

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.6514, -1.1071,
-4.2689)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.6514, -1.1071,
-4.2689) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.6030, -1.1827,
-4.1408)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	232C37
RGB	35, 44, 55
RGB Percent	14%, 17%, 22%
CMY	0.8627, 0.8274, 0.7843
CMYK	0.36, 0.20, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	213°, 22%, 18%
HSV	213°, 36%, 22%
XYZ	2.2834, 2.4345, 3.9640
YIQ	42.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

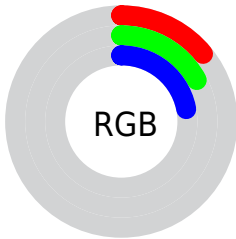
Format	Color
RYB	35, 41, 55
Decimal	2305079
CIELab	17.62, -0.64, -8.32
CIELCh	18, 8.345, 265.598
Yxy	2.4346, 0.2630, 0.2804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280495159 (0xFF232C37)
YUV	42.5630, 6.1314, -6.6328
Hunter-Lab	15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408

Details

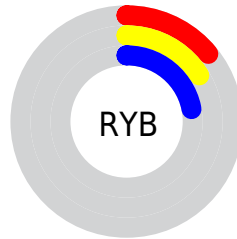
The HunterLab color **15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.9930, 0.2624, 4.9273**, and the grayscale version is **15.3829, -0.8208, 0.8358**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.3202, -1.9279, -4.5305**, and **1.4804, 4.0155, -10.5186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.5899, -1.0304, -5.7163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.6499, -1.2435, -2.6334**.

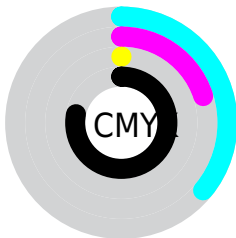
Distribution



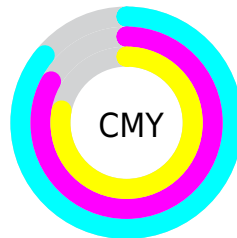
- Red (14%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408 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 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.6030, -1.1827,
-4.1408

■ 15.6030, -1.1827,
-4.1408

■ 110.0140, -6.5483,
-2.6578

■ 9.1849, -0.7945,
-3.9354

■ 31.4273, -2.1207,
-4.2748

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.6169, -2.6511,
-4.2198

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.5603, -3.2189,
-4.0963

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.2042, -3.8216,
-3.9114

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.5051, -4.4574,
-3.6709

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.4269, -5.1247,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-3.3793

96.9387, -5.8221,
-3.0406

15.6030, -1.1827,
-4.1408

15.6030, -1.1827,
-4.1408

14.5899, -1.0304,
-5.7163

16.6499, -1.2435,
-2.6334

13.6131, -0.7730,
-7.3677

17.7265, -1.2236,
-1.1879

12.6770, -0.3964,
-9.1004

18.8305, -1.1332,
0.2028

11.7862, 0.1144,
-10.9180

19.9596, -0.9808,
1.5450

10.9404, 0.7566,
-12.8335

21.1119, -0.7737,
2.8447

■ 10.1044, 1.4097,
-14.9580

■ 22.2856, -0.5182,
4.1070

■ 9.8006, 1.6439,
-15.7985

■ 23.4793, -0.2195,
5.3366

■ 24.6915, 0.1176,
6.5376

■ 25.9212, 0.4894,
7.7136

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.6033, -3.3341, -3.1833



15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408



15.6033, 1.1920, -3.6054

Triad

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



15.6033, -1.1829, -4.1405



15.6033, 3.5088, 2.6144



15.6033, -4.4302, 3.1128

Complementary

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



15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408



16.9930, 0.2624, 4.9273

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.



15.6033, -2.7605, 4.2853



15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408



15.6033, 1.8354, 4.0293

Square

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



15.6033, -1.1829, -4.1405



15.6033, 3.9931, 0.5117



15.6033, -0.4808, 4.5940



15.6033, -5.1363, 1.1796

Rectangle

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



15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408



15.6033, 2.5701, -2.5114



15.6033, -0.4808, 4.5940



15.6033, -3.9681, 3.5969

Sweetspot

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



15.6033, -1.1829, -4.1405



23.5771, -1.5346, -0.6595



18.1229, -6.6387, 2.7069



12.3032, -0.8027, -0.3609



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



15.6033, -1.1829, -4.1405



18.8695, -1.3361, -7.3392



13.5907, 2.5717, -7.3488



10.2730, -0.6385, -0.0397



15.4167, 4.5927, -29.1838



37.4101, 16.8785, -83.1952

Inverse Universe

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



14.8196, 5.7589, -0.3012



17.7165, 9.8509, -0.6406



19.0980, -3.4293, 6.7713



10.1501, 0.2689, 0.3753



15.5798, 27.7225, 1.9932



40.0020, 70.7417, 8.5065

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408 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

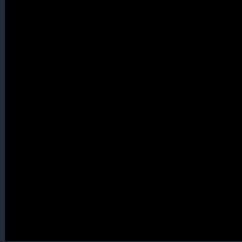
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

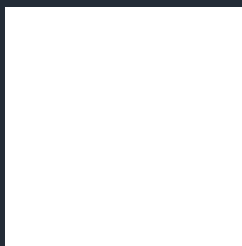
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408.



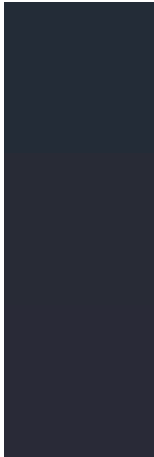
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408.

-4.1408.

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

15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408

Protanopia

15.6372, 0.0860, -3.5958

Deuteranopia

15.5022, 0.8745, -4.2561



Tritanopia

15.5623, -2.9180, -1.5320

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408

Protanomaly

15.5118, -0.3444, -3.7875

Deuteranomaly

15.6042, 0.0342, -4.1176

Tritanomaly

15.6712, -2.4159, -2.2352

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.4406, -0.9863, -0.8296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408 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(35, 44, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 44, 55)  
}
```

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(35, 44, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 44, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408 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(35, 44, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 44, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 44, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 44, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 44, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 44, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.6030, -1.1827, -4.1408 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 44, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 44,  
55) }
```

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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