

Converting Colors

HunterLab(5.4176, -4.8711,
-15.6135)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(5.4176, -4.8711,
-15.6135) contains.

HunterLab(6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881)	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(6.8936, 1.0060,
-10.7881)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	000F25
RGB	0, 15, 37
RGB Percent	0%, 6%, 15%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9412, 0.8549
CMYK	1.00, 0.59, 0.00, 0.85
HSL	216°, 100%, 7%
HSV	216°, 100%, 15%
XYZ	0.5048, 0.4752, 1.8154
YIQ	13.0230, -16.0020, 3.6620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

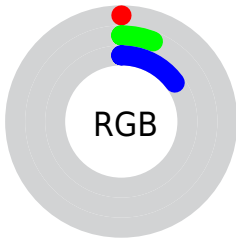
Format	Color
RYB	0, 11, 37
Decimal	3877
CIELab	4.29, 2.17, -16.11
CIELCh	4, 16.252, 277.689
Yxy	0.4752, 0.1806, 0.1700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278193957 (0xFF000F25)
YUV	13.0230, 11.8207, -11.4212
Hunter-Lab	6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881

Details

The HunterLab color **6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **9.8346, 1.8453, 6.0921**, and the grayscale version is **6.3217, -0.3373, 0.3435**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **20.5333, 0.2545, -10.3930**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **6.8935, 1.0063, -10.7886**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **7.5139, 0.7200, -9.1682**.

Distribution



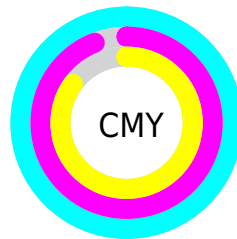
- Red (0%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (85%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881 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 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

6.8936, 1.0060,
-10.7881

6.8936, 1.0060,
-10.7881

92.7114, -2.7837,
-11.4859

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

20.4717, 0.2275,
-10.3735

0.0000, NaN, NaN

28.5477, -0.0527,
-10.7412

0.0000, NaN, NaN

37.4723, -0.3923,
-11.0366

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

47.1714, -0.7841,
-11.2582

0.0000, NaN, NaN

57.5874, -1.2227,
-11.4094

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

68.6740, -1.7042,

-11.4948

■ 80.3928, -2.2254,
-11.5189

■ 6.8936, 1.0060,
-10.7881

■ 6.8936, 1.0060,
-10.7881

■ 6.8935, 1.0063,
-10.7886

■ 7.5139, 0.7200,
-9.1682

■ 8.1286, 0.4062,
-7.7506

■ 8.7411, 0.0720,
-6.4844

■ 9.3730, -0.2107,
-5.2996

■ 10.0293, -0.4250,
-4.1745

■ 10.7075, -0.5789,
-3.1040

■ 11.4055, -0.6799,
-2.0825

■ 12.1215, -0.7344,
-1.1047

■ 12.8541, -0.7481,
-0.1657

Harmonies

Analogous

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



6.8937, -4.2683, -9.8268



6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881



6.8937, 5.9124, -7.9980

Triad

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



6.8937, 1.0062, -10.7879



6.8937, 7.7613, 4.8256



6.8937, -9.8722, 4.0853

Complementary

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



6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881



9.8346, 1.8453, 6.0921

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.



6.8937, -6.6488, 4.8256



6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881



6.8937, 3.5319, 4.8256

Square

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



6.8937, 1.0062, -10.7879



6.8937, 9.8125, 1.6827



6.8937, -1.7426, 4.8256



6.8937, -10.5489, -0.9322

Rectangle

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



6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881



6.8937, 8.3141, -4.9263



6.8937, -1.7426, 4.8256



6.8937, -9.0505, 4.8256

Sweetspot

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



6.8937, 1.0062, -10.7879



14.3541, -0.8451, -2.9222



11.7451, -8.3589, 3.3646



8.2894, -0.4882, -1.6830



56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665



10.0114, -0.5342, 0.5439

Same Dimension

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



6.8937, 1.0062, -10.7879



8.3956, 2.0338, -14.8842



3.9180, 10.1169, -23.8951



7.4047, -0.4242, 0.0244



13.0202, 5.3722, -27.8712



33.2695, 20.9221, -86.7488

Inverse Universe

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



6.5409, 11.7276, 0.1392



8.2983, 14.8044, 0.7628



12.8911, -4.3022, 7.8680



7.3449, 0.0861, 0.3163



13.7339, 24.3225, 2.6518



37.7122, 66.3125, 10.9637

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881 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

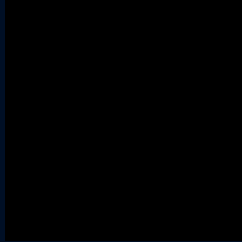
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881.

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

6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881

Protanopia

6.9719, -0.0645, -8.5750

Deuteranopia

6.9972, -1.4741, -5.5636



Tritanopia

6.9255, -3.5150, -1.0685

Trichromacy



Original Color

6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881

Protanomaly

7.0138, 0.1623, -9.1170

Deuteranomaly

6.8911, -0.5065, -7.5199

Tritanomaly

6.8955, -2.0516, -4.1900

Monochromacy



Original Color

6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881

Achromatopsia

6.3441, -0.3385, 0.3447

Achromatomaly

6.5087, -0.3654, -2.9103

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881 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, 15, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 15, 37)  
}
```

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, 15, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 15, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881 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, 15, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 15, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 15, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 15, 37); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 15, 37); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 15, 37) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 6.8936, 1.0060, -10.7881 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 15, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 15,  
37) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor