

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.3864, -7.1096,
-1.2384)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.3864, -7.1096,
-1.2384) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.4869, -7.1801,
-1.2881)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B3030
RGB	11, 48, 48
RGB Percent	4%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.9569, 0.8118, 0.8118
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	180°, 63%, 12%
HSV	180°, 77%, 19%
XYZ	1.7285, 2.3984, 3.1681
YIQ	36.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

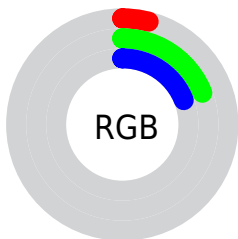
Format	Color
RYB	11, 30, 48
Decimal	733232
CIELab	17.45, -12.71, -3.84
CIELCh	17, 13.275, 196.799
Yxy	2.3985, 0.2369, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278923312 (0xFF0B3030)
YUV	36.9370, 5.4541, -22.7467
Hunter-Lab	15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881

Details

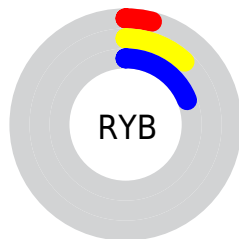
The HunterLab color **15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.4443, 9.9152, 4.0051**, and the grayscale version is **13.5699, -0.7241, 0.7373**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.2144, -9.8679, -1.0531**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.3863, -7.5738, -1.4271**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.6070, -6.7161, -1.1237**.

Distribution



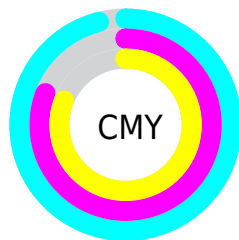
- Red (4%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881 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 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.4869, -7.1801,
-1.2881

■ 15.4869, -7.1801,
-1.2881

■ 109.7912,
-18.8937, 2.0739

■ 9.0837, -6.5815,
-1.3509

■ 31.2806, -9.9770,
-0.9259

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.4571, -11.2912,
-0.6432

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.3884, -12.5780,
-0.3042

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.0209, -13.8489,
0.0854

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.3112, -15.1113,
0.5213

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.2229, -16.3706,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.9998

■ 96.7251, -17.6305,
1.5181

■ 15.4869, -7.1801,
-1.2881

■ 15.4869, -7.1801,
-1.2881

■ 15.3863, -7.5738,
-1.4271

■ 15.6070, -6.7161,
-1.1237

■ 15.2853, -7.9709,
-1.5674

■ 15.7559, -6.1452,
-0.9216

■ 15.2557, -8.0879,
-1.6088

■ 15.9348, -5.4667,
-0.6814

■ 16.1445, -4.6824,
-0.4034

■ 16.3852, -3.7953,
-0.0887

■ 16.6570, -2.8101,
0.2611

■ 16.9596, -1.7325,
0.6441

■ 17.2928, -0.5691,
1.0581

■ 17.6558, 0.6731,
1.5006

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.4872, -7.2781, 2.3381



15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881



15.4872, -5.4885, -5.0808

Triad

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



15.4872, -7.1802, -1.2879



15.4872, 4.8258, -4.6664



15.4872, 0.8651, 6.1704

Complementary

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



15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881



9.4443, 9.9152, 4.0051

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.



15.4872, 4.4603, 5.0782



15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881



15.4872, 6.8902, -0.8178

Square

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



15.4872, -7.1802, -1.2879



15.4872, 1.3265, -7.3288



15.4872, 6.7504, 2.7085



15.4872, -2.8693, 6.1026

Rectangle

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



15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881



15.4872, -3.5837, -6.9390



15.4872, 6.7504, 2.7085



15.4872, 2.1367, 5.9405

Sweetspot

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



15.4872, -7.1802, -1.2879



20.7491, -4.4363, 0.0116



14.8781, -10.8749, 7.7155



11.0769, -2.4116, -0.0083



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.



15.4872, -7.1802, -1.2879



19.3120, -9.8715, -1.9136



11.0413, -0.9114, -8.2285



9.1003, -0.9878, 0.3261



27.2967, -14.4716, -2.8785



72.8420, -38.6178, -7.6814

Inverse Universe

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



9.4443, 9.9152, 4.0051



10.5616, 15.6024, 5.9918



12.3517, 3.1820, 6.1467



8.7074, 0.0603, 0.6490



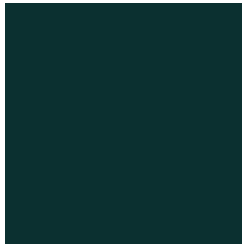
14.1839, 24.2904, 9.1652



37.8500, 64.8194, 24.4577

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881 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

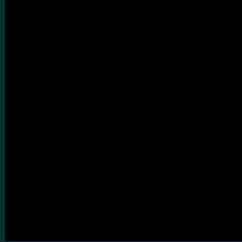
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

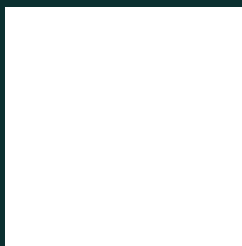
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881.

-1.2881.

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

15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881

Protanopia

15.5910, -0.5650, 0.1563

Deuteranopia

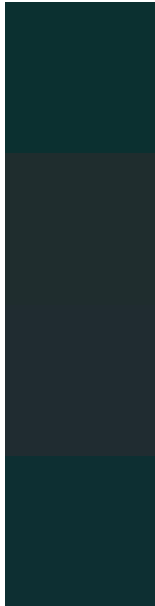
15.5343, 0.6344, -1.5070



Tritanopia

15.3799, -6.0801, -2.7033

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881

Protanomaly

15.3796, -3.7413, -0.5532

Deuteranomaly

15.2650, -2.7337, -1.9277

Tritanomaly

15.3261, -6.3430, -2.3410

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

14.1168, -3.5620, -0.1744

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881 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(11, 48, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 48, 48)  
}
```

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(11, 48, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 48, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881 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(11, 48, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 48, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 48, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 48, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 48, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 48, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.4869, -7.1801, -1.2881 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 48, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 48,  
48) }
```

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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