

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.9901, 22.2921,
-17.1850)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.9901, 22.2921,
-17.1850) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.9897, 22.2927,
-17.1857)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4A154F
RGB	74, 21, 79
RGB Percent	29%, 8%, 31%
CMY	0.7098, 0.9176, 0.6902
CMYK	0.06, 0.73, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	295°, 58%, 20%
HSV	295°, 73%, 31%
XYZ	4.5035, 2.5567, 7.6533
YIQ	43.4590, 12.9700, 29.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

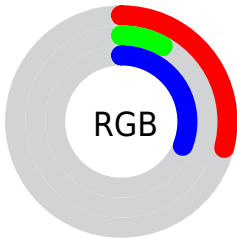
Format	Color
R_{YB}	74, 21, 79
Decimal	4855119
CIE _{Lab}	18.17, 33.63, -23.62
CIE _{LCh}	18, 41.095, 324.919
Yxy	2.5568, 0.3061, 0.1738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283045199 (0xFF4A154F)
YUV	43.4590, 17.5217, 26.7845
Hunter-Lab	15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857

Details

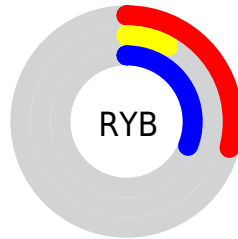
The HunterLab color **15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **24.2194, -17.6393, 12.8780**, and the grayscale version is **15.6349, -0.8342, 0.8495**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.9393, 25.4111, -18.4282**, and **6.2571, 12.5612, -10.2647** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1129, 24.6768, -19.2758**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0925, 19.4332, -14.7867**.

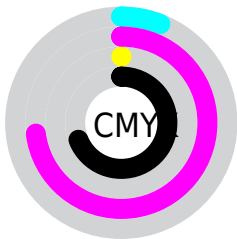
Distribution



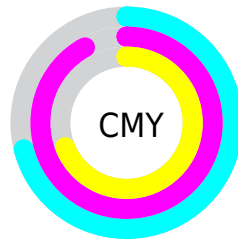
- Red (29%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)













- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857 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 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857	 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857
 110.7534, 31.7759, -20.3417	 9.5132, 20.7062, -16.9576
 31.9150, 25.2213, -18.1785	0.0000, INF, -NF
 41.1479, 26.4861, -18.6617	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 51.1314, 27.6242, -19.0917	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 61.8126, 28.6468, -19.4612	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 73.1488, 29.5645, -19.7693	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 85.1040, 30.3866,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-20.0171

97.6476, 31.1215,
-20.2071

15.9897, 22.2927,
-17.1857

15.9897, 22.2927,
-17.1857

15.1129, 24.6768,
-19.2758

17.0925, 19.4332,
-14.7867

14.4217, 26.5993,
-21.0588

18.4009, 16.2710,
-12.2113

13.9627, 27.9545,
-22.3177

19.8921, 12.9484,
-9.5638

21.5430, 9.5682,
-6.9162

23.3321, 6.1961,
-4.3117

■ 25.2408, 2.8696,
-1.7723

■ 27.2535, -0.3935,
0.6940

■ 29.3568, -3.5873,
3.0871

■ 31.5400, -6.7128,
5.4118

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.9901, 9.8813, -33.7217



15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857



15.9901, 28.6299, -1.1633

Triad

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



15.9901, 22.2921, -17.1850



15.9901, 1.2071, 11.1930



15.9901, -16.6754, -11.1665

Complementary

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



15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857



24.2194, -17.6393, 12.8780

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.



15.9901, -17.7678, 2.6677



15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857



15.9901, -9.3403, 11.1930

Square

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



15.9901, 22.2921, -17.1850



15.9901, 14.4003, 11.1930



15.9901, -15.5157, 9.1931



15.9901, -11.9233, -28.8135

Rectangle

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



15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857



15.9901, 27.5329, 5.4924



15.9901, -15.5157, 9.1931



15.9901, -17.4112, -5.7486

Sweetspot

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



15.9901, 22.2921, -17.1850



30.5704, 7.7973, -5.4059



12.2425, 9.3111, -28.1174



15.1101, 4.1622, -2.9058



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.



15.9901, 22.2921, -17.1850



19.0308, 34.0014, -26.8408



15.7552, 20.0310, -3.9248



13.1172, 0.6486, -0.2902



18.1585, 36.3798, -29.2179



43.9833, 88.2479, -71.7734

Inverse Universe

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



15.0774, 17.1717, 5.7478



17.7313, 26.7538, 9.1849



24.3615, -16.5207, 8.8744



13.0585, 0.2839, 0.9183



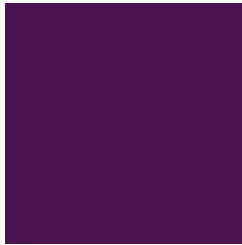
16.8643, 28.9949, 10.0117



40.9758, 70.2936, 25.5367

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857 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

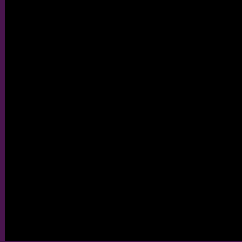
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857.

-17.1857.

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

15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857

Protanopia

16.1540, 4.0079, -28.8431

Deuteranopia

16.4586, 0.7606, -13.8245



Tritanopia

16.3307, 8.9668, 3.5624

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857

Protanomaly

14.8863, 8.5550, -28.3200

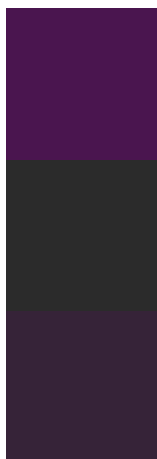
Deuteranomaly

15.5011, 7.9750, -16.4614

Tritanomaly

16.0518, 13.4003, -2.3152

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.0727, 7.2104, -5.3032

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857 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(74, 21, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 21, 79)  
}
```

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(74, 21, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 21, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857 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(74, 21, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 21, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 21, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 21, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 21, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 21, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.9897, 22.2927, -17.1857 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 21, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 21,  
79) }
```

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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