

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0595, 33.5874,
-50.7147)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.0595, 33.5874,
-50.7147) contains.

HunterLab(15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(15.0328, 33.5258,
-50.6092)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	400070
RGB	64, 0, 112
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 44%
CMY	0.7490, 1.0000, 0.5608
CMYK	0.43, 1.00, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	274°, 100%, 22%
HSV	274°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	5.0390, 2.2599, 15.4999
YIQ	31.9040, 2.1920, 48.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

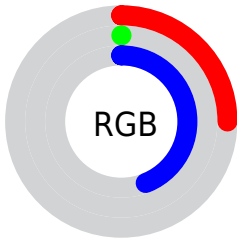
Format	Color
RYB	64, 0, 112
Decimal	4194416
CIELab	16.80, 46.47, -47.88
CIELCh	17, 66.727, 314.143
Yxy	2.2599, 0.2210, 0.0991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384496 (0xFF400070)
YUV	31.9040, 39.4873, 28.1482
Hunter-Lab	15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092

Details

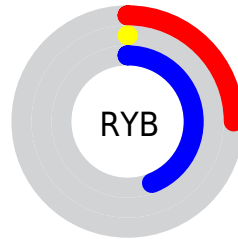
The HunterLab color **15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **34.9525, -25.3516, 21.0937**, and the grayscale version is **11.8682, -0.6333, 0.6448**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.8130, 37.1773, -48.8582**, and **6.4572, 16.6159, -38.9095** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0330, 33.5262, -50.6084**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.3456, 31.3134, -44.9832**.

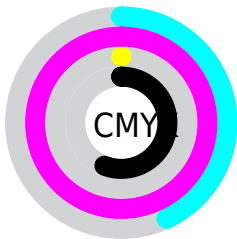
Distribution



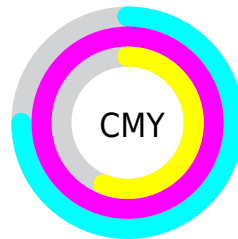
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092 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 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

15.0328, 33.5258,
-50.6092

15.0328, 33.5258,
-50.6092

108.9156, 47.2539,
-53.3819

8.6739, 32.2599,
-55.5871

30.7055, 37.2359,
-48.9511

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

39.8302, 38.9970,
-49.2606

0.0000, NaN, -NF

49.7136, 40.6445,
-49.8219

0.0000, NaN, NaN

60.3015, 42.1761,
-50.5009

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

71.5497, 43.5962,
-51.2278

0.0000, NaN, NaN

83.4215, 44.9113,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-51.9636

95.8858, 46.1283,
-52.6860

15.0328, 33.5258,
-50.6092

15.0328, 33.5258,
-50.6092

15.0330, 33.5262,
-50.6084

16.3456, 31.3134,
-44.9832

17.8862, 28.7046,
-39.2903

19.8189, 25.3022,
-33.2037

22.0898, 21.4670,
-27.1571

24.6434, 17.4530,
-21.3903

■ 27.4314, 13.4083,
-15.9949

■ 30.4141, 9.4066,
-10.9776

■ 33.5607, 5.4776,
-6.3058

■ 36.8466, 1.6277,
-1.9333

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.0330, 9.0790, -85.1624



15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092



15.0330, 52.1030, -11.9217

Triad

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



15.0330, 33.5262, -50.6084



15.0330, 10.3932, 10.5231



15.0330, -24.0781, -10.2299

Complementary

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



15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092



34.9525, -25.3516, 21.0937

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.



15.0330, -23.9283, 7.5654



15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092



15.0330, -8.6492, 10.5231

Square

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



15.0330, 33.5262, -50.6084



15.0330, 34.8852, 10.5231



15.0330, -18.7932, 10.5231



15.0330, -19.2023, -48.1629

Rectangle

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



15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092



15.0330, 54.8406, 3.0948



15.0330, -18.7932, 10.5231



15.0330, -24.6138, -1.8815

Sweetspot

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



15.0330, 33.5262, -50.6084



39.9925, 12.8815, -15.0554



18.2419, 7.2521, -38.4560



18.9600, 7.1589, -8.4232



76.6170, -4.0881, 4.1627



26.1505, -1.3953, 1.4208

Same Dimension

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



15.0330, 33.5262, -50.6084



19.7405, 44.2167, -67.9448



21.1072, 40.9333, -23.4664



18.4003, 0.6174, -0.7480



16.1214, 35.9971, -54.6111



35.2565, 79.4859, -125.3402

Inverse Universe

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



19.1263, 33.8700, 3.7108



25.3033, 44.7198, 5.5977



34.0658, -29.0399, 20.1096



18.5014, 0.7950, 0.6616



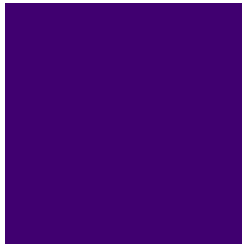
20.5538, 36.3774, 4.1462



45.6930, 80.5281, 11.8714

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092 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

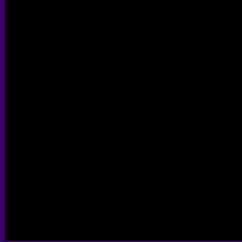
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092.

-50.6092.

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

15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092

Protanopia

16.0439, 3.4362, -27.4712

Deuteranopia

16.1169, -1.3159, -17.3041



Tritanopia

16.3082, 0.7987, 0.2857

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092

Protanomaly

13.8330, 14.7716, -41.8126

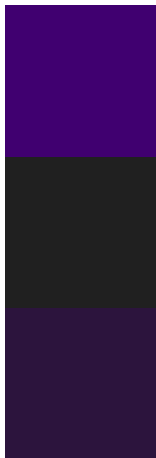
Deuteranomaly

13.6603, 11.4533, -34.3405

Tritanomaly

14.3865, 12.9631, -15.4758

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092

Achromatopsia

12.0183, -0.6413, 0.6530

Achromatomaly

11.7163, 11.9654, -14.9125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092 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(64, 0, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 112)  
}
```

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(64, 0, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092 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(64, 0, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 0, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 112)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.0328, 33.5258, -50.6092 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
112) }
```

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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