

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.1554, 0.1781,
4.2682)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.1554, 0.1781, 4.2682)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2092, -0.1014,
4.3166)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30291F
RGB	48, 41, 31
RGB Percent	19%, 16%, 12%
CMY	0.8118, 0.8392, 0.8784
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.35, 0.81
HSL	35°, 22%, 15%
HSV	35°, 35%, 19%
XYZ	2.2592, 2.3132, 1.6237
YIQ	41.9530, 7.3820, -1.6260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

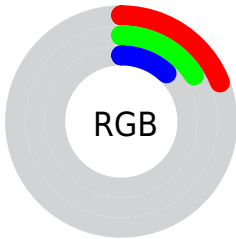
Format	Color
RYB	43, 48, 31
Decimal	3156255
CIELab	17.05, 1.30, 7.76
CIElCh	17, 7.865, 80.519
Yxy	2.3133, 0.3646, 0.3733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281346335 (0xFF30291F)
YUV	41.9530, -5.3998, 5.3032
Hunter-Lab	15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166

Details

The HunterLab color **15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **13.7510, -0.8065, -3.5978**, and the grayscale version is **15.2166, -0.8119, 0.8267**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.8922, -0.8220, 6.2455**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.6853, 0.2395, 5.0600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.7502, -0.3925, 3.4752**.

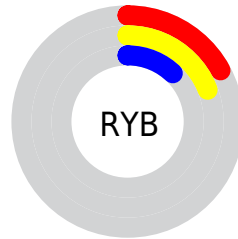
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (16%)

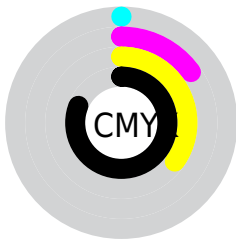
Blue (12%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (12%)

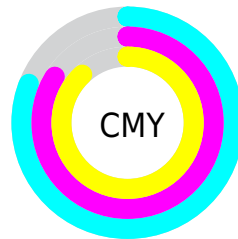


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166 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 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2092, -0.1014,
4.3166

■ 15.2092, -0.1014,
4.3166

■ 109.2566, -4.4738,
13.4050

■ 8.8359, 0.1670,
4.1204

■ 30.9293, -0.7550,
6.3453

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.0742, -1.1634,
7.3341

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.9763, -1.6183,
8.3223

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.5816, -2.1157,
9.3160

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.8462, -2.6523,
10.3191

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.7336, -3.2255,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

11.3339

96.2127, -3.8333,
12.3622

15.2092, -0.1014,
4.3166

15.2092, -0.1014,
4.3166

14.6853, 0.2395,
5.0600

15.7502, -0.3925,
3.4752

14.1783, 0.6336,
5.6988

16.3063, -0.6344,
2.5413

13.6894, 1.0817,
6.2278

16.8772, -0.8300,
1.5208

13.2195, 1.5846,
6.6421

17.4619, -0.9815,
0.4196

12.7672, 2.1304,
6.9709

18.0599, -1.0914,
-0.7570

■ 12.3250, 2.6743,
7.3375

■ 18.6704, -1.1621,
-2.0038

■ 12.1255, 2.9213,
7.5228

■ 19.2928, -1.1958,
-3.3161

■ 19.9264, -1.1948,
-4.6895

■ 20.5708, -1.1612,
-6.1199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.2095, 2.0016, 3.6434



15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166



15.2095, -2.2816, 4.1646

Triad

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



15.2095, -0.1019, 4.3168



15.2095, -4.6117, -0.6672



15.2095, 2.6289, -1.9906

Complementary

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



15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166



13.7510, -0.8065, -3.5978

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.



