3.3765, -11.5920



19.3199, -3.9419, -15.6388



8.2173, 10.5607, -33.0665



11.9186, -1.0075, 0.1140



21.5663, -4.2371, -17.8094



52.3874, -8.0991, -47.9961

Inverse Universe

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



11.7596, 21.7476, -4.8905



15.2304, 28.1037, -5.8258



19.7458, -1.4003, 12.1424



11.6217, 0.4531, 0.1754



17.0836, 31.4956, -6.3207



42.5868, 78.1557, -12.9814

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923 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

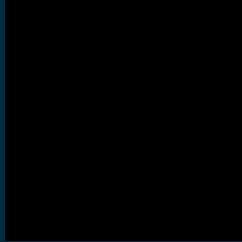
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923.

-11.5923.

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

15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923

Protanopia

15.4383, 1.2699, -9.0928

Deuteranopia

15.4660, 0.4740, -11.4267



Tritanopia

15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923

Protanomaly

15.0996, -1.0212, -10.3506

Deuteranomaly

15.3210, -1.2556, -11.7449

Tritanomaly

14.9980, -5.8291, -6.1628

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

13.2441, -2.7297, -3.4581

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923 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, 45, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 45, 67)  
}
```

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, 45, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 45, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923 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, 45, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 45, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 45, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 45, 67); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 45, 67); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 45, 67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1064, -3.3767, -11.5923 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 45, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 45,  
67) }
```

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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