

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.5862, 39.3166,  
-104.3491)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(15.5862, 39.3166,  
-104.3491) contains.

<b>HunterLab(15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(15.5890, 39.3022,  
-104.3271)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	000699
RGB	0, 6, 153
RGB Percent	0%, 2%, 60%
CMY	0.9999, 0.9765, 0.4000
CMYK	1.00, 0.96, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	238°, 100%, 30%
HSV	238°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	5.8149, 2.4302, 30.2997
YIQ	20.9640, -50.7630, 44.4450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

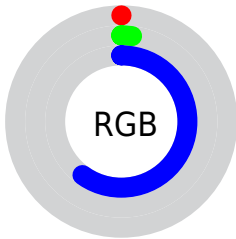
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 6, 153
Decimal	1689
CIELab	17.60, 52.19, -72.64
CIELCh	18, 89.450, 305.697
Yxy	2.4302, 0.1509, 0.0630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278191769 (0xFF000699)
YUV	20.9640, 65.0937, -18.3854
Hunter-Lab	15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271

# Details

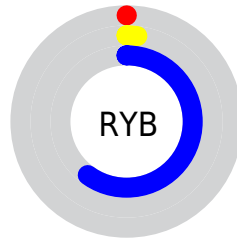
The HunterLab color **15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **52.5832, -11.9895, 32.1908**, and the grayscale version is **8.4739, -0.4521, 0.4604**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.4723, 42.9811, -93.4932**, and **9.5922, 26.0188, -68.1565** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5869, 39.3115, -104.3445**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1156, 34.8618, -93.2413**.

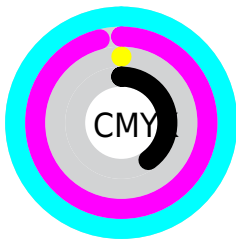
# Distribution



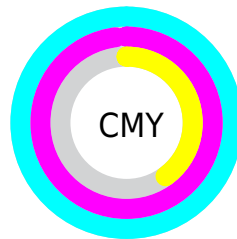
- Red (0%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 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 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 15.5890, 39.3022,  
-104.3271

■ 15.5890, 39.3022,  
-104.3271

■ 109.9865, 54.5175,  
-94.1898

■ 9.1725, 37.9040,  
-121.6439

■ 31.4092, 43.2118,  
-93.5432

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 40.5972, 45.1381,  
-92.0027

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 50.5391, 46.9662,  
-91.4783

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 61.1816, 48.6852,  
-91.5401

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 72.4812, 50.2951,  
-91.9545


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 84.4017, 51.8000,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-92.5850


 96.9124, 53.2056,  
-93.3480


 15.5890, 39.3022,  
-104.3271

 15.5890, 39.3022,  
-104.3271


 15.5869, 39.3115,  
-104.3445

 17.1156, 34.8618,  
-93.2413

 19.5220, 29.0774,  
-78.9909

 22.7352, 23.1651,  
-64.1782

 26.5657, 17.7939,  
-50.5797

 30.8602, 13.1191,  
-38.6554

■ 35.5094, 9.0757,  
-28.2803

■ 40.4381, 5.5437,  
-19.1720

■ 45.5940, 2.4091,  
-11.0531

■ 50.9400, -0.4203,  
-3.6956

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.5890, 4.3364, -153.3129



15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271



15.5890, 73.6879, -33.1127

# Triad

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



15.5890, 39.3051, -104.3277



15.5890, 24.8974, 10.9123



15.5890, -27.2807, -4.5246

# Complementary

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



15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271



52.5832, -11.9895, 32.1908

# 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.



15.5890, -27.2807, 10.9123



15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271



15.5890, -5.4051, 10.9123

# Square

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



15.5890, 39.3051, -104.3277



15.5890, 62.2653, 10.9123



15.5890, -20.6651, 10.9123



15.5890, -26.3812, -58.2204



# Rectangle

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



15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271



15.5890, 84.3106, -3.0701



15.5890, -20.6651, 10.9123



15.5890, -27.2807, 3.9568

# Sweetspot

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



15.5890, 39.3051, -104.3277



53.7051, 7.6898, -26.3572



49.8377, -28.0131, -1.8188



24.0280, 4.4415, -14.5232



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



# Same Dimension

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



15.5890, 39.3051, -104.3277



20.7059, 53.2603, -140.8543



18.8697, 44.4959, -82.2867



24.6233, -0.2995, -1.5167



14.2113, 35.5644, -94.5361



1.9803, 3.4249, -9.8686



# Inverse Universe

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



26.0500, 44.6566, 16.4420



34.8503, 59.7310, 22.1412



49.6739, -32.8048, 30.0337



24.9527, 0.8139, 1.9546



23.6837, 40.6097, 14.9114

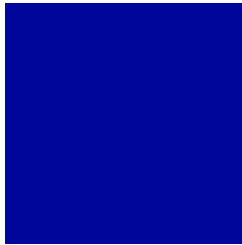


2.9115, 5.0235, 1.5911



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

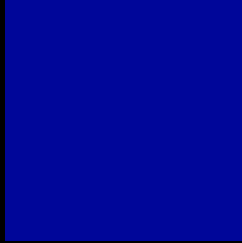
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

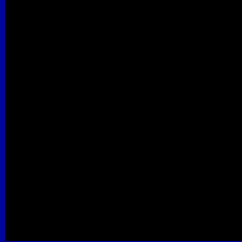
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271.



# 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

15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271

### Protanopia

16.3857, 3.5566, -28.1585

### Deuteranopia

16.4106, -1.4724, -17.3334



**Tritanopia**

16.4995, -8.3854, -2.5211

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271

## Protanomaly

14.8922, 16.9029, -55.1025

## Deuteranomaly

14.6603, 13.2787, -46.9891

## Tritanomaly

13.9293, 6.9749, -32.4673

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271

## Achromatopsia

8.6597, -0.4621, 0.4705

## Achromatomaly

9.4118, 10.5638, -29.4834

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 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, 6, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 6, 153)  
}
```

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, 6, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 6, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 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, 6, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 6, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 6, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 6, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 6, 153); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 6, 153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.5890, 39.3022, -104.3271 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 6, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 6,  
153) }
```

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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