

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.3174, -4.5735,
-9.2726)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.3174, -4.5735,
-9.2726) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2452, -4.4045,
-9.5471)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002E40
RGB	0, 46, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8196, 0.7490
CMYK	1.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	197°, 100%, 13%
HSV	197°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	1.9024, 2.3242, 5.1988
YIQ	34.2980, -33.1940, -4.1540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

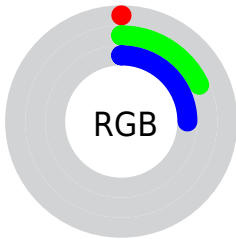
Format	Color
RYB	0, 27, 64
Decimal	11840
CIELab	17.10, -6.93, -15.48
CIELCh	17, 16.962, 245.874
Yxy	2.3242, 0.2018, 0.2466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201920 (0xFF002E40)
YUV	34.2980, 14.6431, -30.0793
Hunter-Lab	15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471

Details

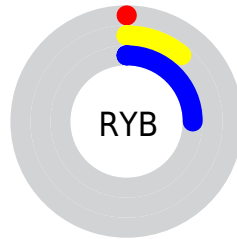
The HunterLab color **15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **12.3399, 12.1201, 7.8154**, and the grayscale version is **12.7051, -0.6779, 0.6903**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.0425, -6.4408, -10.2628**, and **2.7541, 4.6566, -13.4947** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.2451, -4.4043, -9.5475**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.8403, -4.5698, -8.4748**.

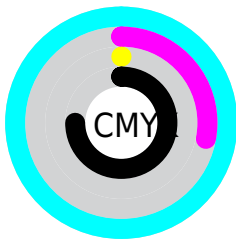
Distribution



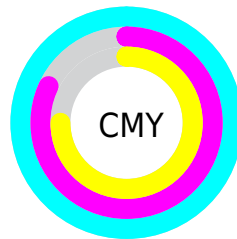
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471 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 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2452, -4.4045,
-9.5471

■ 15.2452, -4.4045,
-9.5471

■ 109.3259,
-13.0152, -10.6458

■ 8.8685, -3.8803,
-9.1931

■ 30.9748, -6.2865,
-10.2684

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.1238, -7.2170,
-10.5204

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.0297, -8.1526,
-10.6987

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.6385, -9.0976,
-10.8079

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.9065, -10.0549,
-10.8528

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.7970, -11.0263,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-10.8381

■ 96.2791, -12.0128,
-10.7679

■ 15.2452, -4.4045,
-9.5471

■ 15.2452, -4.4045,
-9.5471

■ 15.2451, -4.4043,
-9.5475

■ 15.8403, -4.5698,
-8.4748

■ 16.4362, -4.7390,
-7.4524

■ 17.0690, -4.7790,
-6.4144

■ 17.7459, -4.6648,
-5.3526

■ 18.4656, -4.4029,
-4.2729

■ 19.2265, -4.0020,
-3.1807

■ 20.0268, -3.4718,
-2.0806

■ 20.8644, -2.8226,
-0.9766

■ 21.7373, -2.0645,
0.1281

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.2455, -7.5918, -5.2597



15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471



15.2455, 0.1413, -10.7335

Triad

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



15.2455, -4.4044, -9.5468



15.2455, 9.4893, 1.7009



15.2455, -5.8519, 6.3653

Complementary

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



15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471



12.3399, 12.1201, 7.8154

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.



15.2455, -1.7469, 7.2413



15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471



15.2455, 7.4032, 5.1284

Square

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



15.2455, -4.4044, -9.5468



15.2455, 8.5505, -3.2101



15.2455, 3.1422, 6.8624



15.2455, -8.3524, 3.9984

Rectangle

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



15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471



15.2455, 3.4236, -9.3645



15.2455, 3.1422, 6.8624



15.2455, -4.6345, 6.8020

Sweetspot

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



15.2455, -4.4044, -9.5468



26.2375, -4.6779, -2.9378



19.2550, -15.7564, 9.9472



13.6702, -2.5260, -1.6800



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



15.2455, -4.4044, -9.5468



19.8113, -5.4113, -13.0809



8.4265, 8.4579, -28.7888



11.9540, -1.0651, 0.1561



22.7977, -6.0630, -15.4068



55.6714, -13.0873, -41.3327

Inverse Universe

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



11.3461, 21.1672, -6.1452



14.9101, 27.7564, -7.5927



18.1447, -0.1201, 11.1782



11.6254, 0.4729, 0.1233



17.2442, 32.0696, -8.5343



43.0053, 79.6546, -18.7740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

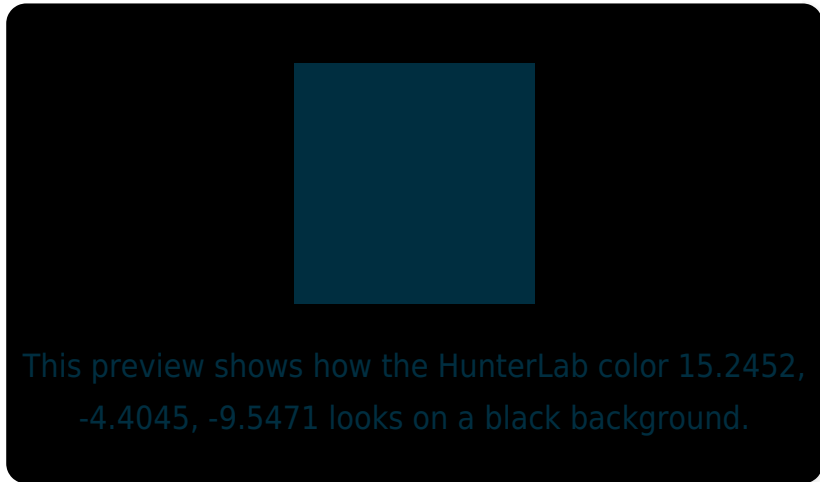
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

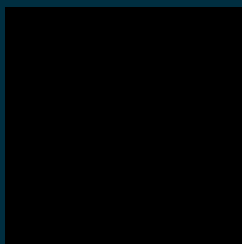
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471.

-9.5471.

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

15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471

Protanopia

15.4472, 1.0844, -7.4078

Deuteranopia

15.5450, 0.5118, -9.4866



Tritanopia

15.3392, -7.5906, -2.7868

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471

Protanomaly

15.0657, -1.3646, -8.6760

Deuteranomaly

15.2700, -1.6682, -10.0377

Tritanomaly

15.2268, -6.3627, -5.2969

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

13.2146, -2.8958, -3.0467

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471 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, 46, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 46, 64)  
}
```

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, 46, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 46, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471 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, 46, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 46, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 46, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 46, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2452, -4.4045, -9.5471 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 46, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 46,  
64) }
```

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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