

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0129, -7.1898,
-3.2440)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.0129, -7.1898,
-3.2440) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.0733, -7.2644,
-3.1585)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002F33
RGB	0, 47, 51
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 20%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8157, 0.8000
CMYK	1.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	185°, 100%, 10%
HSV	185°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.6141, 2.2720, 3.4854
YIQ	33.4030, -29.2960, -8.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 24, 51
Decimal	12083
CIELab	16.86, -13.10, -6.86
CIELCh	17, 14.783, 207.635
Yxy	2.2721, 0.2190, 0.3082
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202163 (0xFF002F33)
YUV	33.4030, 8.6753, -29.2944
Hunter-Lab	15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585

Details

The HunterLab color **15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **8.8922, 12.7170, 5.7014**, and the grayscale version is **12.4398, -0.6638, 0.6759**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.6950, -10.1703, -3.1087**, and **0.8108, 2.1994, -5.7613** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0735, -7.2645, -3.1584**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.2878, -6.9741, -2.8486**.

Distribution



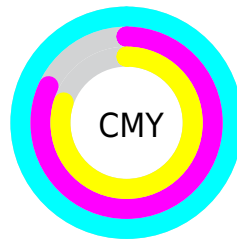
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585 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 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.0733, -7.2644,
-3.1585

■ 15.0733, -7.2644,
-3.1585

■ 108.9940,
-19.2052, -1.1241

■ 8.7115, -7.0164,
-3.0735

■ 30.7569, -10.1346,
-3.1536

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.8863, -11.4774,
-3.0324

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.7740, -12.7896,
-2.8453

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.3659, -14.0835,
-2.5995

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.6179, -15.3671,
-2.3004

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.4933, -16.6462,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-1.9525

■ 95.9609, -17.9245,
-1.5594

■ 15.0733, -7.2644,
-3.1585

■ 15.0733, -7.2644,
-3.1585

■ 15.0735, -7.2645,
-3.1584

■ 15.2878, -6.9741,
-2.8486

■ 15.5000, -6.6944,
-2.5466

■ 15.7274, -6.3592,
-2.2275

■ 15.9855, -5.9101,
-1.8698

■ 16.2752, -5.3476,
-1.4747

■ 16.5966, -4.6741,
-1.0439

■ 16.9498, -3.8939,
-0.5795

■ 17.3343, -3.0121,
-0.0840

■ 17.7497, -2.0353,
0.4397

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.0736, -8.0015, 1.1315



15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585



15.0736, -4.8572, -7.1373

Triad

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



15.0736, -7.2644, -3.1583



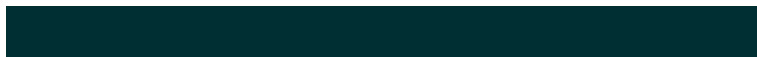
15.0736, 6.5736, -3.8542



15.0736, -0.4731, 6.6203

Complementary

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



15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585



8.8922, 12.7170, 5.7014

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.



15.0736, 3.7262, 5.9413



15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585



15.0736, 8.0606, 0.5027

Square

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



15.0736, -7.2644, -3.1583



15.0736, 3.0924, -7.6098



15.0736, 6.9665, 3.9438



15.0736, -4.3429, 6.1298

Rectangle

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



15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585



15.0736, -2.4821, -8.6797



15.0736, 6.9665, 3.9438



15.0736, 0.9486, 6.5265

Sweetspot

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



15.0736, -7.2644, -3.1583



21.7672, -5.1851, -0.8438



15.4116, -13.0424, 8.8923



11.4762, -2.7755, -0.4676



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



15.0736, -7.2644, -3.1583



19.3522, -9.2728, -4.1713



9.0374, 1.6927, -14.9490



9.8086, -1.0197, 0.2944



26.0728, -12.4238, -5.7692



67.9632, -32.0313, -15.8018

Inverse Universe

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



9.5348, 18.4795, -10.5247



12.2748, 23.7745, -13.4134



12.5608, 3.6300, 7.8031



9.4625, 0.3705, -0.0324



16.5809, 32.0922, -17.9444



43.4418, 83.9677, -46.1314

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585 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

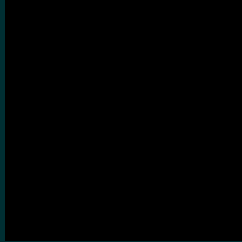
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585.



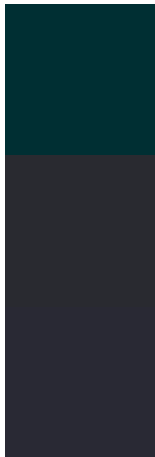
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585.

-3.1585.

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

15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585

Protanopia

15.2995, -0.2209, -1.4129

Deuteranopia

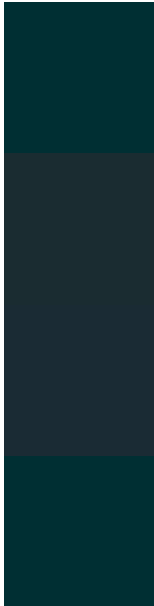
15.1830, 0.7900, -3.3172



Tritanopia

15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585

Protanomaly

14.9757, -3.7866, -2.3423

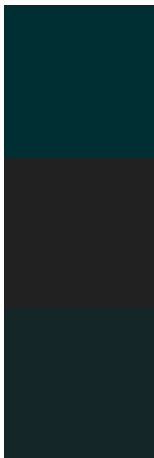
Deuteranomaly

14.8165, -2.9220, -3.9217

Tritanomaly

15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

13.0340, -3.8369, -1.1674

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585 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, 47, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 47, 51)  
}
```

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, 47, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 47, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585 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, 47, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 47, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 47, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 47, 51); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 51); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.0733, -7.2644, -3.1585 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 47, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 47,  
51) }
```

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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