

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.9722, 17.1923,
-3.2740)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.9722, 17.1923,
-3.2740) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.9722, 17.1923,
-3.2740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	4C1A37
RGB	76, 26, 55
RGB Percent	30%, 10%, 22%
CMY	0.7020, 0.8980, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.28, 0.70
HSL	325°, 49%, 20%
HSV	325°, 66%, 30%
XYZ	4.0395, 2.5511, 3.8939
YIQ	44.2560, 20.4910, 19.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

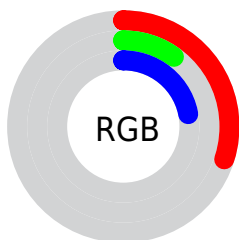
Format	Color
RYB	76, 26, 55
Decimal	4987447
CIELab	18.15, 27.30, -7.02
CIELCh	18, 28.183, 345.585
Yxy	2.5512, 0.3853, 0.2433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283177527 (0xFF4C1A37)
YUV	44.2560, 5.2968, 27.8395
Hunter-Lab	15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740

Details

The HunterLab color **15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **23.6512, -14.7959, 7.5723**, and the grayscale version is **15.9333, -0.8502, 0.8657**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.9944, 19.5129, -3.2382**, and **5.5966, 9.9759, 0.5811** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.9281, 19.5395, -3.2727**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2204, 14.5386, -3.0052**.

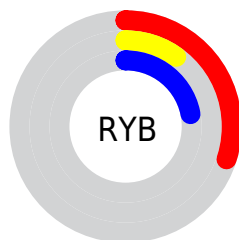
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (10%)

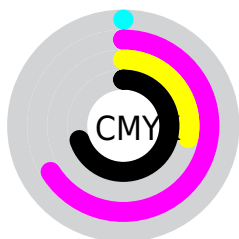
Blue (22%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (22%)

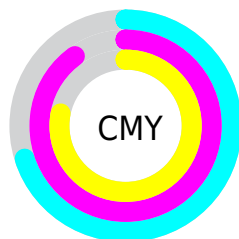


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (70%)











Magenta (90%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 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 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740	 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740
 110.7201, 24.3228, -1.2347	 9.4985, 15.7856, -3.1345
 31.8930, 19.5874, -3.2634	0.0000, INF, -NF
 41.1240, 20.5733, -3.1411	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 51.1057, 21.4368, -2.9536	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 61.7852, 22.1914, -2.7078	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 73.1198, 22.8485, -2.4090	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 85.0735, 23.4177,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-2.0616

97.6157, 23.9070,
-1.6692

15.9722, 17.1923,
-3.2740

15.9722, 17.1923,
-3.2740

14.9281, 19.5395,
-3.2727

17.2204, 14.5386,
-3.0052

14.1062, 21.4279,
-2.9678

18.6481, 11.7146,
-2.5140

13.4118, 23.0730,
-2.4968

20.2322, 8.8166,
-1.8463

13.1108, 23.8442,
-2.3146

21.9512, 5.9078,
-1.0418

23.7866, 3.0245,
-0.1323

■ 25.7225, 0.1852,
0.8580

■ 27.7461, -2.6030,
1.9111

■ 29.8465, -5.3396,
3.0138

■ 32.0149, -8.0279,
4.1564

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.9726, 11.8554, -13.3529



15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740



15.9726, 17.0758, 4.3580

Triad

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



15.9726, 17.1913, -3.2735



15.9726, -4.8237, 10.1054



15.9726, -10.3524, -13.7359

Complementary

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



15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740



23.6512, -14.7959, 7.5723

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.



15.9726, -13.2515, -3.6424



15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740



15.9726, -10.5204, 8.1790

Square

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



15.9726, 17.1913, -3.2735



15.9726, 3.2096, 10.1440



15.9726, -13.3061, 4.1339



15.9726, -4.5464, -21.1480

Rectangle

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



15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740



15.9726, 13.8795, 7.3088



15.9726, -13.3061, 4.1339



15.9726, -11.6433, -10.3701

Sweetspot

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



15.9726, 17.1913, -3.2735



30.1797, 5.8812, -0.7874



13.6423, 13.2677, -21.0774



15.2816, 3.3147, -0.4975



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



15.9726, 17.1913, -3.2735



18.9970, 27.4330, -4.1188



15.3948, 14.6433, 4.9683



13.1022, 0.5199, 0.2946



17.7262, 32.1473, -2.4259



42.9380, 77.4833, -2.8790

Inverse Universe

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



15.9726, 17.1913, -3.2735



18.9970, 27.4330, -4.1188



24.1955, -11.5432, -0.2467



13.1022, 0.5199, 0.2946



17.7262, 32.1473, -2.4259



42.9380, 77.4833, -2.8790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

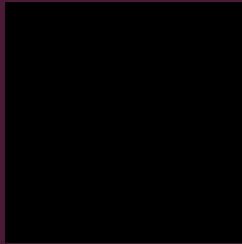
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740.

-3.2740.

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

15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740

Protanopia

16.4309, 1.3981, -10.1672

Deuteranopia

16.2900, 0.9994, -1.7693



Tritanopia

15.9728, 12.3092, 4.4403

Trichromacy



Original Color
15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740

Protanomaly
15.6850, 6.5073, -8.5561

Deuteranomaly
15.7471, 7.0053, -2.8556

Tritanomaly
15.9429, 14.1858, 1.9261

Monochromacy



Original Color
15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740

Achromatopsia
15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly
15.4185, 5.7339, -1.1517

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 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(76, 26, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 26, 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(76, 26, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 26, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 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(76, 26, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 26, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(76, 26, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 26, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 26, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 26, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.9722, 17.1923, -3.2740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 26, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 26,  
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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