

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0429, -0.8297,
6.3696)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.0429, -0.8297, 6.3696)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.0612, -0.9090,
6.4718)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	302915
RGB	48, 41, 21
RGB Percent	19%, 16%, 8%
CMY	0.8118, 0.8392, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.56, 0.81
HSL	44°, 39%, 14%
HSV	44°, 56%, 19%
XYZ	2.1472, 2.2684, 1.0341
YIQ	40.8130, 10.5920, -4.7360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

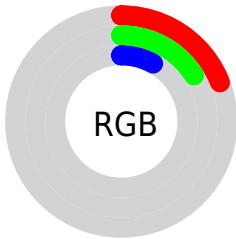
Format	Color
RYB	30, 48, 21
Decimal	3156245
CIELab	16.84, -0.19, 14.26
CIELCh	17, 14.262, 90.781
Yxy	2.2685, 0.3940, 0.4162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281346325 (0xFF302915)
YUV	40.8130, -9.7678, 6.3030
Hunter-Lab	15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718

Details

The HunterLab color **15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **10.9695, 1.2741, -8.3322**, and the grayscale version is **14.8587, -0.7928, 0.8073**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.7549, -1.7450, 9.5696**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.7230, -0.7343, 7.0534**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.4126, -1.0313, 5.7644**.

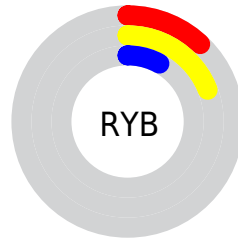
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (16%)

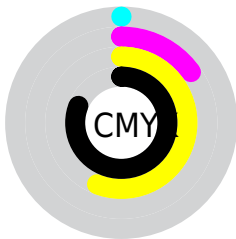
Blue (8%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (8%)

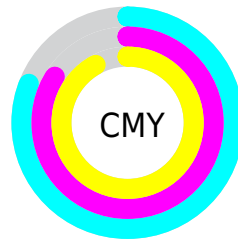


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718 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 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.0612, -0.9090,
6.4718

■ 15.0612, -0.9090,
6.4718

■ 108.9707, -6.0237,
19.2069

■ 8.7004, -0.5620,
6.0903

■ 30.7417, -1.7753,
9.6106

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.8696, -2.2750,
11.0549

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.7561, -2.8142,
12.4556

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.3468, -3.3903,
13.8282

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.5976, -4.0010,
15.1834

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.4720, -4.6445,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

16.5283

■ 95.9387, -5.3192,
17.8682

■ 15.0612, -0.9090,
6.4718

■ 15.0612, -0.9090,
6.4718

■ 14.7230, -0.7343,
7.0534

■ 15.4126, -1.0313,
5.7644

■ 14.3970, -0.5058,
7.5080

■ 15.7760, -1.0998,
4.9329

■ 14.0811, -0.2389,
7.8744

■ 16.1514, -1.1158,
3.9806

■ 13.7680, 0.0260,
8.2615

■ 16.5386, -1.0805,
2.9110

■ 13.6511, 0.1243,
8.4139

■ 16.9373, -0.9953,
1.7284

■ 17.3471, -0.8616,
0.4372

■ 17.7678, -0.6812,
-0.9578

■ 18.1990, -0.4558,
-2.4520

■ 18.6404, -0.1872,
-4.0406

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.0616, 3.1548, 5.9263



15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718



15.0616, -4.5572, 5.8651

Triad

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



15.0616, -0.9096, 6.4720



15.0616, -6.8829, -3.4462



15.0616, 6.5474, -3.2264

Complementary

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



15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718



10.9695, 1.2741, -8.3322

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.



