

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.4630, -0.3676,
1.5473)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.4630, -0.3676, 1.5473)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.4075, -0.1967,
1.4179)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2A29
RGB	45, 42, 41
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8353, 0.8392
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.09, 0.82
HSL	15°, 5%, 17%
HSV	15°, 9%, 18%
XYZ	2.3104, 2.3739, 2.4343
YIQ	42.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 42, 41
Decimal	2959913
CIE _{Lab}	17.34, 1.14, 1.14
CIE _{LCh}	17, 1.610, 45.021
Yxy	2.3740, 0.3246, 0.3335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281149993 (0xFF2D2A29)
YUV	42.7830, -0.8790, 1.9443
Hunter-Lab	15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179

Details

The HunterLab color **15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.6914, -1.4235, 0.2634**, and the grayscale version is **15.4744, -0.8257, 0.8408**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.1648, -0.6855, 2.4420**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.5432, 0.5905, 2.0028**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.2996, -0.9458, 0.8117**.

Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (16%)

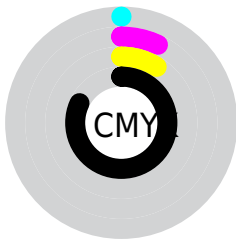
Blue (16%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (16%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179 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 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.4075, -0.1967,
1.4179

■ 15.4075, -0.1967,
1.4179

■ 109.6386, -4.6591,
7.0988

■ 9.0137, 0.0686,
1.0143

■ 31.1803, -0.8761,
2.4357

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.3478, -1.2956,
3.0025

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.2708, -1.7608,
3.6052

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.8955, -2.2677,
4.2419

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.1785, -2.8133,
4.9109

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.0832, -3.3950,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

5.6109

■ 96.5788, -4.0109,
6.3406

■ 15.4075, -0.1967,
1.4179

■ 15.4075, -0.1967,
1.4179

■ 14.5432, 0.5905,
2.0028

■ 16.2996, -0.9458,
0.8117

■ 13.7085, 1.4200,
2.5617

■ 17.2159, -1.6588,
0.1868

■ 12.9071, 2.2942,
3.0897

■ 18.1547, -2.3396,
-0.4542

■ 12.1427, 3.2142,
3.5805

■ 19.1140, -2.9912,
-1.1092

■ 11.4199, 4.1797,
4.0263

■ 20.0924, -3.6167,
-1.7767

■ 10.7435, 5.1868,
4.4180

■ 21.0883, -4.2187,
-2.4553

■ 10.1188, 6.2274,
4.7456

■ 22.1005, -4.7996,
-3.1441

■ 9.5436, 7.2500,
5.1156

■ 23.1279, -5.3617,
-3.8421

■ 9.0178, 8.2102,
5.6060

■ 24.1696, -5.9069,
-4.5487

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.4078, 0.0347, 1.0537



15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179



15.4078, -0.5952, 1.6243

Triad

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



15.4078, -0.1971, 1.4181



15.4078, -1.6624, 1.0531



15.4078, -0.5946, 0.0096

Complementary

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



15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179



15.6914, -1.4235, 0.2634

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.



15.4078, -1.0493, 0.0094



15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179



15.4078, -1.6622, 0.6205

Square

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



15.4078, -0.1971, 1.4181



15.4078, -1.4394, 1.4177



15.4078, -1.4390, 0.2358



15.4078, -0.1966, 0.2363

Rectangle

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



15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179



15.4078, -0.8997, 1.6481



15.4078, -1.4390, 0.2358



15.4078, -0.7460, -0.0172

Sweetspot

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



15.4078, -0.1971, 1.4181



20.4268, -0.8078, 1.3788



15.2501, 0.5820, 0.1429



11.3502, -0.4274, 0.7863



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.



15.4078, -0.1971, 1.4181



19.4675, 0.0204, 2.0301



15.8725, -0.9766, 1.9272



8.8274, -0.1451, 0.7836



16.0441, 18.4686, 10.2097



41.1437, 54.2079, 26.3015

Inverse Universe

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



15.6914, -1.4235, 0.2634



19.9430, -2.0372, 0.0930



15.2212, -0.6486, -0.3026



8.9757, -0.7863, 0.1798



21.1284, -6.5734, -12.2186



54.9668, -15.5350, -35.1682

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

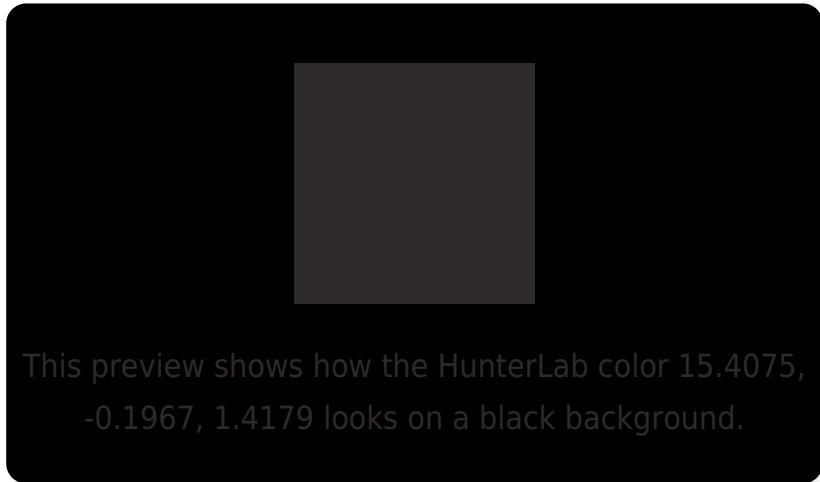
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

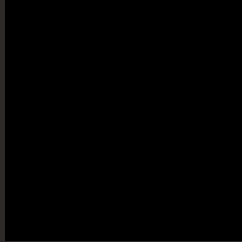
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179.

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

15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179

Protanopia

15.3346, -0.4479, 1.3302

Deuteranopia

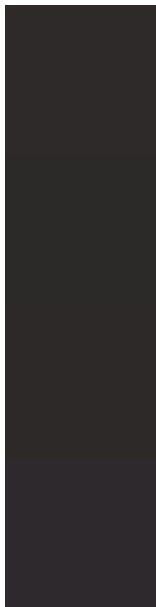
15.3307, 0.7131, 1.3461



Tritanopia

15.3499, 0.9690, -0.1139

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179

Protanomaly

15.3346, -0.4479, 1.3302

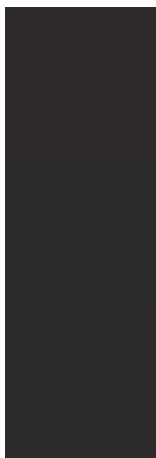
Deuteranomaly

15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533

Tritanomaly

15.3250, 0.8358, 0.2389

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.5897, -0.7126, 1.2631

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179 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, 42, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 42, 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, 42, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 42, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179 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, 42, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 42, 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, 42, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 42, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 42, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 42, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.4075, -0.1967, 1.4179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 42, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 42,  
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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