

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.3911, 9.0536,
-38.7816)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.3911, 9.0536,
-38.7816) contains.

HunterLab(15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(15.3151, 9.2290,
-39.0654)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002666
RGB	0, 38, 102
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8510, 0.6000
CMYK	1.00, 0.63, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	218°, 100%, 20%
HSV	218°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	3.0914, 2.3455, 12.8601
YIQ	33.9340, -43.1920, 11.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

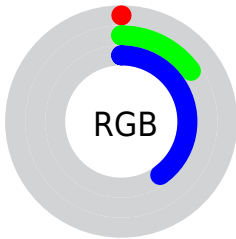
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 102
Decimal	9830
CIELab	17.21, 16.48, -40.88
CIELCh	17, 44.074, 291.956
Yxy	2.3456, 0.1690, 0.1282
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199910 (0xFF002666)
YUV	33.9340, 33.5565, -29.7601
Hunter-Lab	15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654

Details

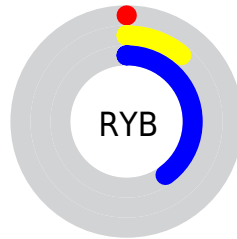
The HunterLab color **15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **25.4809, 6.6415, 15.8168**, and the grayscale version is **12.5348, -0.6688, 0.6810**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.0369, 10.6988, -39.0895**, and **5.3670, 13.1141, -35.0179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.3138, 9.2322, -39.0706**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9013, 6.7722, -33.5642**.

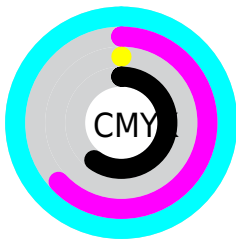
Distribution



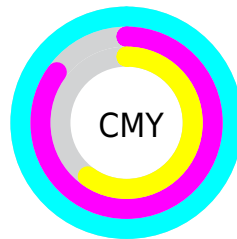
- Red (0%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (40%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 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 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.3151, 9.2290,
-39.0654

■ 15.3151, 9.2290,
-39.0654

■ 109.4604, 11.9834,
-43.1900

■ 8.9313, 8.4001,
-41.5635

■ 31.0632, 10.5374,
-38.8375

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 40.2201, 10.9981,
-39.3603

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 50.1334, 11.3562,
-40.0002

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.7491, 11.6250,
-40.6777

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.0235, 11.8148,
-41.3524

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.9201, 11.9336,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-42.0029

96.4080, 11.9880,
-42.6175

15.3151, 9.2290,
-39.0654

15.3151, 9.2290,
-39.0654

15.3138, 9.2322,
-39.0706

16.9013, 6.7722,
-33.5642

18.6082, 4.5618,
-28.5060

20.4715, 2.7565,
-23.7440

22.4698, 1.3210,
-19.3000

24.5847, 0.2092,
-15.1630

■ 26.8007, -0.6253,
-11.3055

■ 29.1051, -1.2246,
-7.6942

■ 31.4875, -1.6249,
-4.2957

■ 33.9393, -1.8567,
-1.0790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.3153, -4.0344, -43.3898



15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654



15.3153, 23.0410, -20.9706

Triad

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



15.3153, 9.2298, -39.0650



15.3153, 16.9598, 10.7207



15.3153, -18.1180, 3.6972

Complementary

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



15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654



25.4809, 6.6415, 15.8168

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.



15.3153, -15.5082, 10.0433



15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654



15.3153, 2.6879, 10.7207

Square

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



15.3153, 9.2298, -39.0650



15.3153, 28.4088, 7.1519



15.3153, -8.7992, 10.7207



15.3153, -17.3319, -10.3971

Rectangle

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



15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654



15.3153, 29.3402, -8.0600



15.3153, -8.7992, 10.7207



15.3153, -17.6246, 6.3541

Sweetspot

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



15.3153, 9.2298, -39.0650



38.2740, -1.5638, -10.5939



31.4016, -22.8586, 10.0968



18.1500, -0.6571, -5.8167



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.



15.3153, 9.2298, -39.0650



19.7786, 13.4072, -53.6638



10.1835, 26.8542, -66.4421



17.0736, -0.9347, -0.3717



17.1498, 10.9413, -45.0548



37.1184, 29.9738, -111.0996

Inverse Universe

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



17.2190, 30.2976, 4.8268



22.7577, 39.9622, 7.0392



34.1782, -12.9246, 20.8337



16.9167, 0.6550, 0.7107



19.4947, 34.2703, 5.7366



44.3438, 77.6137, 15.6800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

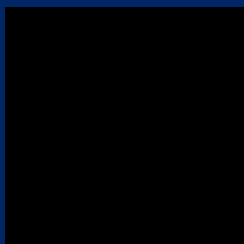
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654.

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

15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654

Protanopia

15.4182, 3.4796, -26.7827

Deuteranopia

15.4873, -1.2523, -16.6545



Tritanopia

15.3392, -7.5906, -2.7868

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654

Protanomaly

15.4726, 5.3787, -30.9505

Deuteranomaly

15.2046, 2.3618, -24.1030

Tritanomaly

14.9785, -2.3047, -13.7466

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.9939, 0.9070, -10.8573

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 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, 38, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(0, 38, 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, 38, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 38, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 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, 38, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 38, 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, 38, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 38, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 102)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.3151, 9.2290, -39.0654 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 38, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 38,  
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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