

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.2751, 10.4893,
-8.0743)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.2751, 10.4893,
-8.0743) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.3796, 10.4230,
-7.9101)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B213E
RGB	59, 33, 62
RGB Percent	23%, 13%, 24%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8706, 0.7569
CMYK	0.05, 0.47, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	294°, 31%, 19%
HSV	294°, 47%, 24%
XYZ	3.2170, 2.3653, 4.8444
YIQ	44.0800, 6.1870, 14.5310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

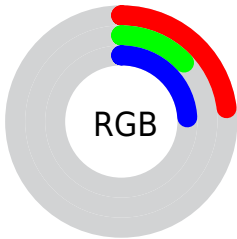
Format	Color
RYB	59, 33, 62
Decimal	3875134
CIELab	17.30, 18.21, -13.46
CIElCh	17, 22.642, 323.532
Yxy	2.3654, 0.3085, 0.2269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282065214 (0xFF3B213E)
YUV	44.0800, 8.8346, 13.0848
Hunter-Lab	15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101

Details

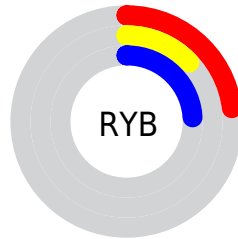
The HunterLab color **15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **19.8247, -10.1596, 7.7345**, and the grayscale version is **15.8674, -0.8466, 0.8621**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.1454, 11.9902, -8.6808**, and **3.0363, 6.7482, -10.0416** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.2581, 12.8910, -9.9400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.6182, 7.9063, -5.8815**.

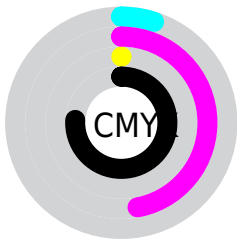
Distribution



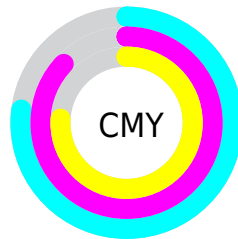
- Red (23%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)












- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101 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 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101	 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101
109.5850, 13.9188, -8.3392	 8.9890, 9.4800, -7.5536
 31.1450, 11.9227, -8.4951	0.0000, INF, -NF
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 40.3093, 12.4732, -8.6685	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 50.2294, 12.9167, -8.7675	0.0000, NaN, NaN
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 60.8514, 13.2668, -8.7982	0.0000, NaN, NaN
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 72.1318, 13.5344, -8.7661	0.0000, NaN, NaN
	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 84.0341, 13.7279,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-8.6763

96.5274, 13.8542,
-8.5328

15.3796, 10.4230,
-7.9101

15.3796, 10.4230,
-7.9101

14.2581, 12.8910,
-9.9400

16.6182, 7.9063,
-5.8815

13.2692, 15.2384,
-11.9208

17.9579, 5.3903,
-3.8870

12.4294, 17.3641,
-13.7770

19.3858, 2.9026,
-1.9425

11.7439, 19.1770,
-15.4366

20.8905, 0.4575,
-0.0541

11.0728, 21.0951,
-17.2110

22.4625, -1.9395,
1.7778

■ 10.8475, 21.7829,
-17.8445

■ 24.0940, -4.2881,
3.5566

■ 25.7783, -6.5909,
5.2869

■ 27.5099, -8.8521,
6.9741

■ 29.2843, -11.0764,
8.6237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.3799, 4.4260, -14.2968



15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101



15.3799, 13.4727, -0.5458

Triad

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



15.3799, 10.4225, -7.9097



15.3799, 0.5945, 8.7911



15.3799, -10.5848, -4.6303

Complementary

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



15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101



19.8247, -10.1596, 7.7345

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.



15.3799, -11.2689, 2.1026



15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101



15.3799, -5.4479, 8.3224

Square

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



15.3799, 10.4225, -7.9097



15.3799, 7.2282, 7.6350



15.3799, -9.5457, 6.3106



15.3799, -7.4946, -11.9227

Rectangle

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



15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101



15.3799, 13.1202, 3.3400



15.3799, -9.5457, 6.3106



15.3799, -11.0803, -2.1730

Sweetspot

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



15.3799, 10.4225, -7.9097



25.9408, 3.1336, -2.0238



13.9869, 2.8251, -10.6509



13.2203, 1.7510, -1.1494



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.



15.3799, 10.4225, -7.9097



18.5245, 17.5548, -13.5727



15.3295, 9.5675, -2.4483



10.8903, 0.4508, -0.1895



16.5124, 33.2102, -27.5637



41.7065, 84.0494, -70.9222

Inverse Universe

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



14.9644, 7.7960, 2.7441



17.8590, 13.3922, 4.3861



19.8781, -9.5829, 4.9390



10.8496, 0.1868, 0.7343



15.5551, 26.7761, 8.9855



39.4558, 67.7255, 24.2840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101 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 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101.

-7.9101.

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

15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101

Protanopia

15.5087, 1.9691, -12.5610

Deuteranopia

15.6439, 0.4919, -6.5537



Tritanopia

15.4502, 4.4361, 1.5476

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101

Protanomaly

15.3249, 4.5543, -11.0216

Deuteranomaly

15.3162, 4.0809, -7.5811

Tritanomaly

15.3407, 6.5786, -1.6623

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

15.5228, 2.9971, -2.3452

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101 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(59, 33, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 33, 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(59, 33, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 33, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101 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(59, 33, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 33, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 33, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 33, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 33, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 33, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.3796, 10.4230, -7.9101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 33, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 33,  
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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