

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.3752, 1.9002,
1.4477)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.3752, 1.9002, 1.4477)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.3486, 1.9169,
1.3876)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	322829
RGB	50, 40, 41
RGB Percent	20%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8431, 0.8392
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.18, 0.80
HSL	354°, 11%, 18%
HSV	354°, 20%, 20%
XYZ	2.4744, 2.3558, 2.4221
YIQ	43.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 40, 41
Decimal	3287081
CIE Lab	17.25, 4.85, 1.09
CIE LCh	17, 4.974, 12.609
Yxy	2.3559, 0.3412, 0.3248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281477161 (0xFF322829)
YUV	43.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478
Hunter-Lab	15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876

Details

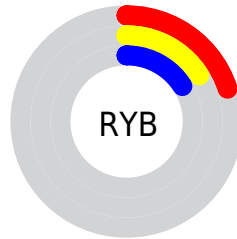
The HunterLab color **15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.1876, -3.3863, 0.5076**, and the grayscale version is **15.5790, -0.8313, 0.8464**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.0736, 1.6414, 2.3775**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.1800, 3.4154, 1.6501**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.5781, 0.4603, 1.1627**.

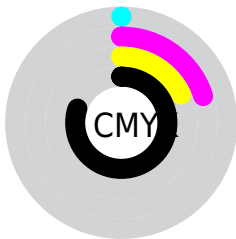
Distribution



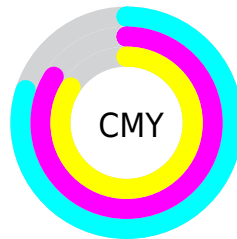
- Red (20%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876 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 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.3486, 1.9169,
1.3876

■ 15.3486, 1.9169,
1.3876

109.5253, -0.7098,
7.0401

■ 8.9614, 1.8943,
0.9900

■ 31.1058, 1.7579,
2.3972

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.2666, 1.5634,
2.9606

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1834, 1.3070,
3.5600

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.8024, 0.9954,
4.1937

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.0799, 0.6342,
4.8599

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.9795, 0.2274,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

5.5572

96.4702, -0.2215,
6.2843

15.3486, 1.9169,
1.3876

15.3486, 1.9169,
1.3876

14.1800, 3.4154,
1.6501

16.5781, 0.4603,
1.1627

13.0806, 4.9529,
1.9532

17.8599, -0.9533,
0.9703

12.0619, 6.5166,
2.2996

19.1878, -2.3272,
0.8066

11.1370, 8.0813,
2.6890

20.5567, -3.6653,
0.6679

10.3205, 9.6045,
3.1159

21.9623, -4.9719,
0.5509

■ 9.6277, 11.0214,
3.5675

■ 23.4009, -6.2511,
0.4526

■ 8.9861, 12.5155,
3.9569

■ 24.8696, -7.5069,
0.3706

■ 8.3012, 14.3471,
4.3415

■ 26.3658, -8.7427,
0.3028

■ 8.3010, 14.3476,
4.3416

■ 27.8874, -9.9617,
0.2475

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.3489, 1.8539, 0.0445



15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876



15.3489, 1.2269, 2.4808

Triad

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



15.3489, 1.9164, 1.3879



15.3489, -2.6123, 2.6149



15.3489, -1.6217, -1.8349

Complementary

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



15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876



17.1876, -3.3863, 0.5076

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.



15.3489, -2.7645, -1.0150



15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876



15.3489, -3.3221, 1.5865

Square

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



15.3489, 1.9164, 1.3879



15.3489, -1.4071, 3.1451



15.3489, -3.3768, 0.2618



15.3489, -0.2235, -1.9003

Rectangle

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



15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876



15.3489, 0.4474, 2.9534



15.3489, -3.3768, 0.2618



15.3489, -2.0472, -1.6352

Sweetspot

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



15.3489, 1.9164, 1.3879



21.5290, -0.0853, 1.3740



15.4950, 2.8493, -1.9489



11.8159, -0.0467, 0.7541



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



15.3489, 1.9164, 1.3879



18.6081, 3.3968, 1.9186



16.2258, 0.1981, 2.6658



9.4158, 0.1188, 0.6318



14.6826, 25.2774, 8.4559



38.4318, 65.9629, 23.6920

Inverse Universe

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



15.3489, 1.9164, 1.3879



18.6081, 3.3968, 1.9186



16.2342, -1.7145, -1.0475



9.4158, 0.1188, 0.6318



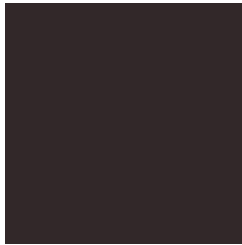
14.6826, 25.2774, 8.4559



38.4318, 65.9629, 23.6920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

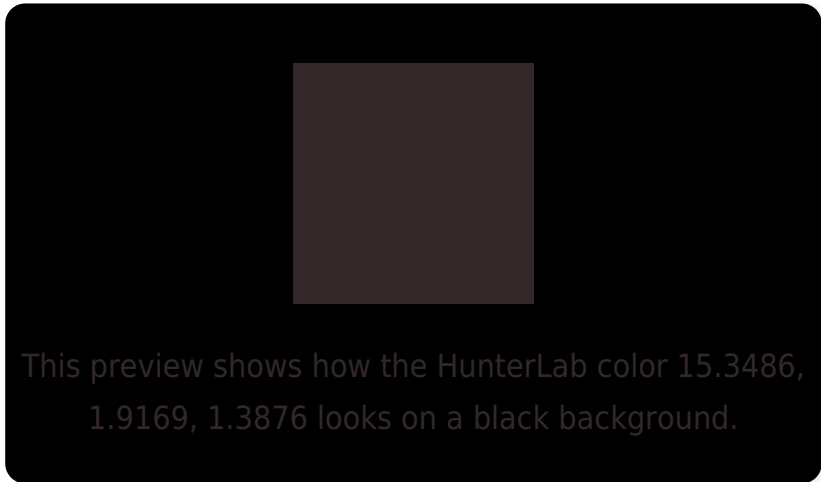
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

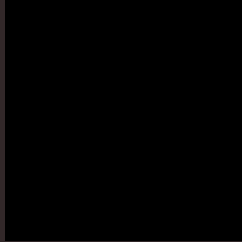
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876.

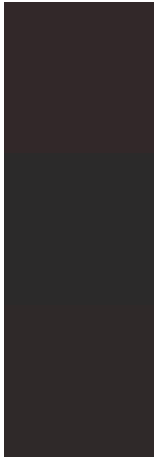


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.3486, 1.9169,

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

15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876

Protanopia

15.2862, -0.5690, 0.9132

Deuteranopia

15.3307, 0.7131, 1.3461



Tritanopia

15.3952, 2.1634, 0.7224

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876

Protanomaly

15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225

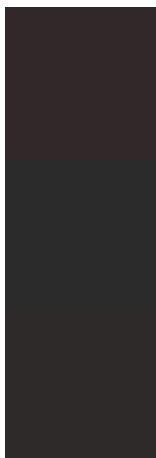
Deuteranomaly

15.4089, 0.9766, 1.4401

Tritanomaly

15.3716, 2.0388, 1.0586

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.5046, 0.1818, 1.1806

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876 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(50, 40, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 40, 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(50, 40, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 40, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876 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(50, 40, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 40, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 40, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 40, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 40, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 40, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.3486, 1.9169, 1.3876 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 40, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 40,  
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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