

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.0209, 7.6321,
-36.5212)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.0209, 7.6321,
-36.5212) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.9536, 7.7865,
-36.7496)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002966
RGB	0, 41, 102
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8392, 0.6000
CMYK	1.00, 0.60, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	216°, 100%, 20%
HSV	216°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	3.1912, 2.5452, 12.8934
YIQ	35.6950, -44.0170, 10.2790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

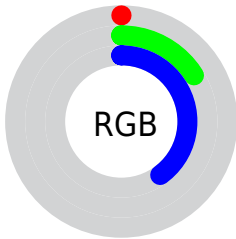
Format	Color
RYB	0, 29, 102
Decimal	10598
CIELab	18.12, 14.23, -39.38
CIELCh	18, 41.873, 289.864
Yxy	2.5452, 0.1713, 0.1366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200678 (0xFF002966)
YUV	35.6950, 32.6884, -31.3045
Hunter-Lab	15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496

Details

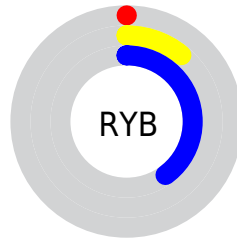
The HunterLab color **15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **24.8261, 7.9546, 15.4363**, and the grayscale version is **13.0954, -0.6987, 0.7115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.0217, 8.7068, -36.7215**, and **5.1608, 13.9988, -36.6699** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9524, 7.7894, -36.7541**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5107, 5.5095, -31.6760**.

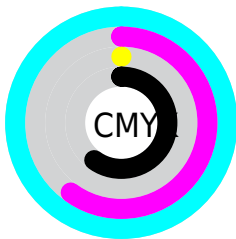
Distribution



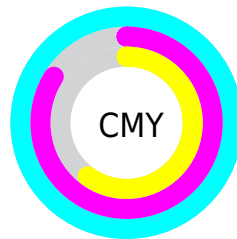
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (40%)



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



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 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 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.9536, 7.7865,
-36.7496

■ 15.9536, 7.7865,
-36.7496

■ 110.6843, 9.4716,
-41.1274

■ 9.4827, 7.0429,
-38.5384

■ 31.8693, 8.8062,
-36.8537

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 41.0982, 9.1367,
-37.4151

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 51.0779, 9.3723,
-38.0624

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.7557, 9.5253,
-38.7296

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.0886, 9.6051,
-39.3834

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.0406, 9.6190,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-40.0064

97.5813, 9.5729,
-40.5893

15.9536, 7.7865,
-36.7496

15.9536, 7.7865,
-36.7496

15.9524, 7.7894,
-36.7541

17.5107, 5.5095,
-31.6760

19.1753, 3.4687,
-26.9912

20.9848, 1.8195,
-22.5536

22.9211, 0.5286,
-18.3828

24.9681, -0.4467,
-14.4727

■ 27.1121, -1.1493,
-10.8033

■ 29.3415, -1.6187,
-7.3491

■ 31.6466, -1.8891,
-4.0832

■ 34.0195, -1.9897,
-0.9802

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.9538, -4.7202, -39.4896



15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496



15.9538, 20.9477, -20.8060

Triad

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



15.9538, 7.7873, -36.7492



15.9538, 16.9520, 11.1676



15.9538, -17.8272, 4.2742

Complementary

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



15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496



24.8261, 7.9546, 15.4363

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.



15.9538, -14.9583, 10.0626



15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496



15.9538, 3.4237, 11.1676

Square

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



15.9538, 7.7873, -36.7492



15.9538, 27.2317, 6.6793



15.9538, -7.9718, 11.1676



15.9538, -17.2924, -8.5566

Rectangle

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



15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496



15.9538, 27.1712, -8.7088



15.9538, -7.9718, 11.1676



15.9538, -17.2722, 6.7356

Sweetspot

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



15.9538, 7.7873, -36.7492



38.5960, -2.1006, -10.1201



31.3430, -23.2197, 10.9496



18.3207, -0.9424, -5.5582



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.



15.9538, 7.7873, -36.7492



20.6285, 11.4272, -50.4519



10.0719, 26.7675, -67.3234



17.1094, -0.9941, -0.3280



17.8754, 9.2779, -42.3711



38.7841, 25.8911, -104.3683

Inverse Universe

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



17.2774, 30.5116, 3.9815



22.8337, 40.2409, 5.9369



34.4328, -11.9605, 21.0075



16.9203, 0.6747, 0.6587



19.5604, 34.5110, 4.7853



44.4875, 78.1413, 13.5908

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 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 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

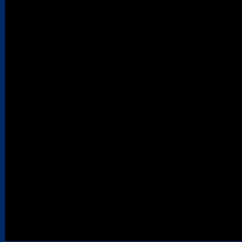
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496.

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

15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496

Protanopia

16.0439, 3.4362, -27.4712

Deuteranopia

16.1169, -1.3159, -17.3041



Tritanopia

15.9319, -7.9018, -2.8557

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496

Protanomaly

16.0383, 5.0456, -30.9386

Deuteranomaly

16.0153, 1.6059, -23.4844

Tritanomaly

15.7733, -3.2290, -12.7447

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496

Achromatopsia

13.2823, -0.7087, 0.7217

Achromatomaly

13.7646, 0.0596, -9.9315

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 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, 41, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 41, 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, 41, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 41, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 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, 41, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 41, 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, 41, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 41, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 41, 102)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.9536, 7.7865, -36.7496 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 41, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 41,  
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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