

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.4013, 0.4890,
0.9438)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.4013, 0.4890, 0.9438)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2771, 0.5777,
0.9225)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E292A
RGB	46, 41, 42
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.8196, 0.8392, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.09, 0.82
HSL	348°, 6%, 17%
HSV	348°, 11%, 18%
XYZ	2.3376, 2.3339, 2.5178
YIQ	42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

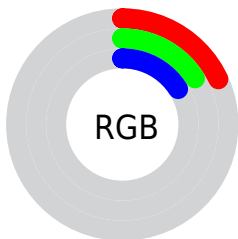
Format	Color
RYB	46, 41, 42
Decimal	3025194
CIELab	17.15, 2.52, 0.18
CIELCh	17, 2.522, 4.017
Yxy	2.3340, 0.3251, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281215274 (0xFF2E292A)
YUV	42.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739
Hunter-Lab	15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225

Details

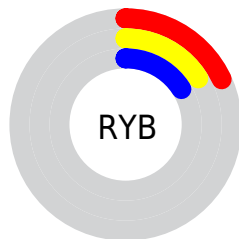
The HunterLab color **15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.1707, -2.1907, 0.8230**, and the grayscale version is **15.4156, -0.8225, 0.8376**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.0145, 0.1803, 1.8768**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.1741, 1.9544, 0.9841**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4274, -0.7670, 0.8986**.

Distribution



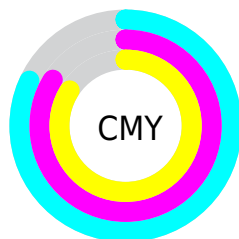
- Red (18%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225 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 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2771, 0.5777,
0.9225

■ 15.2771, 0.5777,
0.9225

■ 109.3876, -3.1913,
6.1304

■ 8.8973, 0.7569,
0.5666

■ 31.0153, 0.0960,
1.8038

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.1679, -0.2384,
2.3125

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.0772, -0.6248,
2.8615

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.6892, -1.0580,
3.4481

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.9601, -1.5342,
4.0701

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.8534, -2.0501,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

4.7255

96.3382, -2.6032,
5.4127

15.2771, 0.5777,
0.9225

15.2771, 0.5777,
0.9225

14.1741, 1.9544,
0.9841

16.4274, -0.7670,
0.8986

13.1241, 3.3634,
1.0886

17.6186, -2.0796,
0.9064

12.1355, 4.7988,
1.2424

18.8463, -3.3634,
0.9419

11.2176, 6.2480,
1.4516

20.1069, -4.6213,
1.0011

10.3817, 7.6875,
1.7211

21.3971, -5.8566,
1.0809

■ 9.6399, 9.0789,
2.0524

■ 22.7143, -7.0724,
1.1786

■ 9.0002, 10.3808,
2.4370

■ 24.0561, -8.2714,
1.2921

■ 8.3664, 11.8600,
2.7700

■ 25.4208, -9.4564,
1.4193

■ 7.7524, 13.5361,
2.9949

■ 26.8066, -10.6294,
1.5588

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.2774, 0.4374, 0.2485



15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225



15.2774, 0.3383, 1.5441

Triad

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



15.2774, 0.5773, 0.9228



15.2774, -1.5762, 1.8746



15.2774, -1.4126, -0.3891

Complementary

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



15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225



16.1707, -2.1907, 0.8230

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.



15.2774, -1.9370, 0.0831



15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225



15.2774, -2.0302, 1.3926

Square

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



15.2774, 0.5773, 0.9228



15.2774, -0.9120, 2.0774



15.2774, -2.1610, 0.7399



15.2774, -0.7197, -0.5289

Rectangle

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



15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225



15.2774, -0.0012, 1.8507



15.2774, -2.1610, 0.7399



15.2774, -1.6140, -0.2630

Sweetspot

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



15.2774, 0.5773, 0.9228



20.3283, -0.5807, 1.1335



15.3008, 0.8529, -0.5728



11.2881, -0.2841, 0.6318



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.



15.2774, 0.5773, 0.9228



18.8200, 1.2110, 1.1775



15.5970, -0.1386, 1.6332



8.7171, 0.1129, 0.5102



14.3294, 24.8293, 7.0141



38.0779, 65.6640, 21.0828

Inverse Universe

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



15.2774, 0.5773, 0.9228



18.8200, 1.2110, 1.1775



15.8354, -1.4803, 0.0539



8.7171, 0.1129, 0.5102



14.3294, 24.8293, 7.0141



38.0779, 65.6640, 21.0828

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

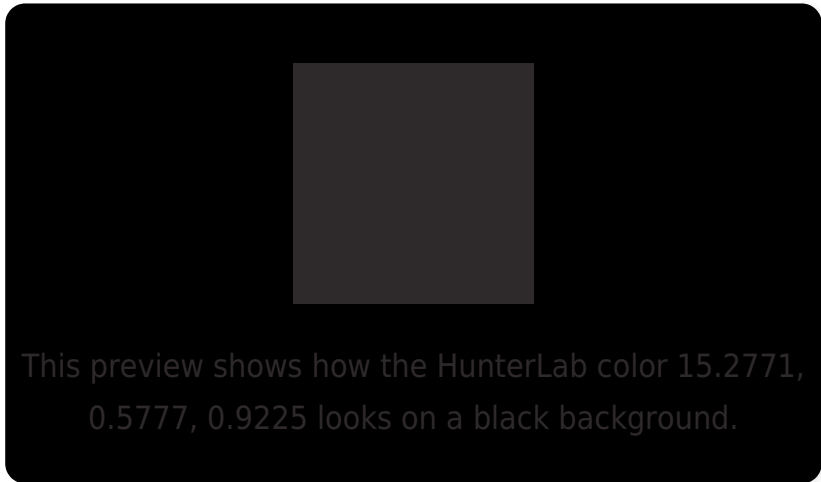
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

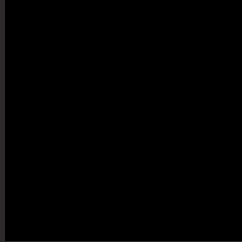
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225.



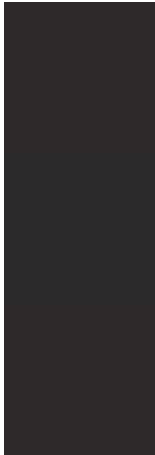
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2771, 0.5777,

0.9225.

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

15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225

Protanopia

15.3099, -0.4396, 0.5753

Deuteranopia

15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225



Tritanopia

15.3250, 0.8358, 0.2389

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225

Protanomaly

15.3812, -0.1940, 0.6645

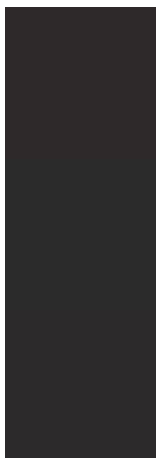
Deuteranomaly

15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225

Tritanomaly

15.3008, 0.7054, 0.5844

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.3812, -0.1940, 0.6645

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225 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(46, 41, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 41, 42)  
}
```

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(46, 41, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 41, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225 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(46, 41, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 41, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 41, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 41, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 41, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 41, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 41, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 41,  
42) }
```

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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