

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0456, 3.3099,
-25.9508)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.0456, 3.3099,
-25.9508) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.0798, 3.3597,
-26.1011)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002957
RGB	0, 41, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8392, 0.6588
CMYK	1.00, 0.53, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	212°, 100%, 17%
HSV	212°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	2.5132, 2.2740, 9.3233
YIQ	33.9850, -39.2020, 5.6140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

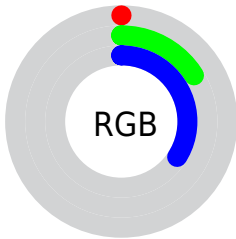
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 87
Decimal	10583
CIELab	16.86, 7.30, -31.49
CIELCh	17, 32.326, 283.060
Yxy	2.2741, 0.1781, 0.1612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200663 (0xFF002957)
YUV	33.9850, 26.1364, -29.8048
Hunter-Lab	15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011

Details

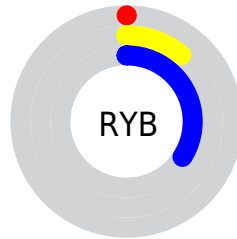
The HunterLab color **15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **19.9520, 8.9917, 12.4512**, and the grayscale version is **12.5726, -0.6708, 0.6831**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.8520, 3.2469, -26.4142**, and **4.7457, 7.9738, -23.1449** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0790, 3.3614, -26.1037**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.3317, 1.9217, -22.6375**.

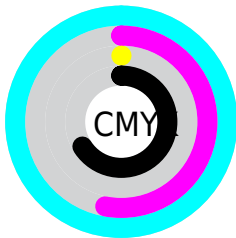
Distribution



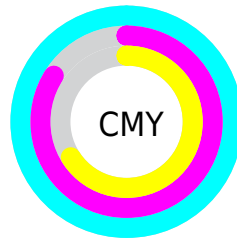
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 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 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.0798, 3.3597,
-26.1011

■ 15.0798, 3.3597,
-26.1011

■ 109.0064, 1.9369,
-30.3451

■ 8.7174, 3.2141,
-26.9049

■ 30.7651, 3.5394,
-26.8415

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 39.8951, 3.4922,
-27.4297

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.7836, 3.3727,
-28.0215

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.3761, 3.1896,
-28.5839

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.6287, 2.9498,
-29.1021

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.5046, 2.6584,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-29.5696

■ 95.9729, 2.3196,
-29.9840

■ 15.0798, 3.3597,
-26.1011

■ 15.0798, 3.3597,
-26.1011

■ 15.0790, 3.3614,
-26.1037

■ 16.3317, 1.9217,
-22.6375

■ 17.6338, 0.6023,
-19.4410

■ 19.0334, -0.4298,
-16.3674

■ 20.5219, -1.1940,
-13.4262

■ 22.0903, -1.7180,
-10.6195

■ 23.7302, -2.0299,
-7.9419

■ 25.4344, -2.1564,
-5.3844

■ 27.1966, -2.1213,
-2.9361

■ 29.0112, -1.9455,
-0.5853

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.0800, -5.5769, -25.3987



15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011



15.0800, 13.1134, -17.1320

Triad

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



15.0800, 3.3602, -26.1007



15.0800, 14.2439, 8.6304



15.0800, -14.1691, 4.9132

Complementary

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



15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011



19.9520, 8.9917, 12.4512

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.



15.0800, -10.9977, 9.0557



15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011



15.0800, 4.6446, 10.5560

Square

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



15.0800, 3.3602, -26.1007



15.0800, 20.3304, 4.1215



15.0800, -4.5629, 10.5560



15.0800, -14.3557, -3.4506

Rectangle

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



15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011



15.0800, 18.2009, -8.8468



15.0800, -4.5629, 10.5560



15.0800, -13.4588, 6.5865

Sweetspot

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



15.0800, 3.3602, -26.1007



33.0059, -2.8106, -7.3527



26.4681, -20.1453, 10.4061



16.0278, -1.3758, -4.0355



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



15.0800, 3.3602, -26.1007



19.2582, 5.2550, -35.4151



8.3527, 22.5376, -58.4630



14.8273, -0.9714, -0.1547



18.3985, 4.8619, -33.4920



41.5279, 15.7552, -85.9173

Inverse Universe

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



14.7868, 26.4029, 1.1622



19.2711, 34.3299, 2.1609



29.6203, -8.4178, 18.1041



14.6072, 0.5668, 0.4744



18.3476, 32.6981, 1.9549



43.2804, 76.7478, 7.5890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 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 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

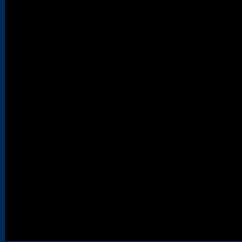
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011.

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

15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011

Protanopia

15.1864, 3.7000, -25.7805

Deuteranopia

15.1966, -1.0971, -16.6261



Tritanopia

15.0443, -7.4358, -2.7524

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011

Protanomaly

15.1438, 3.5644, -25.9081

Deuteranomaly

15.1402, 0.3282, -19.6325

Tritanomaly

14.9521, -4.2527, -9.5085

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

13.2316, -1.0978, -6.9585

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 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, 41, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 41, 87)  
}
```

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, 41, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 41, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 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, 41, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 41, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 41, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 41, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 41, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 41,  
87) }
```

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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