

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.2129, 8.9228,
-2.9065)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.2129, 8.9228, -2.9065)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.1536, 9.1395,
-3.2138)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C2134
RGB	60, 33, 52
RGB Percent	24%, 13%, 20%
CMY	0.7647, 0.8706, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.13, 0.76
HSL	318°, 29%, 18%
HSV	318°, 45%, 24%
XYZ	3.0272, 2.2963, 3.5325
YIQ	43.2390, 9.9930, 11.6330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

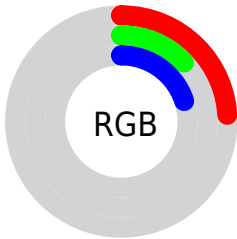
Format	Color
R_{YB}	60, 33, 52
Decimal	3940660
CIE _{Lab}	16.97, 16.37, -6.94
CIE _{LCh}	17, 17.782, 337.028
Yxy	2.2964, 0.3418, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282130740 (0xFF3C2134)
YUV	43.2390, 4.3192, 14.6994
Hunter-Lab	15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138

Details

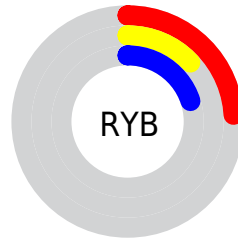
The HunterLab color **15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.2749, -9.2512, 5.2617**, and the grayscale version is **15.6053, -0.8327, 0.8479**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.8525, 10.3054, -3.0145**, and **2.3224, 4.3547, -1.4251** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.0600, 11.3999, -3.9682**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.3588, 6.8319, -2.3506**.

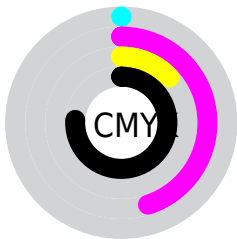
Distribution



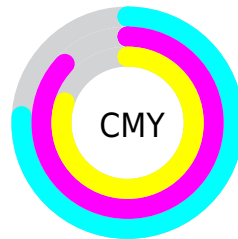
- Red (24%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138 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 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.1536, 9.1395,
-3.2138

■ 15.1536, 9.1395,
-3.2138

■ 109.1493, 11.8653,
-1.2073

■ 8.7853, 8.3611,
-3.1135

■ 30.8588, 10.4410,
-3.2157

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.9974, 10.8987,
-3.0978

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.8936, 11.2536,
-2.9140

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.4934, 11.5193,
-2.6713

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.7529, 11.7059,
-2.3752

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6354, 11.8216,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-2.0303

96.1098, 11.8730,
-1.6400

15.1536, 9.1395,
-3.2138

15.1536, 9.1395,
-3.2138

14.0600, 11.3999,
-3.9682

16.3588, 6.8319,
-2.3506

13.0926, 13.5502,
-4.5773

17.6601, 4.5213,
-1.4094

12.2675, 15.5011,
-4.9975

19.0453, 2.2322,
-0.4122

11.5961, 17.1542,
-5.1905

20.5038, -0.0224,
0.6251

10.9593, 18.8390,
-5.3396

22.0264, -2.2371,
1.6915

■ 10.6275, 19.7877,
-5.4420

■ 23.6058, -4.4114,
2.7791

■ 25.2356, -6.5473,
3.8826

■ 26.9106, -8.6480,
4.9986

■ 28.6265, -10.7175,
6.1247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1539, 5.4512, -8.4870



15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138



15.1539, 10.0076, 1.9056

Triad

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



15.1539, 9.1389, -3.2134



15.1539, -1.9721, 7.4313



15.1539, -7.7700, -5.8104

Complementary

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



15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138



19.2749, -9.2512, 5.2617

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.



