

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0946, -0.9686,
0.1743)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.0946, -0.9686, 0.1743)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.1045, -1.1540,
0.3158)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	282A2B
RGB	40, 42, 43
RGB Percent	16%, 16%, 17%
CMY	0.8431, 0.8353, 0.8314
CMYK	0.07, 0.02, 0.00, 0.83
HSL	200°, 4%, 16%
HSV	200°, 7%, 17%
XYZ	2.1391, 2.2815, 2.6131
YIQ	41.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	40, 41, 43
Decimal	2632235
CIELab	16.90, -0.64, -0.96
CIELCh	17, 1.160, 236.280
Yxy	2.2816, 0.3041, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280822315 (0xFF282A2B)
YUV	41.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295
Hunter-Lab	15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158

Details

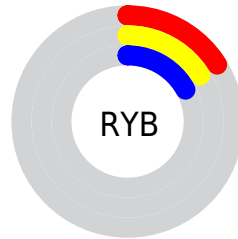
The HunterLab color **15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.0088, -0.4313, 1.3104**, and the grayscale version is **15.0569, -0.8034, 0.8181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.7445, -2.0377, 1.1043**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.4926, -1.5749, -0.4476**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.7353, -0.6810, 1.0723**.

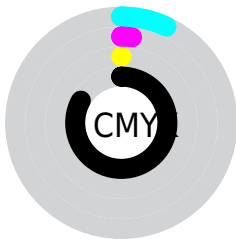
Distribution



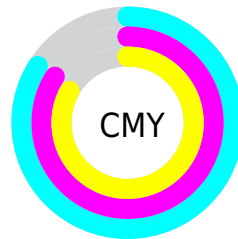
- Red (16%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (83%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158 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 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1045, -1.1540,
0.3158

■ 15.1045, -1.1540,
0.3158

■ 109.0544, -6.4987,
4.9699

■ 8.7403, -0.7879,
0.0181

■ 30.7965, -2.0863,
1.0386

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.9295, -2.6143,
1.4792

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.8205, -3.1796,
1.9654

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.4155, -3.7801,
2.4933

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.6704, -4.4137,
3.0599

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.5485, -5.0790,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

3.6629

96.0188, -5.7744,
4.3001

15.1045, -1.1540,
0.3158

15.1045, -1.1540,
0.3158

14.4926, -1.5749,
-0.4476

15.7353, -0.6810,
1.0723

13.8998, -1.9375,
-1.2180

16.3829, -0.1595,
1.8209

13.3275, -2.2366,
-1.9944

17.0467, 0.4056,
2.5619

12.7772, -2.4664,
-2.7755

17.7258, 1.0105,
3.2954

12.2499, -2.6210,
-3.5596

18.4191, 1.6517,
4.0217

■ 11.7471, -2.6946,
-4.3443

■ 19.1260, 2.3259,
4.7410

■ 11.2698, -2.6817,
-5.1267

■ 19.8457, 3.0305,
5.4538

■ 10.8024, -2.6390,
-5.9342

■ 20.5776, 3.7627,
6.1604

■ 10.3299, -2.6212,
-6.7988

■ 21.3209, 4.5205,
6.8612

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1048, -1.3666, 0.5549



15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158



15.1048, -0.8475, 0.2129

Triad

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



15.1048, -1.1543, 0.3160



15.1048, -0.1740, 0.7833



15.1048, -1.0842, 1.3489

Complementary

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



15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158



15.0088, -0.4313, 1.3104

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.



