

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.6038, -0.9393,
0.7140)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.6038, -0.9393, 0.7140)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.5666, -0.6986,
0.5040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B2B2C
RGB	43, 43, 44
RGB Percent	17%, 17%, 17%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8314, 0.8274
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.83
HSL	240°, 1%, 17%
HSV	240°, 2%, 17%
XYZ	2.3148, 2.4232, 2.7286
YIQ	43.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	43, 43, 44
Decimal	2829100
CIELab	17.57, 0.24, -0.65
CIELCh	18, 0.695, 290.348
Yxy	2.4233, 0.3100, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281019180 (0xFF2B2B2C)
YUV	43.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000
Hunter-Lab	15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040

Details

The HunterLab color **15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.8468, -0.9749, 1.1965**, and the grayscale version is **15.5790, -0.8313, 0.8464**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.2657, -1.5206, 1.3166**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.2503, -0.0247, -1.1338**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9135, -1.3366, 2.0454**.

Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (17%)

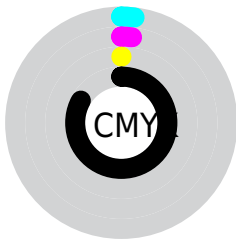
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (17%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040 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 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.5666, -0.6986,
0.5040

■ 15.5666, -0.6986,
0.5040

■ 109.9443, -5.6184,
5.3317

■ 9.1533, -0.3739,
0.2033

■ 31.3814, -1.5089,
1.2766

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.5669, -1.9845,
1.7385

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.5065, -2.5016,
2.2444

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.1468, -3.0571,
2.7907

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.4444, -3.6484,
3.3746

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.3630, -4.2735,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

3.9940

96.8718, -4.9306,
4.6469

15.5666, -0.6986,
0.5040

15.5666, -0.6986,
0.5040

14.2503, -0.0247,
-1.1338

16.9135, -1.3366,
2.0454

12.9671, 0.6953,
-2.8930

18.2869, -1.9450,
3.5084

11.7220, 1.4727,
-4.8039

19.6850, -2.5297,
4.9084

10.5212, 2.3221,
-6.9046

21.1057, -3.0953,
6.2571

9.3727, 3.2612,
-9.2413

22.5475, -3.6454,
7.5639

■ 8.2874, 4.3095,
-11.8656

■ 24.0089, -4.1828,
8.8363

■ 7.2806, 5.4841,
-14.8230

■ 25.4887, -4.7100,
10.0806

■ 6.3427, 6.8361,
-18.2466

■ 26.9860, -5.2286,
11.3017

■ 5.2772, 8.8455,
-23.3655

■ 28.4998, -5.7404,
12.5036

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.5669, -0.8952, 0.4864



15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040



15.5669, -0.5375, 0.6147

Triad

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



15.5669, -0.6990, 0.5043



15.5669, -0.5880, 1.1234



15.5669, -1.2047, 0.9079

Complementary

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



15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040



15.8468, -0.9749, 1.1965

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.



15.5669, -1.1232, 1.0765



15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040



15.5669, -0.7676, 1.1999

Square

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



15.5669, -0.6990, 0.5043



15.5669, -0.4732, 0.9726



15.5669, -0.9635, 1.1828



15.5669, -1.1865, 0.7210

Rectangle

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



15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040



15.5669, -0.4716, 0.7252



15.5669, -0.9635, 1.1828



15.5669, -1.1881, 0.9685

Sweetspot

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



15.5669, -0.6990, 0.5043



19.7432, -0.9770, 0.8745



15.8010, -1.0898, 0.7822



10.7114, -0.5371, 0.4925



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.



15.5669, -0.6990, 0.5043



19.3903, -0.8038, 0.4548



15.6004, -0.5817, 0.5464



8.9871, -0.3687, 0.2009



8.2772, 22.3701, -58.6365



22.0680, 59.7835, -156.6385

Inverse Universe

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



15.6131, -0.5855, 0.9309



19.4711, -0.6054, 1.2025



15.8134, -1.0926, 1.1558



9.0259, -0.2735, 0.5598



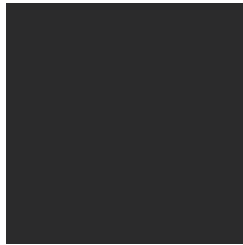
14.1846, 24.2928, 9.1553



37.8507, 64.8217, 24.4485

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

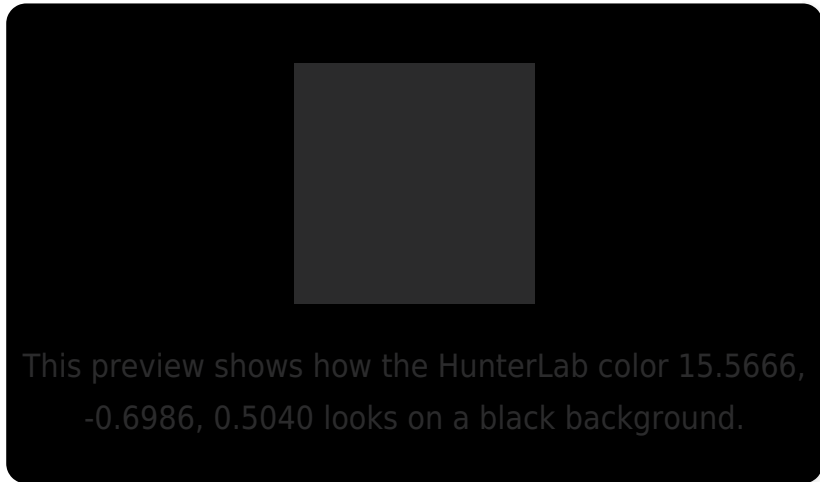
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

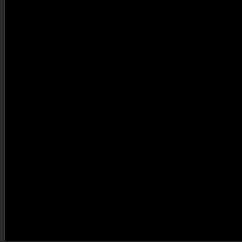
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040.



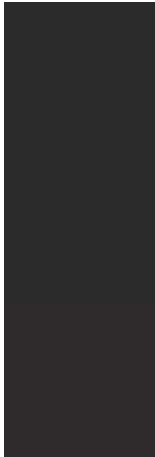
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5666, -0.6986,

0.5040.

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

15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040

Protanopia

15.6367, -0.4558, 0.5921

Deuteranopia

15.6273, 0.6927, 0.6009



Tritanopia

15.6160, -0.4287, -0.1987

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040

Protanomaly

15.6367, -0.4558, 0.5921

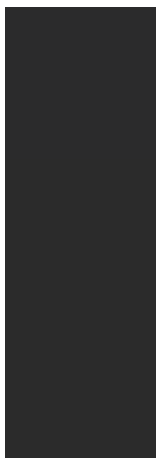
Deuteranomaly

15.5519, 0.4374, 0.5062

Tritanomaly

15.5910, -0.5650, 0.1563

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040

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 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040 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(43, 43, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 43, 44)  
}
```

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(43, 43, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 43, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040 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(43, 43, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 43, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 43, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 43, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 43, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 43, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.5666, -0.6986, 0.5040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 43, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 43,  
44) }
```

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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