

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.4634, -1.9762,
1.0405)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.4634, -1.9762, 1.0405)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.5552, -2.0487,
1.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	282C2A
RGB	40, 44, 42
RGB Percent	16%, 17%, 16%
CMY	0.8431, 0.8274, 0.8353
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.05, 0.83
HSL	150°, 5%, 16%
HSV	150°, 9%, 17%
XYZ	2.1937, 2.4196, 2.5419
YIQ	42.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

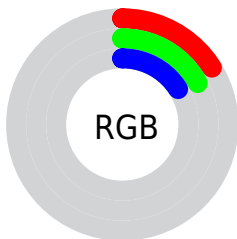
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 43, 44
Decimal	2632746
CIE _{Lab}	17.55, -2.26, 0.69
CIE _{LCh}	18, 2.362, 163.096
Yxy	2.4197, 0.3066, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280822826 (0xFF282C2A)
YUV	42.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592
Hunter-Lab	15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000

Details

The HunterLab color **15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **14.9006, 0.4643, 0.4733**, and the grayscale version is **15.4057, -0.8220, 0.8370**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.2477, -3.0489, 2.0926**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.2355, -3.3003, 1.5874**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.9035, -0.7237, 0.8293**.

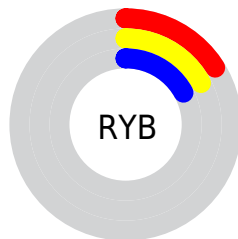
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (17%)

Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (17%)

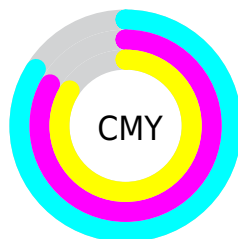


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000 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 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.5552, -2.0487,
1.2000

■ 15.5552, -2.0487,
1.2000

■ 109.9224, -8.2356,
6.6676

■ 9.1434, -1.5656,
0.8091

■ 31.3670, -3.2234,
2.1560

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.5512, -3.8549,
2.6966

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.4896, -4.5158,
3.2751

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.1288, -5.2055,
3.8892

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.4253, -5.9230,
4.5371

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.3430, -6.6678,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

5.2171

96.8509, -7.4389,
5.9277

15.5552, -2.0487,
1.2000

15.5552, -2.0487,
1.2000

15.2355, -3.3003,
1.5874

15.9035, -0.7237,
0.8293

14.9440, -4.4696,
1.9889

16.2786, 0.6677,
0.4763

14.6815, -5.5495,
2.4021

16.6799, 2.1175,
0.1423

14.4483, -6.5332,
2.8244

17.1066, 3.6182,
-0.1720

14.2442, -7.4151,
3.2524

17.5576, 5.1629,
-0.4660

■ 14.0689, -8.1910,
3.6827

■ 18.0319, 6.7451,
-0.7398

■ 13.9215, -8.8602,
4.1110

■ 18.5284, 8.3590,
-0.9934

■ 13.7841, -9.4916,
4.5172

■ 19.0461, 9.9996,
-1.2271

■ 13.6481, -10.1198,
4.8924

■ 19.5839, 11.6624,
-1.4416

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.5555, -1.7046, 1.7186



15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000



15.5555, -2.0706, 0.5654

Triad

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



15.5555, -2.0490, 1.2002



15.5555, -0.5367, -0.3999



15.5555, 0.1249, 1.6641

Complementary

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



15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000



14.9006, 0.4643, 0.4733

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.