15.1048, -0.7659, 1.4071



15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158



15.1048, -0.2387, 1.0847

Square

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



15.1048, -1.1543, 0.3160



15.1048, -0.2801, 0.4863



15.1048, -0.4560, 1.3114



15.1048, -1.3263, 1.1506

Rectangle

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



15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158



15.1048, -0.6300, 0.2365



15.1048, -0.4560, 1.3114



15.1048, -0.9827, 1.3853

Sweetspot

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



15.1048, -1.1543, 0.3160



19.7484, -1.1929, 0.8768



15.2926, -1.8028, 1.2760



10.7138, -0.6346, 0.4936



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



10.7914, -0.5758, 0.5863

Same Dimension

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



15.1048, -1.1543, 0.3160



19.2389, -1.5653, 0.2578



14.7665, -0.5938, -0.0882



8.2131, -0.6514, 0.1359



18.6626, -3.7137, -15.3098



48.8197, -7.2316, -45.4094

Inverse Universe

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



14.8269, 0.2137, 0.3802



18.8074, 0.5652, 0.3603



15.3455, -0.9931, 1.6822



8.0427, 0.1890, 0.1759



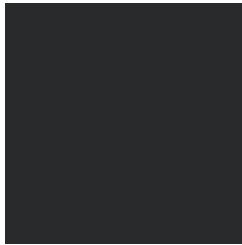
14.7597, 27.2192, -5.5222



39.8410, 73.0678, -11.7664

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

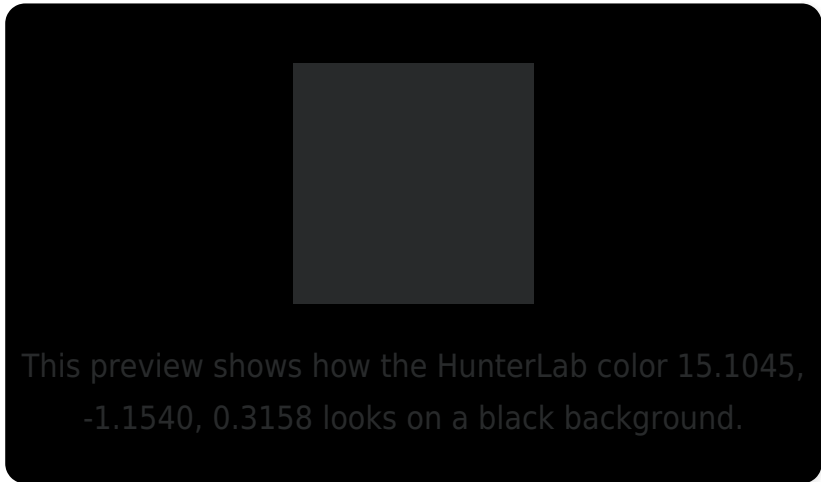
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

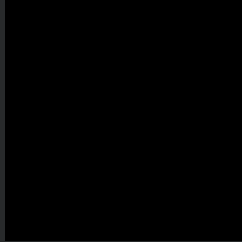
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158.



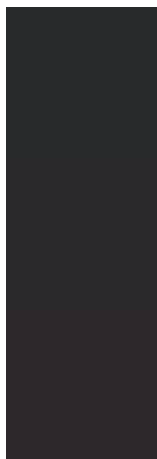
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1045, -1.1540,

0.3158.

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

15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158

Protanopia

15.0084, -0.2919, 0.2143

Deuteranopia

14.9996, 0.8479, 0.2235



Tritanopia

15.1542, -0.8809, -0.3906

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158

Protanomaly

14.9389, -0.5319, 0.1252

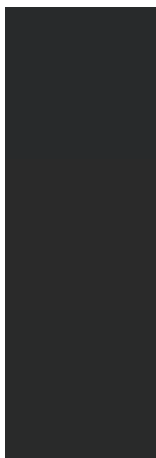
Deuteranomaly

15.0794, -0.0480, 0.3048

Tritanomaly

15.1291, -1.0189, -0.0337

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.1476, -1.0510, 0.7416

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158 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(40, 42, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 42, 43)  
}
```

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(40, 42, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 42, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158 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(40, 42, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 42, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 42, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 42, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 42, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 42, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1045, -1.1540, 0.3158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 42, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 42,  
43) }
```

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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