15.2095, 0.7148, -3.4932



15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166



15.2095, -3.4355, -2.6562

Square

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



15.2095, -0.1019, 4.3168



15.2095, -4.8024, 1.4825



15.2095, -1.5100, -3.7528



15.2095, 3.6368, 0.1428

Rectangle

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



15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166



15.2095, -3.4906, 3.6056



15.2095, -1.5100, -3.7528



15.2095, 2.0651, -2.5984

Sweetspot

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



15.2095, -0.1019, 4.3168



20.8296, -0.9014, 2.7204



13.2245, 4.6644, -0.0225



11.1329, -0.4823, 1.4507



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



15.2095, -0.1019, 4.3168



18.5935, 0.2440, 6.2670



16.7552, -3.1409, 5.6822



8.9914, -0.4211, 0.9647



20.9285, 6.7592, 13.0144



54.0850, 21.6982, 33.7068

Inverse Universe

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



13.7510, -0.8065, -3.5978



16.3256, -0.8216, -6.0910



12.2768, 2.2473, -5.9005



8.8090, -0.5126, -0.0191



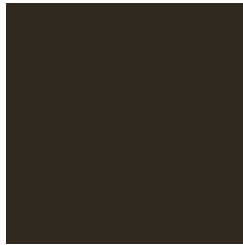
13.8799, 5.6709, -29.5906



34.4603, 20.8533, -88.0886

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

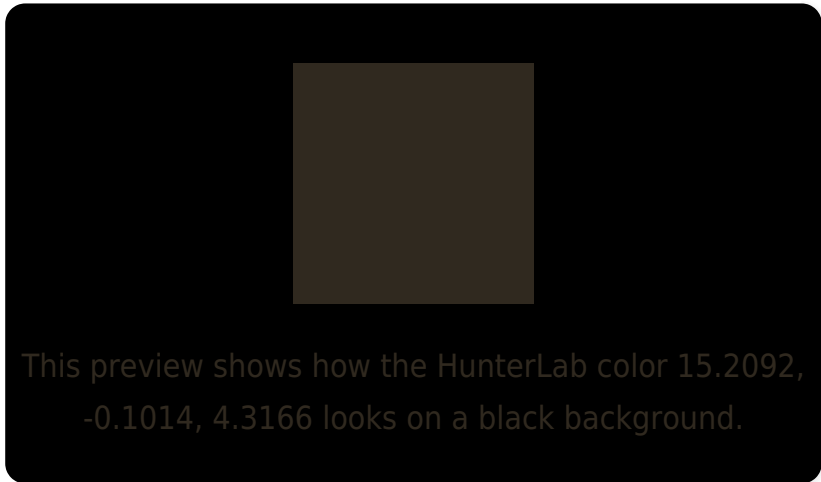
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

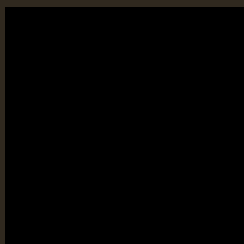
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166.

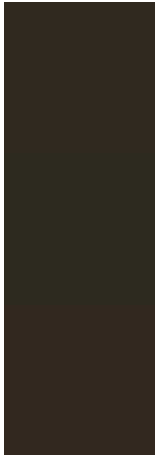


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2092, -0.1014,

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

15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166

Protanopia

15.2077, -1.2902, 4.2944

Deuteranopia

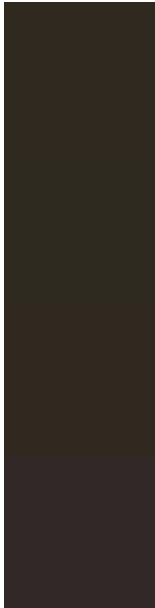
15.1480, 0.8470, 4.2751



Tritanopia

15.0944, 2.2993, 0.3641

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166

Protanomaly

15.2830, -1.0267, 4.3703

Deuteranomaly

15.0648, 0.5659, 4.1909

Tritanomaly

15.2218, 1.4074, 1.9278

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.2687, -0.8079, 2.2739

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166 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(48, 41, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 41, 31)  
}
```

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(48, 41, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 41, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166 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(48, 41, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 41, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 41, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 41, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 41, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 41, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2092, -0.1014, 4.3166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 41, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 41,  
31) }
```

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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