15.5555, 0.4490, 1.1229



15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000



15.5555, 0.0627, -0.0787

Square

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



15.5555, -2.0490, 1.2002



15.5555, -1.2051, -0.3770



15.5555, 0.4260, 0.4847



15.5555, -0.4530, 1.9785

Rectangle

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



15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000



15.5555, -1.8996, 0.1598



15.5555, 0.4260, 0.4847



15.5555, 0.2675, 1.5037

Sweetspot

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



15.5555, -2.0490, 1.2002



19.7794, -1.5964, 1.2279



15.6471, -1.8135, 2.0031



10.7067, -0.8966, 0.6740



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



10.7914, -0.5758, 0.5863

Same Dimension

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



15.5555, -2.0490, 1.2002



19.4204, -2.9756, 1.6267



15.6011, -1.7964, 0.5505



9.0756, -1.1248, 0.6789



26.3530, -20.2011, 10.6695



70.1837, -54.7752, 30.5206

Inverse Universe

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



14.9006, 0.4643, 0.4733



18.3738, 1.0419, 0.4655



14.8552, 0.2188, 1.1214



8.7320, 0.1936, 0.2975



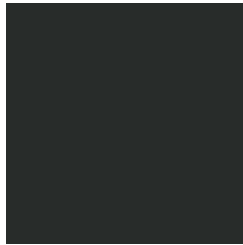
14.7950, 26.5337, 0.2820



39.2307, 69.8966, 4.3213

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

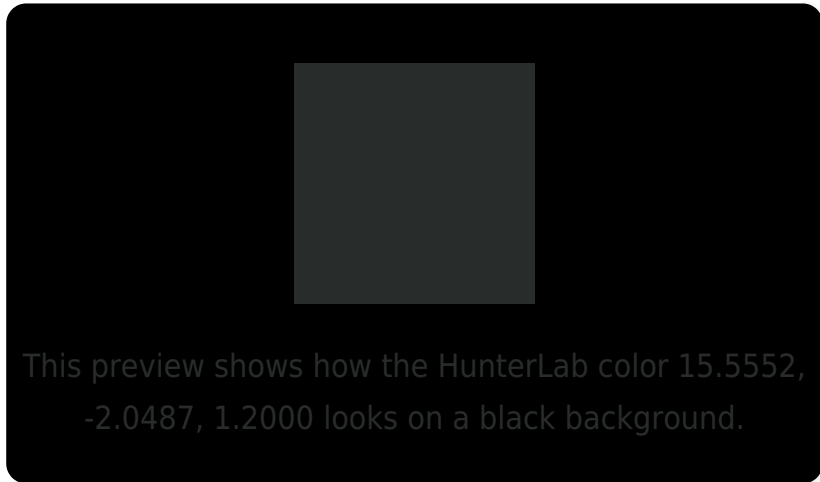
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

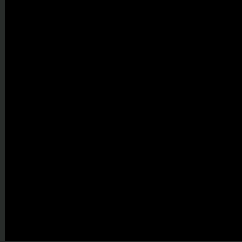
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

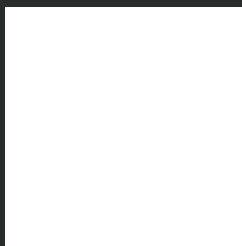
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000.

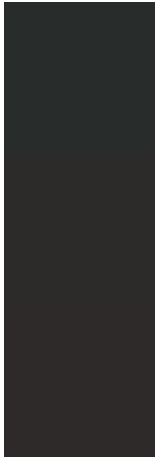


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000.

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

15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000

Protanopia

15.5670, -0.8369, 1.5877

Deuteranopia

15.5802, 0.4392, 1.2723



Tritanopia

15.5061, -0.7580, -0.7415

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000

Protanomaly

15.4966, -1.0825, 1.5037

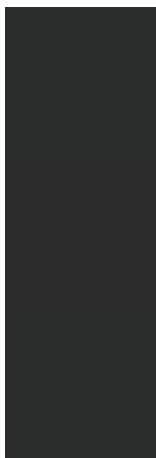
Deuteranomaly

15.5897, -0.7126, 1.2631

Tritanomaly

15.4552, -1.0373, -0.0187

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000 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(40, 44, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 44, 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(40, 44, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 44, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000 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(40, 44, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 44, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 44, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 44, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 44, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 44, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.5552, -2.0487, 1.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 44, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 44,  
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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