

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0542, -3.5836,
-8.4663)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.0542, -3.5836,
-8.4663) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.1516, -3.5909,
-8.5602)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B2D3E
RGB	11, 45, 62
RGB Percent	4%, 18%, 24%
CMY	0.9568, 0.8235, 0.7569
CMYK	0.82, 0.27, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	200°, 70%, 14%
HSV	200°, 82%, 24%
XYZ	1.9459, 2.2957, 4.8980
YIQ	36.7720, -25.7210, -1.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

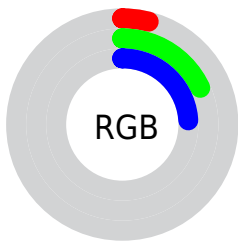
Format	Color
R_YB	11, 31, 62
Decimal	732478
CIE Lab	16.97, -5.32, -14.29
CIE LCh	17, 15.246, 249.568
Yxy	2.2958, 0.2129, 0.2512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278922558 (0xFF0B2D3E)
YUV	36.7720, 12.4374, -22.6020
Hunter-Lab	15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602

Details

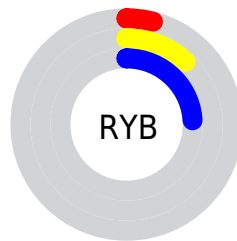
The HunterLab color **15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.7075, 8.0770, 7.2180**, and the grayscale version is **13.4965, -0.7201, 0.7333**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.9840, -5.3681, -9.2305**, and **2.6216, 4.1548, -12.2457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.4974, -3.3174, -9.7635**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.8344, -3.7717, -7.3738**.

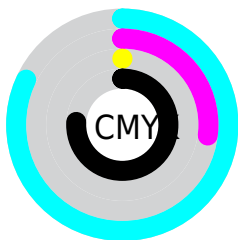
Distribution



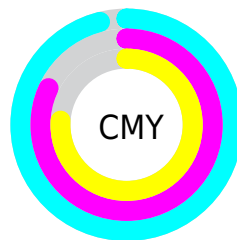
- Red (4%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602 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 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1516, -3.5909,
-8.5602

■ 15.1516, -3.5909,
-8.5602

■ 109.1453,
-11.3520, -9.2847

■ 8.7834, -3.1096,
-8.2287

■ 30.8562, -5.2245,
-9.2080

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.9945, -6.0501,
-9.4163

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.8905, -6.8894,
-9.5502

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.4901, -7.7450,
-9.6152

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.7494, -8.6184,
-9.6167

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6317, -9.5104,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-9.5594

■ 96.1060, -10.4215,
-9.4475

■ 15.1516, -3.5909,
-8.5602

■ 15.1516, -3.5909,
-8.5602

■ 14.4974, -3.3174,
-9.7635

■ 15.8344, -3.7717,
-7.3738

■ 13.9885, -3.1189,
-10.7516

■ 16.5609, -3.8021,
-6.1781

■ 17.3296, -3.6896,
-4.9787

■ 18.1384, -3.4439,
-3.7807

■ 18.9852, -3.0752,
-2.5880

■ 19.8676, -2.5941,
-1.4037

■ 20.7835, -2.0109,
-0.2298

■ 21.7306, -1.3352,
0.9324

■ 22.7072, -0.5759,
2.0821

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1519, -6.6744, -5.0942



15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602



15.1519, 0.5907, -9.1702

Triad

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



15.1519, -3.5908, -8.5599



15.1519, 8.2431, 2.0756



15.1519, -5.7277, 5.7240

Complementary

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



15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602



13.7075, 8.0770, 7.2180

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.



15.1519, -2.1602, 6.7142



15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602



15.1519, 6.1108, 5.0306

Square

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



15.1519, -3.5908, -8.5599



15.1519, 7.7497, -2.1882



15.1519, 2.1886, 6.5018



15.1519, -7.8093, 3.3231

Rectangle

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



15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602



15.1519, 3.4935, -7.7422



15.1519, 2.1886, 6.5018



15.1519, -4.6798, 6.1976

Sweetspot

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



15.1519, -3.5908, -8.5599



25.7033, -3.6803, -2.4562



18.9744, -13.7290, 8.0183



13.1123, -1.9278, -1.3573



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



15.1519, -3.5908, -8.5599



18.1923, -3.6901, -14.6112



9.4969, 6.8566, -22.4805



11.1566, -0.9295, 0.1153



20.8765, -3.9740, -17.5151



51.3940, -7.4918, -48.0654

Inverse Universe

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



12.0542, 17.1102, -4.4842



14.3748, 26.1976, -5.4216



19.0798, -2.1137, 10.7357



10.8885, 0.3966, 0.1802



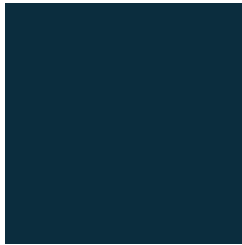
16.6011, 30.5849, -5.9773



42.0009, 77.0106, -12.2606

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

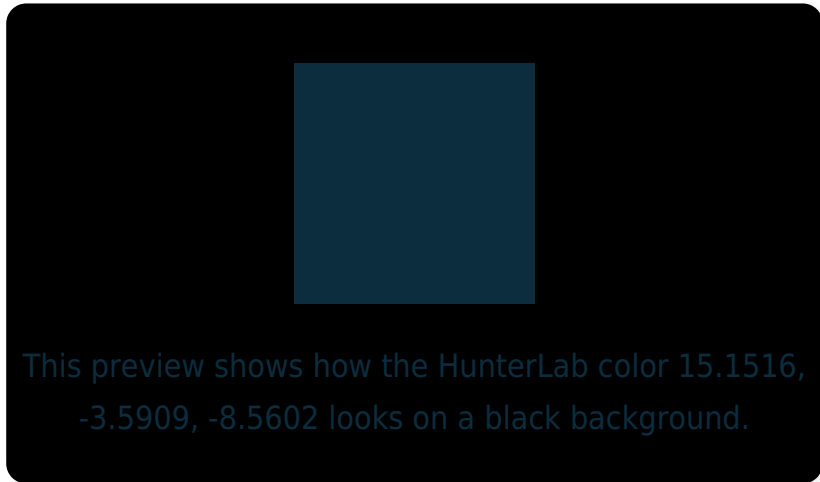
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

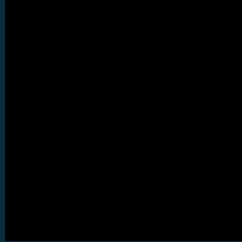
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602.

-8.5602.

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

15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602

Protanopia

15.1491, 1.1234, -6.8394

Deuteranopia

15.2910, 0.7012, -8.7997



Tritanopia

15.0443, -7.4358, -2.7524

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602

Protanomaly

14.9300, -0.7518, -7.7901

Deuteranomaly

15.1437, -1.0179, -9.0979

Tritanomaly

14.9871, -6.0645, -4.6779

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

14.0061, -2.4524, -2.3541

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602 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(11, 45, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 45, 62)  
}
```

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(11, 45, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 45, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602 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(11, 45, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 45, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 45, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 45, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 45, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 45, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1516, -3.5909, -8.5602 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 45, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 45,  
62) }
```

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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