

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.8707, -2.2376,
-7.8687)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.8707, -2.2376,
-7.8687) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.8731, -2.1933,
-7.8230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	192E3F
RGB	25, 46, 63
RGB Percent	10%, 18%, 25%
CMY	0.9020, 0.8196, 0.7529
CMYK	0.60, 0.27, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	207°, 43%, 17%
HSV	207°, 60%, 25%
XYZ	2.2751, 2.5196, 5.0690
YIQ	41.6590, -17.9730, 0.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

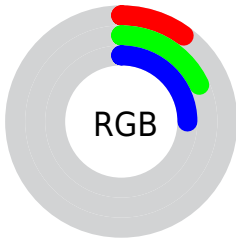
Format	Color
RYB	25, 39, 63
Decimal	1650239
CIELab	18.01, -2.48, -13.32
CIElCh	18, 13.545, 259.437
Yxy	2.5196, 0.2307, 0.2554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279840319 (0xFF192E3F)
YUV	41.6590, 10.5211, -14.6099
Hunter-Lab	15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230

Details

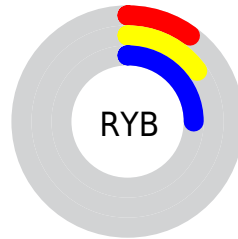
The HunterLab color **15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.6823, 3.4774, 7.0714**, and the grayscale version is **15.0766, -0.8044, 0.8191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.9057, -3.4196, -8.3465**, and **2.7541, 4.6566, -13.4947** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.9513, -1.9228, -9.4695**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.8418, -2.3172, -6.2182**.

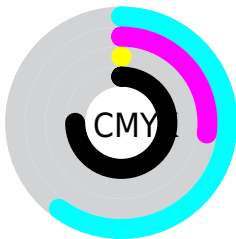
Distribution



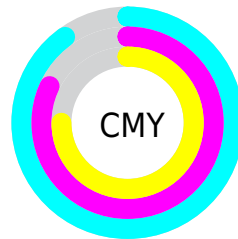
- Red (10%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230 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 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.8731, -2.1933,
-7.8230

■ 15.8731, -2.1933,
-7.8230

■ 110.5308, -8.5048,
-8.1623

■ 9.4151, -1.6520,
-7.4425

■ 31.7681, -3.4031,
-8.3866

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.9880, -4.0499,
-8.5488

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.9594, -4.7250,
-8.6371

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.6294, -5.4279,
-8.6575

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.9550, -6.1581,
-8.6158

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.9001, -6.9147,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-8.5167

97.4342, -7.6972,
-8.3644

15.8731, -2.1933,
-7.8230

15.8731, -2.1933,
-7.8230

14.9513, -1.9228,
-9.4695

16.8418, -2.3172,
-6.2182

14.0791, -1.4924,
-11.1546

17.8528, -2.3084,
-4.6575

13.2499, -0.9284,
-12.8951

18.9029, -2.1805,
-3.1405

12.4504, -0.3856,
-14.7295

19.9891, -1.9463,
-1.6656

21.1085, -1.6173,
-0.2304

■ 22.2585, -1.2039,
1.1679

■ 23.4368, -0.7152,
2.5323

■ 24.6413, -0.1593,
3.8658

■ 25.8703, 0.4569,
5.1715

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.8734, -5.4166, -5.5332



15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230



15.8734, 1.7136, -7.3977

Triad

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



15.8734, -2.1933, -7.8227



15.8734, 6.8234, 3.0502



15.8734, -6.1304, 4.8231

Complementary

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



15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230



16.6823, 3.4774, 7.0714

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.



15.8734, -3.2565, 6.2080



15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230



15.8734, 4.3044, 5.3677

Square

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



15.8734, -2.1933, -7.8227



15.8734, 7.1779, -0.4937



15.8734, 0.5440, 6.3799



15.8734, -7.5403, 2.1115

Rectangle

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



15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230



15.8734, 4.1782, -5.6575



15.8734, 0.5440, 6.3799



15.8734, -5.3171, 5.4284

Sweetspot

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



15.8734, -2.1933, -7.8227



26.1331, -2.4652, -1.8703



19.8120, -11.3634, 5.6022



13.3144, -1.2886, -1.0788



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



15.8734, -2.1933, -7.8227



18.8308, -2.2515, -13.3194



11.7227, 5.4088, -16.4667



11.0787, -0.8019, 0.0220



18.1190, 0.5102, -23.7485



43.9691, 5.0521, -65.8635

Inverse Universe

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



13.9620, 12.5238, -2.1541



16.3144, 20.0897, -2.8758



20.9949, -3.8733, 10.2716



10.8805, 0.3533, 0.2946



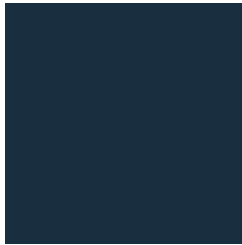
16.2709, 29.3960, -1.3582



41.1412, 73.9071, -0.1716

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230 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

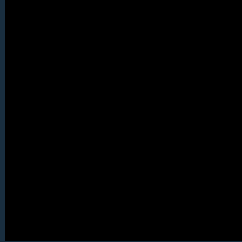
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

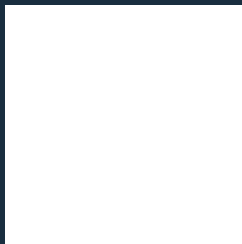
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230.

-7.8230.

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

15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230

Protanopia

15.7988, 1.0825, -6.8142

Deuteranopia

15.9581, 0.6374, -8.1769



Tritanopia

15.8447, -5.5884, -2.4912

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230

Protanomaly

15.7773, -0.1195, -7.4066

Deuteranomaly

15.9813, -0.4967, -8.1562

Tritanomaly

15.7770, -4.2893, -4.4135

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.2745, -1.4048, -2.3257

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230 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(25, 46, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 46, 63)  
}
```

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(25, 46, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 46, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230 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(25, 46, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 46, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 46, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 46, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 46, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 46, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.8731, -2.1933, -7.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 46, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 46,  
63) }
```

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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