15.0616, 3.3559, -6.9580



15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718



15.0616, -4.3928, -7.1066

Square

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



15.0616, -0.9096, 6.4720



15.0616, -7.7762, 0.7194



15.0616, -0.6991, -8.5337



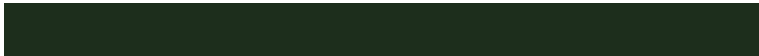
15.0616, 7.7237, 0.9196

Rectangle

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



15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718



15.0616, -6.3339, 4.7652



15.0616, -0.6991, -8.5337



15.0616, 5.6593, -4.6056

Sweetspot

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



15.0616, -0.9096, 6.4720



20.7672, -1.3736, 3.8981



11.1783, 7.5702, 1.1265



11.1018, -0.7335, 2.0719



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



15.0616, -0.9096, 6.4720



18.3849, -0.8132, 9.1505



16.2911, -5.1170, 7.3667



9.0660, -0.5450, 1.0461



23.8835, 1.1685, 14.7374



62.4594, 5.3897, 38.5815

Inverse Universe

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



10.9695, 1.2741, -8.3322



12.0860, 2.8586, -14.2995



9.9342, 5.2849, -10.4751



8.7345, -0.3886, -0.1093



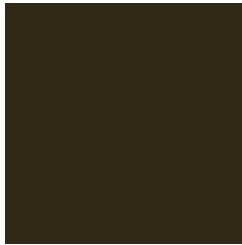
11.2930, 11.9148, -39.8359



27.6542, 39.0943, -118.9588

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

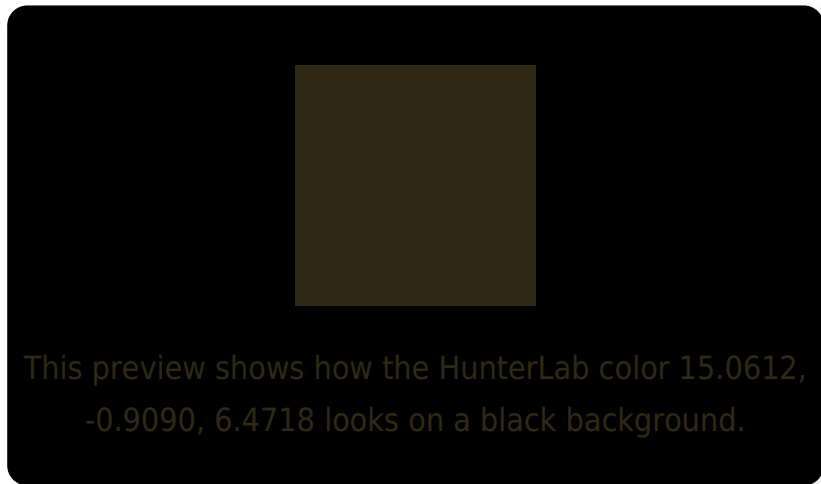
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

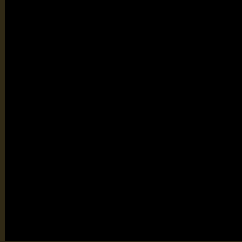
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718.

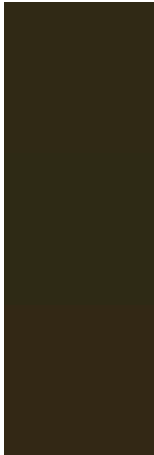


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.0612, -0.9090,

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

15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718

Protanopia

15.1358, -1.8393, 6.5153

Deuteranopia

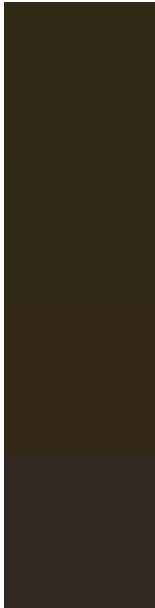
15.0849, 0.3369, 6.5126



Tritanopia

15.1536, 2.4447, 0.8099

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718

Protanomaly

15.2132, -1.5654, 6.5819

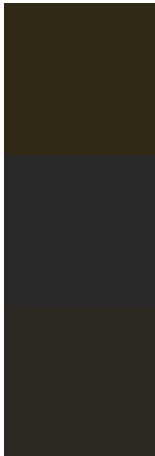
Deuteranomaly

14.9995, 0.0455, 6.4390

Tritanomaly

15.1197, 0.8610, 3.3972

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

14.9561, -0.8665, 3.2013

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718 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(48, 41, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 41, 21)  
}
```

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(48, 41, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 41, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718 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(48, 41, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 41, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 41, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 41, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 41, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 41, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.0612, -0.9090, 6.4718 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 41, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 41,  
21) }
```

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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