

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.4896, -1.0737,
0.8701)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.4896, -1.0737, 0.8701)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.4739, -1.0693,
0.7591)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A2B2B
RGB	42, 43, 43
RGB Percent	16%, 17%, 17%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8314, 0.8314
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.83
HSL	180°, 1%, 17%
HSV	180°, 2%, 17%
XYZ	2.2548, 2.3944, 2.6288
YIQ	42.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	42, 43, 43
Decimal	2763563
CIELab	17.43, -0.45, -0.16
CIELCh	17, 0.474, 199.624
Yxy	2.3945, 0.3098, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280953643 (0xFF2A2B2B)
YUV	42.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148
Hunter-Lab	15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591

Details

The HunterLab color **15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.2865, -0.5687, 0.9129**, and the grayscale version is **15.4450, -0.8241, 0.8392**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.1613, -1.9374, 1.6010**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1942, -2.0576, 0.4097**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.7802, -0.0109, 1.1347**.

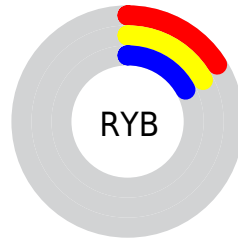
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (17%)

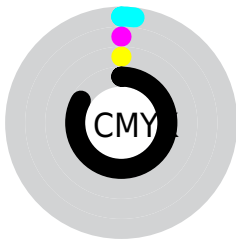
Blue (17%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (17%)

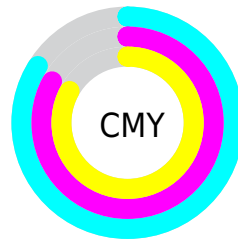


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591 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 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.4739, -1.0693,
0.7591

■ 15.4739, -1.0693,
0.7591

109.7663, -6.3310,
5.8158

■ 9.0723, -0.6989,
0.4211

■ 31.2643, -1.9776,
1.5970

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.4393, -2.4953,
2.0871

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.3692, -3.0512,
2.6190

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.0005, -3.6429,
3.1896

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.2895, -4.2683,
3.7965

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.2001, -4.9258,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

4.4376

96.7012, -5.6138,
5.1112

15.4739, -1.0693,
0.7591

15.4739, -1.0693,
0.7591

15.1942, -2.0576,
0.4097

15.7802, -0.0109,
1.1347

14.9405, -2.9690,
0.0876

16.1115, 1.1126,
1.5337

14.7134, -3.7988,
-0.2052

16.4675, 2.2949,
1.9541

14.5130, -4.5425,
-0.4671

16.8474, 3.5298,
2.3941

14.3392, -5.1967,
-0.6971

17.2504, 4.8116,
2.8515

■ 14.1916, -5.7593,
-0.8945

■ 17.6756, 6.1349,
3.3244

■ 14.0694, -6.2297,
-1.0591

■ 18.1221, 7.4943,
3.8111

■ 13.9680, -6.6237,
-1.1966

■ 18.5890, 8.8854,
4.3100

■ 13.8682, -7.0146,
-1.3329

■ 19.0754, 10.3038,
4.8194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.4742, -1.0804, 0.8866



15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591



15.4742, -0.9939, 0.6535

Triad

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



15.4742, -1.0697, 0.7593



15.4742, -0.6287, 0.6819



15.4742, -0.7798, 1.0827

Complementary

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



15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591



15.2865, -0.5687, 0.9129

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.



15.4742, -0.6584, 1.0288



15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591



15.4742, -0.5710, 0.7979

Square

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



15.4742, -1.0697, 0.7593



15.4742, -0.7394, 0.6085



15.4742, -0.5818, 0.9248



15.4742, -0.9134, 1.0725

Rectangle

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



15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591



15.4742, -0.9166, 0.6096



15.4742, -0.5818, 0.9248



15.4742, -0.7362, 1.0714

Sweetspot

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



15.4742, -1.0697, 0.7593



19.8798, -1.2039, 1.0323



15.4519, -1.1946, 1.0953



10.7731, -0.6395, 0.5637



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.



15.4742, -1.0697, 0.7593



19.8000, -1.4828, 0.9335



15.3609, -0.8822, 0.6278



8.4314, -0.6292, 0.3983



26.4672, -14.0474, -2.7574



71.8593, -38.1432, -7.4776

Inverse Universe

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



15.2865, -0.5687, 0.9129



19.4711, -0.6054, 1.2026



15.3989, -0.7569, 1.0414



8.2931, -0.2602, 0.5114



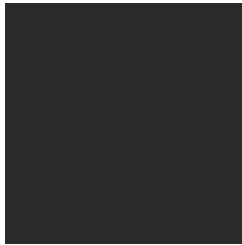
13.7547, 23.5567, 8.8778



37.3437, 63.9535, 24.1212

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

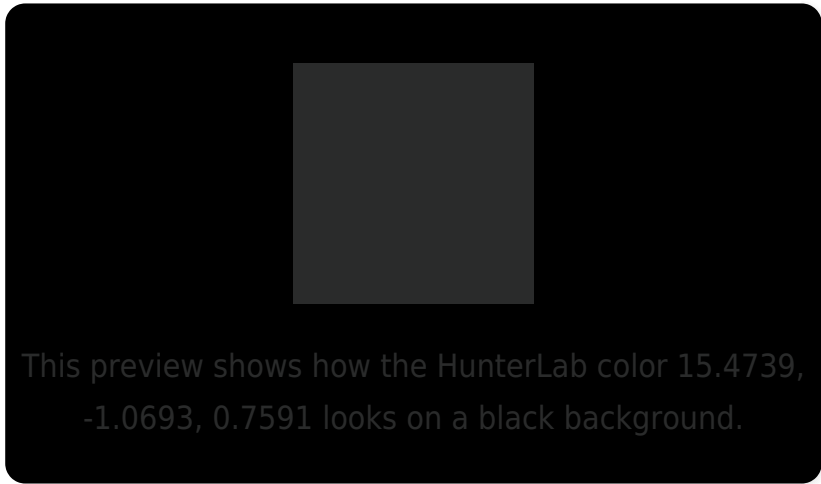
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

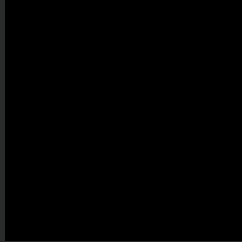
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591.



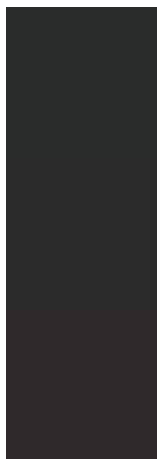
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4739, -1.0693,

0.7591.

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

15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591

Protanopia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Deuteranopia

15.3774, 0.9635, 0.6802



Tritanopia

15.5475, -0.6658, -0.2883

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591

Protanomaly

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

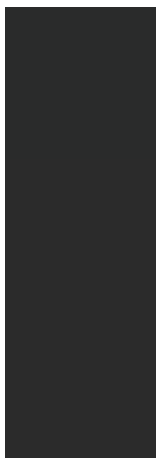
Deuteranomaly

15.4539, 0.0553, 0.7551

Tritanomaly

15.5224, -0.8031, 0.0681

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591 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(42, 43, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 43, 43)  
}
```

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(42, 43, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 43, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591 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(42, 43, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 43, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 43, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 43, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 43, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 43, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.4739, -1.0693, 0.7591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 43, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 43,  
43) }
```

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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