

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0007, 34.7003,  
-60.1930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(15.0007, 34.7003,  
-60.1930) contains.

<b>HunterLab(15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(15.0187, 34.7489,  
-60.2860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A0078
RGB	58, 0, 120
RGB Percent	23%, 0%, 47%
CMY	0.7725, 1.0000, 0.5294
CMYK	0.52, 1.00, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	269°, 100%, 24%
HSV	269°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	5.1351, 2.2556, 17.9341
YIQ	31.0220, -3.9520, 49.6160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

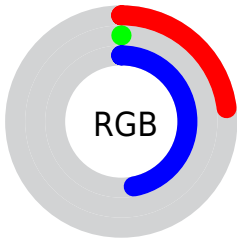
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	58, 0, 120
Decimal	3801208
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	16.78, 47.75, -53.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	17, 71.427, 311.950
Yxy	2.2557, 0.2028, 0.0891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281991288 (0xFF3A0078)
YUV	31.0220, 43.8662, 23.6597
Hunter-Lab	15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860

# Details

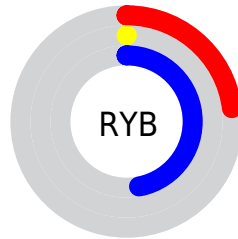
The HunterLab color **15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **38.0224, -25.6825, 22.9796**, and the grayscale version is **11.5812, -0.6179, 0.6292**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.5879, 38.4821, -57.1111**, and **6.6498, 18.0375, -47.2495** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0190, 34.7493, -60.2847**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4797, 32.3499, -53.2088**.

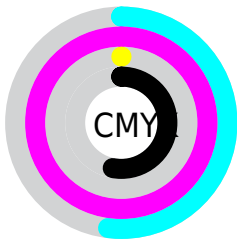
# Distribution



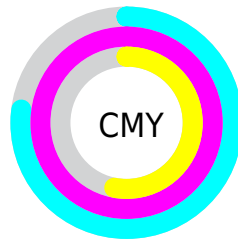
- Red (23%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (53%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 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 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



15.0187, 34.7489,  
-60.2860

15.0187, 34.7489,  
-60.2860

108.8884, 48.8352,  
-61.3865

8.6609, 33.5327,  
-67.4175

30.6877, 38.5078,  
-57.2253

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

39.8107, 40.3097,  
-57.2867

0.0000, NaN, -NF

49.6927, 42.0013,  
-57.7241

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

60.2792, 43.5781,  
-58.3541

0.0000, NaN, NaN

71.5261, 45.0437,  
-59.0798


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


83.3967, 46.4040,

-59.8465


 95.8598, 47.6657,  
-60.6220


 15.0187, 34.7489,  
-60.2860


 15.0187, 34.7489,  
-60.2860


 15.0190, 34.7493,  
-60.2847

 16.4797, 32.3499,  
-53.2088

 18.2386, 29.4637,  
-46.0105

 20.4429, 25.7798,  
-38.4880

 23.0217, 21.7169,  
-31.1972

 25.9070, 17.5413,  
-24.3956

■ 29.0422, 13.3907,  
-18.1463

■ 32.3831, 9.3228,  
-12.4163

■ 35.8957, 5.3536,  
-7.1377

■ 39.5541, 1.4791,  
-2.2366

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.0190, 8.0672, -97.9625



15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860



15.0190, 56.4391, -15.6180

# Triad

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



15.0190, 34.7493, -60.2847



15.0190, 13.1470, 10.5133



15.0190, -25.5781, -8.9611

# Complementary

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



15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860



38.0224, -25.6825, 22.9796

# 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.



15.0190, -25.0073, 8.6387



15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860



15.0190, -7.9961, 10.5133

# Square

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



15.0190, 34.7493, -60.2847



15.0190, 40.1051, 10.5133



15.0190, -19.1571, 10.5133



15.0190, -20.7165, -50.3740



# Rectangle

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



15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860



15.0190, 60.6291, 2.0155



15.0190, -19.1571, 10.5133



15.0190, -26.0152, -0.4880

# Sweetspot

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



15.0190, 34.7493, -60.2847



42.6127, 12.7561, -17.0035



21.9120, 3.3043, -34.5210



19.9977, 7.1010, -9.5129



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202



# Same Dimension

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



15.0190, 34.7493, -60.2847



19.7192, 45.8646, -81.0154



22.8203, 45.0226, -31.3172



19.9493, 0.5648, -0.9027



15.6602, 36.2651, -63.1088



33.4606, 78.3917, -141.8597



# Inverse Universe

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



20.8347, 37.3493, 0.5240



27.5820, 49.3544, 1.3939



36.6687, -31.3529, 22.0462



20.1157, 0.9728, 0.5183



21.7548, 38.9864, 0.6417

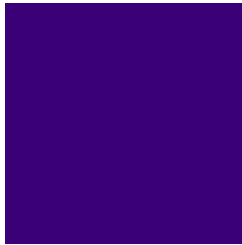


47.3315, 84.4860, 4.0012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

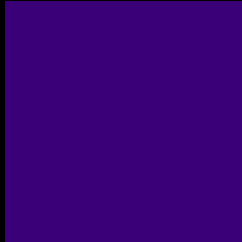
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

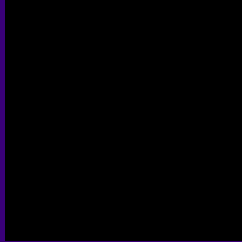
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860.

-60.2860.

# 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

15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860

### Protanopia

16.0439, 3.4362, -27.4712

### Deuteranopia

16.0720, -1.5635, -16.7134



## Tritanopia

16.2992, -2.7308, -0.9812

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860

## Protanomaly

13.9615, 15.4925, -44.5079

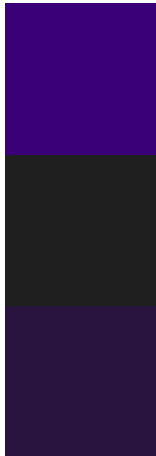
## Deuteranomaly

13.7051, 11.8243, -36.1491

## Tritanomaly

14.1224, 10.8842, -19.0536

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860

## Achromatopsia

11.7056, -0.6246, 0.6360

## Achromatomaly

11.5352, 11.7186, -16.8580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 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(58, 0, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 0, 120)  
}
```

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(58, 0, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 0, 120) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 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(58, 0, 120) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 0, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 0, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 0, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 120)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.0187, 34.7489, -60.2860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 0, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 0,  
120) }
```

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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