

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.2801, -9.5148,
7.2744)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.2801, -9.5148, 7.2744)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2011, -9.4609,
7.2892)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153010
RGB	21, 48, 16
RGB Percent	8%, 19%, 6%
CMY	0.9176, 0.8118, 0.9373
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.67, 0.81
HSL	111°, 50%, 13%
HSV	111°, 67%, 19%
XYZ	1.4597, 2.3107, 0.8593
YIQ	36.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

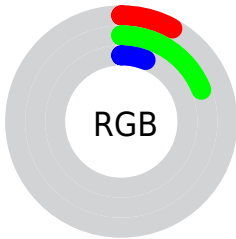
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 48, 43
Decimal	1388560
CIE _{Lab}	17.04, -18.13, 17.09
CIE _{LCh}	17, 24.915, 136.695
Yxy	2.3108, 0.3153, 0.4991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279578640 (0xFF153010)
YUV	36.2790, -9.9975, -13.3997
Hunter-Lab	15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892

Details

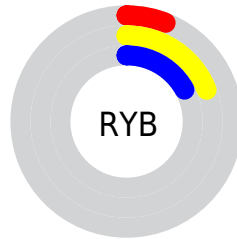
The HunterLab color **15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **10.4769, 10.8876, -9.1789**, and the grayscale version is **13.4037, -0.7152, 0.7282**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.7887, -13.0716, 10.7750**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0244, -10.2676, 7.8046**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.4101, -8.5194, 6.6539**.

Distribution



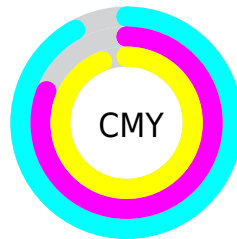
- Red (8%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892 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 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

15.2011, -9.4609,
7.2892

15.2011, -9.4609,
7.2892

109.2410,
-24.2003, 21.6529

8.8286, -9.4203,
6.1800

30.9190, -13.1679,
10.9119

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

40.0630, -14.8579,
12.5623

0.0000, NaN, NaN

49.9642, -16.4866,
14.1494

0.0000, NaN, NaN

60.5687, -18.0730,
15.6933

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

71.8326, -19.6297,
17.2074

0.0000, NaN, NaN

83.7193, -21.1658,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

18.7011

■ 96.1977, -22.6877,
20.1813

■ 15.2011, -9.4609,
7.2892

■ 15.2011, -9.4609,
7.2892

■ 15.0244, -10.2676,
7.8046

■ 15.4101, -8.5194,
6.6539

■ 14.8756, -10.9540,
8.2419

■ 15.6508, -7.4463,
5.8993

■ 14.7465, -11.5650,
8.6995

■ 15.9236, -6.2479,
5.0286

■ 14.7050, -11.7638,
8.8552

■ 16.2283, -4.9320,
4.0466

■ 16.5644, -3.5073,
2.9595

■ 16.9313, -1.9834,
1.7746

■ 17.3280, -0.3700,
0.4993

■ 17.7537, 1.3231,
-0.8582

■ 18.2073, 3.0866,
-2.2901

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.2014, -4.5082, 9.1370



15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892



15.2014, -11.8690, 3.5025

Triad

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



15.2014, -9.4612, 7.2893



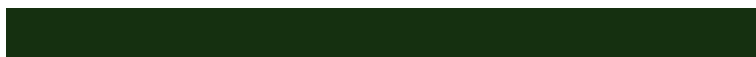
15.2014, -3.8033, -17.7928



15.2014, 14.4471, 4.0811

Complementary

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



15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892



10.4769, 10.8876, -9.1789

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.



15.2014, 14.7302, -2.4441



15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892



15.2014, 3.2752, -17.3941

Square

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



15.2014, -9.4612, 7.2893



15.2014, -9.0264, -11.8412



15.2014, 10.3453, -10.9183



15.2014, 9.6305, 7.5734

Rectangle

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



15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892



15.2014, -12.0548, -0.7514



15.2014, 10.3453, -10.9183



15.2014, 15.1025, 2.2533

Sweetspot

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



15.2014, -9.4612, 7.2893



20.6901, -5.2201, 4.3437



15.3932, -1.8402, 7.5647



11.0511, -2.8127, 2.3389



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



15.2014, -9.4612, 7.2893



18.7978, -13.5864, 10.2237



15.1715, -9.3173, 5.2116



9.0734, -1.1801, 1.0431



26.1872, -21.5746, 15.7587



69.6602, -58.5124, 41.8999

Inverse Universe

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



10.4769, 10.8876, -9.1789



11.7465, 17.1216, -14.8890



10.6522, 10.5743, -3.1469



8.7337, 0.2508, -0.0991



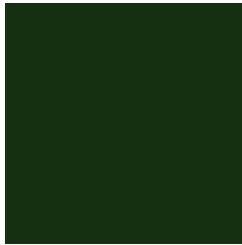
14.5113, 29.5591, -27.1195



38.2848, 78.2716, -73.7692

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

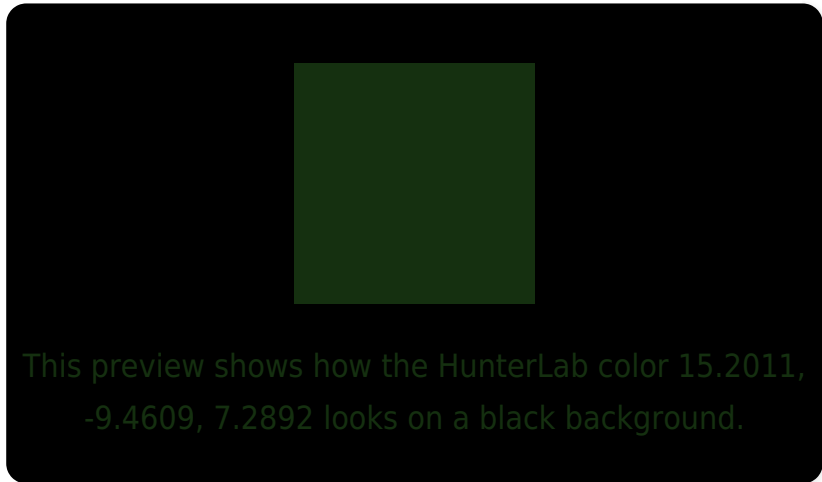
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

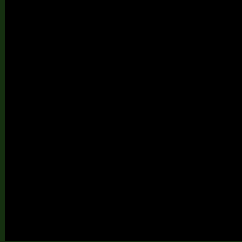
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2011, -9.4609,

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

15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892

Protanopia

15.1393, -1.9751, 7.6671

Deuteranopia

15.1482, 0.5048, 6.9317



Tritanopia

15.2874, -3.9752, -1.4946

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892

Protanomaly

14.9931, -4.9719, 7.3644

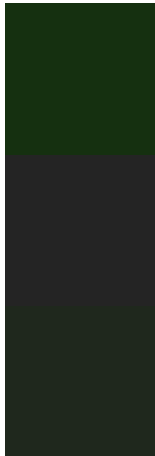
Deuteranomaly

14.9761, -3.7110, 6.8977

Tritanomaly

15.1263, -6.4531, 2.6656

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892

Achromatopsia

13.2823, -0.7087, 0.7217

Achromatomaly

13.7753, -4.0786, 3.4139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892 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(21, 48, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 48, 16)  
}
```

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(21, 48, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 48, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892 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(21, 48, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 48, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 48, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 48, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 48, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 48, 16)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2011, -9.4609, 7.2892 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 48, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 48,  
16) }
```

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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