

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.7306, -7.5467,
-1.3517)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.7306, -7.5467,
-1.3517) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.7368, -7.5152,
-1.3823)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	093131
RGB	9, 49, 49
RGB Percent	4%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.9647, 0.8078, 0.8078
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	180°, 69%, 11%
HSV	180°, 82%, 19%
XYZ	1.7654, 2.4765, 3.2907
YIQ	37.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

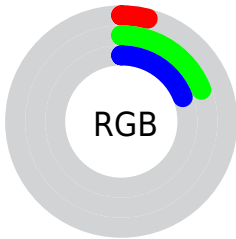
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 29, 49
Decimal	602417
CIE _{Lab}	17.81, -13.33, -4.00
CIE _{LCh}	18, 13.914, 196.712
Yxy	2.4766, 0.2344, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278792497 (0xFF093131)
YUV	37.0400, 5.8963, -24.5911
Hunter-Lab	15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823

Details

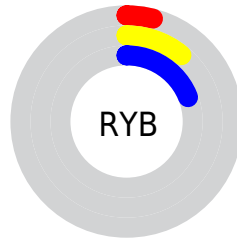
The HunterLab color **15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.3175, 10.7777, 4.2849**, and the grayscale version is **13.6020, -0.7258, 0.7390**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.4804, -10.2810, -1.1724**, and **0.4681, 1.2698, -3.3263** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6363, -7.9100, -1.5216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.8463, -7.0907, -1.2319**.

Distribution



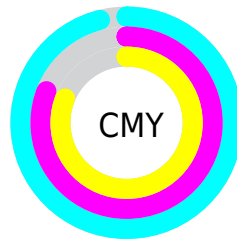
- Red (4%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823 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 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.7368, -7.5152,
-1.3823

■ 15.7368, -7.5152,
-1.3823

■ 110.2703,
-19.5576, 1.9239

■ 9.2998, -6.7409,
-1.4272

■ 31.5962, -10.4065,
-1.0345

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.8009, -11.7611,
-0.7586

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.7582, -13.0853,
-0.4260

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.4150, -14.3910,
-0.0424

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.7281, -15.6863,
0.3875

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.6615, -16.9767,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.8605

■ 97.1844, -18.2661,
1.3734

■ 15.7368, -7.5152,
-1.3823

■ 15.7368, -7.5152,
-1.3823

■ 15.6363, -7.9100,
-1.5216

■ 15.8463, -7.0907,
-1.2319

■ 15.5514, -8.2447,
-1.6399

■ 15.9842, -6.5593,
-1.0439

■ 16.1525, -5.9174,
-0.8166

■ 16.3522, -5.1655,
-0.5503

■ 16.5836, -4.3062,
-0.2456

■ 16.8471, -3.3435,
0.0961

■ 17.1425, -2.2829,
0.4728

■ 17.4694, -1.1308,
0.8826

■ 17.8274, 0.1057,
1.3228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.7371, -7.6127, 2.4385



15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823



15.7371, -5.7481, -5.4118

Triad

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



15.7371, -7.5153, -1.3821



15.7371, 5.1216, -4.9919



15.7371, 0.9559, 6.4191

Complementary

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



15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823



9.3175, 10.7777, 4.2849

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.



15.7371, 4.7535, 5.2851



15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823



15.7371, 7.3146, -0.9088

Square

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



15.7371, -7.5153, -1.3821



15.7371, 1.4194, -7.8245



15.7371, 7.1736, 2.8082



15.7371, -2.9797, 6.3524

Rectangle

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



15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823



15.7371, -3.7511, -7.3970



15.7371, 7.1736, 2.8082



15.7371, 2.2983, 6.1805

Sweetspot

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



15.7371, -7.5153, -1.3821



21.5531, -4.7735, -0.0433



15.0958, -11.4158, 8.0868



11.8121, -2.6822, -0.0459



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



15.7371, -7.5153, -1.3821



20.0355, -10.5299, -2.0819



10.9165, -0.7411, -9.0685



9.8527, -1.0906, 0.3460



28.1281, -14.9124, -2.9661



73.8197, -39.1363, -7.7842

Inverse Universe

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



9.3175, 10.7777, 4.2849



10.5456, 17.4117, 6.5970



12.3257, 3.6178, 6.4148



9.4104, 0.0893, 0.7095



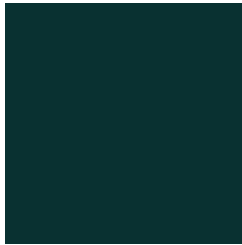
14.6159, 25.0302, 9.4443



38.3581, 65.6894, 24.7860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

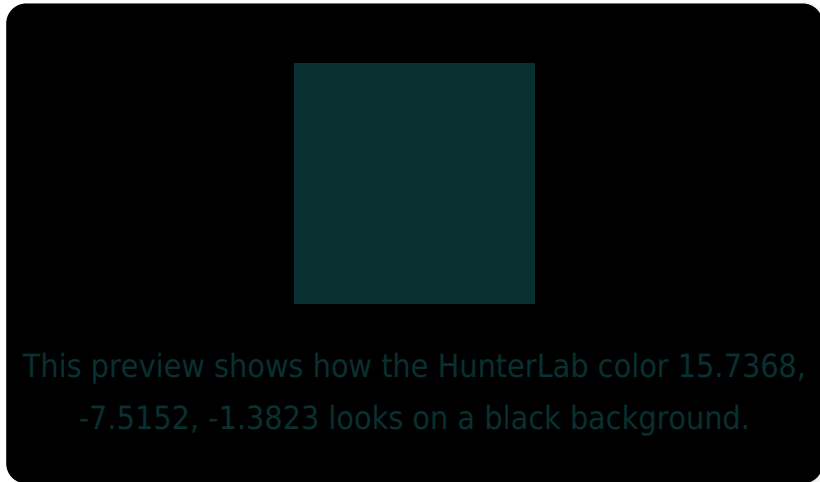
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

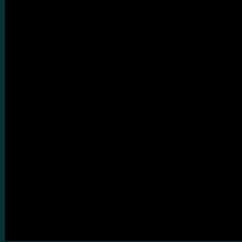
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

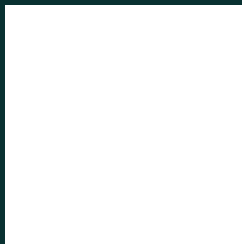
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823.

-1.3823.

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

15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823

Protanopia

15.9188, -0.5817, 0.1719

Deuteranopia

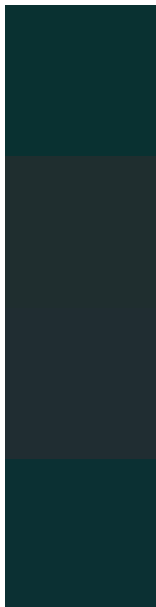
15.8617, 0.6211, -1.4949



Tritanopia

15.6205, -6.4422, -2.8189

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823

Protanomaly

15.6542, -3.9604, -0.6091

Deuteranomaly

15.5375, -2.9528, -1.9926

Tritanomaly

15.5694, -6.6958, -2.4503

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

14.0676, -3.7433, -0.2387

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823 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(9, 49, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 49, 49)  
}
```

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(9, 49, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 49, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823 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(9, 49, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 49, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 49, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 49, 49); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 49, 49); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 49, 49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.7368, -7.5152, -1.3823 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 49, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 49,  
49) }
```

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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