

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.1734, 0.4288,
0.9961)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.1734, 0.4288, 0.9961)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.1785, 0.1961,
1.1618)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2929
RGB	45, 41, 41
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8392, 0.8392
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.82
HSL	0°, 5%, 17%
HSV	0°, 9%, 18%
XYZ	2.2754, 2.3039, 2.4226
YIQ	42.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	45, 41, 41
Decimal	2959657
CIELab	17.01, 1.83, 0.66
CIELCh	17, 1.944, 19.771
Yxy	2.3040, 0.3250, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281149737 (0xFF2D2929)
YUV	42.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618

Details

The HunterLab color **15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.9299, -1.8081, 0.5440**, and the grayscale version is **15.2818, -0.8154, 0.8303**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.9057, -0.2451, 2.1497**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.0738, 1.4286, 1.4958**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.3292, -0.9947, 0.8458**.

Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (16%)

Blue (16%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (16%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618 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 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1785, 0.1961,
1.1618

■ 15.1785, 0.1961,
1.1618

109.1974, -3.9077,
6.5977

■ 8.8080, 0.4348,
0.7890

■ 30.8904, -0.3807,
2.1089

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.0318, -0.7561,
2.6456

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.9306, -1.1806,
3.2205

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.5329, -1.6494,
3.8312

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.7947, -2.1592,
4.4759

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6794, -2.7070,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

5.1528

96.1559, -3.2904,
5.8605

15.1785, 0.1961,
1.1618

15.1785, 0.1961,
1.1618

14.0738, 1.4286,
1.4958

16.3292, -0.9947,
0.8458

13.0207, 2.7058,
1.8481

17.5196, -2.1463,
0.5454

12.0273, 4.0261,
2.2191

18.7455, -3.2631,
0.2592

11.1030, 5.3820,
2.6070

20.0034, -4.3495,
-0.0145

10.2588, 6.7568,
3.0069

21.2901, -5.4095,
-0.2773

■ 9.5072, 8.1194,
3.4094

■ 22.6031, -6.4468,
-0.5306

■ 8.8607, 9.4224,
3.7994

■ 23.9401, -7.4646,
-0.7756

■ 8.2316, 10.8350,
4.2277

■ 25.2994, -8.4658,
-1.0135

■ 7.5502, 12.5677,
4.7596

■ 26.6794, -9.4530,
-1.2452

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1788, 0.2423, 0.6468



15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618



15.1788, -0.1228, 1.5732

Triad

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



15.1788, 0.1957, 1.1620



15.1788, -1.6084, 1.4607



15.1788, -0.9978, -0.1958

Complementary

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



15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618



15.9299, -1.8081, 0.5440

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.



15.1788, -1.4866, 0.0393



15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618



15.1788, -1.8358, 1.0035

Square

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



15.1788, 0.1957, 1.1620



15.1788, -1.1662, 1.7413



15.1788, -1.7916, 0.4826



15.1788, -0.4519, -0.1497

Rectangle

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



15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618



15.1788, -0.4439, 1.7387



15.1788, -1.7916, 0.4826



15.1788, -1.1741, -0.1467

Sweetspot

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



15.1788, 0.1957, 1.1620



20.3198, -0.6281, 1.2570



15.2751, 0.7162, -0.2114



11.2827, -0.3140, 0.7097



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.



15.1788, 0.1957, 1.1620



19.0860, 0.6817, 1.6073



15.6390, -0.5876, 1.6730



8.7075, 0.0601, 0.6491



14.1853, 24.2854, 9.1661



37.8514, 64.8148, 24.4585

Inverse Universe

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



15.9299, -1.8081, 0.5440



20.3456, -2.6803, 0.5704



15.4553, -1.0373, -0.0186



9.1002, -0.9876, 0.3260



27.2912, -14.4649, -2.8862



72.8260, -38.5983, -7.7036

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

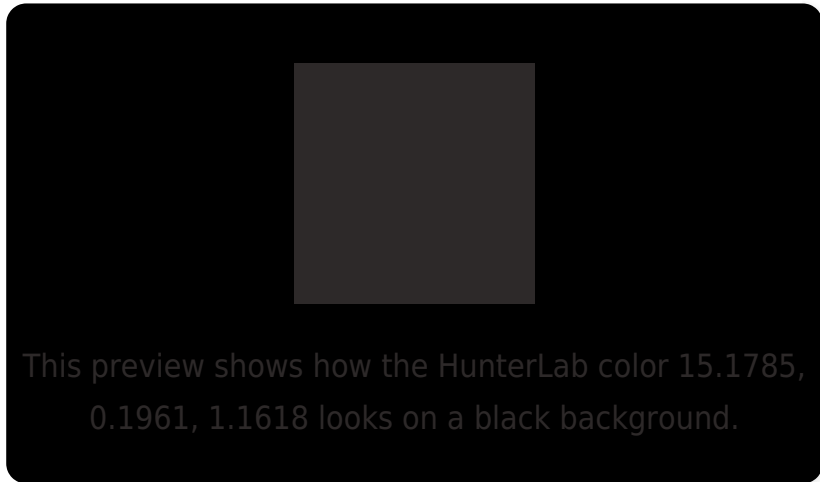
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

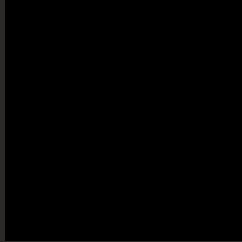
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618.

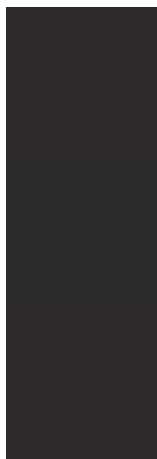


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1785, 0.1961,

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

15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618

Protanopia

15.2631, -0.6955, 1.2438

Deuteranopia

15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533



Tritanopia

15.2500, 0.5822, 0.1428

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618

Protanomaly

15.3346, -0.4479, 1.3302

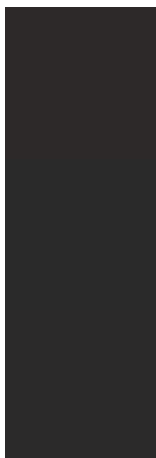
Deuteranomaly

15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533

Tritanomaly

15.2256, 0.4507, 0.4898

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.2862, -0.5690, 0.9132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618 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(45, 41, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 41, 41)  
}
```

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(45, 41, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 41, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618 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(45, 41, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 41, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 41, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 41, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 41, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 41, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1785, 0.1961, 1.1618 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 41, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 41,  
41) }
```

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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