

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.1795, 9.5452,  
-39.5784)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(15.1795, 9.5452,  
-39.5784) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(15.1078, 9.7138,  
-39.8527)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	002566
RGB	0, 37, 102
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8549, 0.6000
CMYK	1.00, 0.64, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	218°, 100%, 20%
HSV	218°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	3.0599, 2.2825, 12.8497
YIQ	33.3470, -42.9170, 12.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

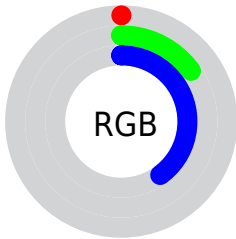
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 27, 102
Decimal	9574
CIELab	16.90, 17.23, -41.37
CIELCh	17, 44.813, 292.611
Yxy	2.2825, 0.1682, 0.1255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199654 (0xFF002566)
YUV	33.3470, 33.8459, -29.2453
Hunter-Lab	15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527

# Details

The HunterLab color **15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **25.7035, 6.2042, 15.9463**, and the grayscale version is **12.3490, -0.6589, 0.6709**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.7947, 11.1998, -39.6892**, and **5.5656, 12.3118, -33.5341** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1064, 9.7172, -39.8584**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.7020, 7.1969, -34.2059**.

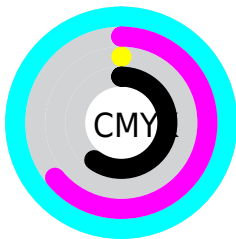
# Distribution



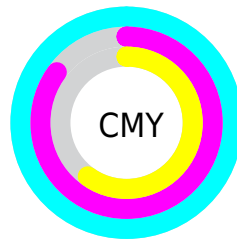
- Red (0%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527 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 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 15.1078, 9.7138,  
-39.8527

■ 15.1078, 9.7138,  
-39.8527

■ 109.0605, 12.8213,  
-43.8716

■ 8.7431, 8.9039,  
-42.6759

■ 30.8005, 11.1166,  
-39.5012

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 39.9338, 11.6204,  
-40.0086

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 49.8252, 12.0190,  
-40.6444

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.4205, 12.3261,  
-41.3241

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.6756, 12.5524,  
-42.0048

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.5541, 12.7060,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-42.6636

■ 96.0247, 12.7938,  
-43.2882

■ 15.1078, 9.7138,  
-39.8527

■ 15.1078, 9.7138,  
-39.8527

■ 15.1064, 9.7172,  
-39.8584

■ 16.7020, 7.1969,  
-34.2059

■ 18.4220, 4.9292,  
-29.0195

■ 20.3024, 3.0710,  
-24.1462

■ 22.3207, 1.5866,  
-19.6089

■ 24.4578, 0.4287,  
-15.3948

■ 26.6975, -0.4502,  
-11.4736

■ 29.0267, -1.0930,  
-7.8095

■ 31.4347, -1.5368,  
-4.3665

■ 33.9128, -1.8123,  
-1.1118

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.1080, -3.8064, -44.7399



15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527



15.1080, 23.7483, -21.0197

# Triad

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



15.1080, 9.7147, -39.8523



15.1080, 16.9578, 10.5756



15.1080, -18.2403, 3.5031

# Complementary

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



15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527



25.7035, 6.2042, 15.9463

# 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.



15.1080, -15.6702, 10.0447



15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527



15.1080, 2.4465, 10.5756

# Square

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



15.1080, 9.7147, -39.8523



15.1080, 28.7994, 7.3058



15.1080, -9.0591, 10.5756



15.1080, -17.3542, -11.0351



# Rectangle

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



15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527



15.1080, 30.0720, -7.8440



15.1080, -9.0591, 10.5756



15.1080, -17.7569, 6.2274

# Sweetspot

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



15.1080, 9.7147, -39.8523



38.1670, -1.3845, -10.7524



31.4324, -22.6700, 9.6514



18.0933, -0.5618, -5.9032



73.3645, -3.9145, 3.9860



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739



# Same Dimension

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



15.1080, 9.7147, -39.8523



19.5033, 14.0720, -54.7548



10.2460, 26.9035, -65.9563



17.0617, -0.9149, -0.3863



16.9144, 11.5001, -45.9669



36.5815, 31.3413, -113.3806



# Inverse Universe

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



17.2006, 30.2297, 5.0951



22.7337, 39.8741, 7.3879



34.0547, -13.3959, 20.7493



16.9155, 0.6485, 0.7280



19.4740, 34.1941, 6.0381



44.2987, 77.4481, 16.3367



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

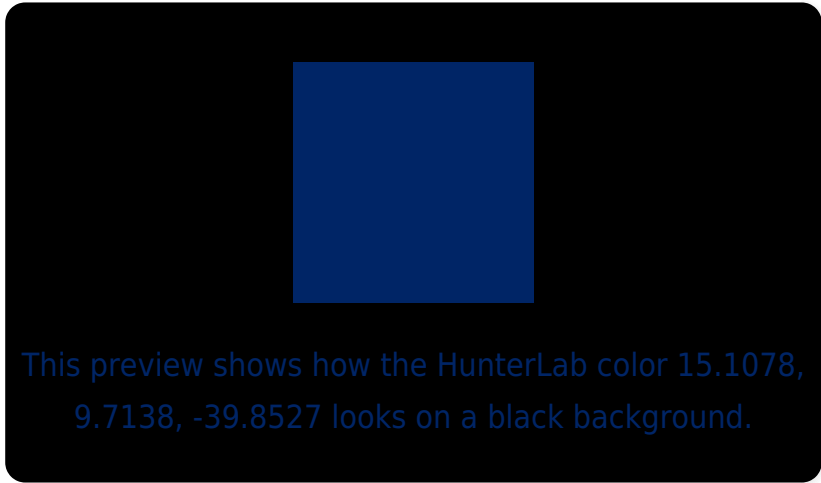
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

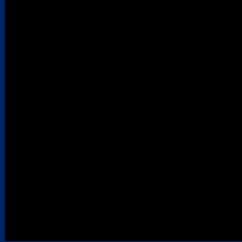
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527.



# 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

15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527

### Protanopia

15.0798, 3.3597, -26.1011

### Tritanopia

15.3108, -7.7593, -2.3869

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527

## Protanomaly

15.1337, 5.2508, -30.2508

## Tritanomaly

14.9367, -2.5386, -13.1893

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527

## Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

## Achromatomaly

12.6845, 0.9511, -10.8780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527 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, 37, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 37, 102)  
}
```

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, 37, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 37, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527 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, 37, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 37, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 37, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 37, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 102)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1078, 9.7138, -39.8527 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 37, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 37,  
102) }
```

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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