15.1539, -9.2474, -0.3419



15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138



15.1539, -6.1942, 6.4761

Square

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



15.1539, 9.1389, -3.2134



15.1539, 3.1441, 7.0820



15.1539, -8.7105, 3.9883



15.1539, -4.3950, -10.2955

Rectangle

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



15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138



15.1539, 8.7812, 4.4318



15.1539, -8.7105, 3.9883



15.1539, -8.4836, -3.9680

Sweetspot

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



15.1539, 9.1389, -3.2134



25.3273, 2.5271, -0.3575



13.7053, 5.4522, -9.9534



13.3138, 1.5082, -0.2657



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



15.1539, 9.1389, -3.2134



18.2930, 15.4666, -5.3646



14.8121, 7.4739, 1.6263



10.8911, 0.4108, 0.1428



16.7219, 31.0169, -7.6444



42.3203, 78.1555, -16.6893

Inverse Universe

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



15.1539, 9.1389, -3.2134



18.2930, 15.4666, -5.3646



19.5522, -7.6266, 1.2749



10.8911, 0.4108, 0.1428



16.7219, 31.0169, -7.6444



42.3203, 78.1555, -16.6893

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

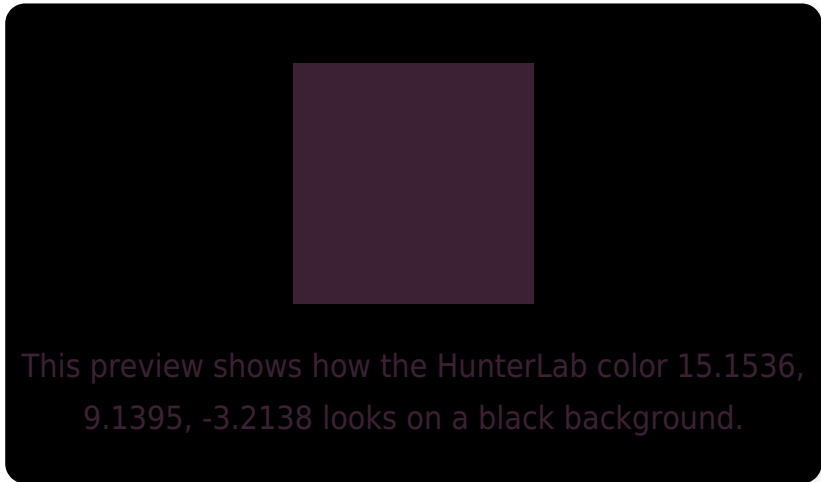
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

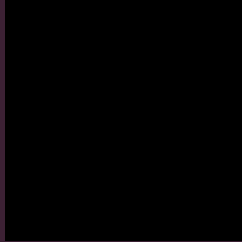
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138.

-3.2138.

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

15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138

Protanopia

15.3451, 0.5359, -6.0016

Deuteranopia

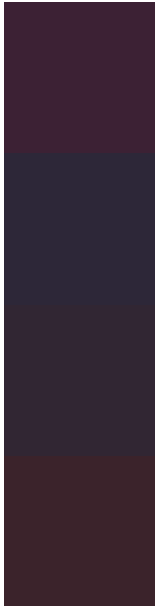
15.2221, 0.8633, -2.8040



Tritanopia

15.2692, 5.8284, 2.3906

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138

Protanomaly

15.1474, 3.2059, -5.2546

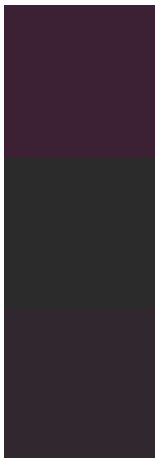
Deuteranomaly

15.0937, 3.8285, -2.9350

Tritanomaly

15.1865, 6.8131, 0.5542

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.1699, 2.6963, -0.7075

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138 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(60, 33, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 33, 52)  
}
```

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(60, 33, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 33, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138 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(60, 33, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 33, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 33, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 33, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 33, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 33, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1536, 9.1395, -3.2138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 33, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 33,  
52) }
```

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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