

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.1608, -1.3780,
6.1488)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.1608, -1.3780, 6.1488)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2385, -1.4254,
6.2110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F2A17
RGB	47, 42, 23
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 9%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8353, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.51, 0.82
HSL	48°, 34%, 14%
HSV	48°, 51%, 18%
XYZ	2.1549, 2.3221, 1.1453
YIQ	41.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

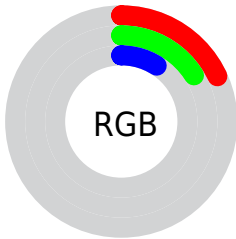
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 47, 23
Decimal	3090967
CIE Lab	17.09, -1.13, 13.24
CIE LCh	17, 13.287, 94.898
Yxy	2.3222, 0.3833, 0.4130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281281047 (0xFF2F2A17)
YUV	41.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735
Hunter-Lab	15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110

Details

The HunterLab color **15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **11.0357, 1.4185, -7.6235**, and the grayscale version is **15.0244, -0.8017, 0.8163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.9668, -2.2696, 9.1734**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.9547, -1.3717, 6.8707**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.5341, -1.4280, 5.4252**.

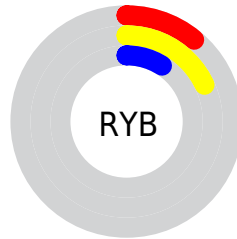
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (16%)

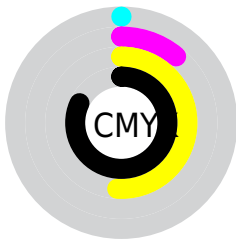
Blue (9%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (9%)

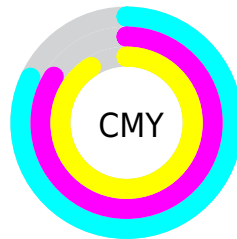


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110 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 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2385, -1.4254,
6.2110

■ 15.2385, -1.4254,
6.2110

■ 109.3132, -7.0257,
18.3497

■ 8.8625, -1.0312,
6.2037

■ 30.9664, -2.4315,
9.1650

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.1147, -2.9908,
10.5344

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.0199, -3.5851,
11.8676

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.6281, -4.2126,
13.1787

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.8954, -4.8717,
14.4769

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.7853, -5.5611,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

15.7686

■ 96.2669, -6.2795,
17.0584

■ 15.2385, -1.4254,
6.2110

■ 15.2385, -1.4254,
6.2110

■ 14.9547, -1.3717,
6.8707

■ 15.5341, -1.4280,
5.4252

■ 14.6816, -1.2657,
7.4036

■ 15.8402, -1.3782,
4.5143

■ 14.4192, -1.1101,
7.8146

■ 16.1573, -1.2769,
3.4806

■ 14.1607, -0.9427,
8.2042

■ 16.4851, -1.1251,
2.3272

■ 13.9307, -0.7963,
8.5701

■ 16.8234, -0.9238,
1.0576

■ 17.1721, -0.6745,
-0.3244

■ 17.5308, -0.3784,
-1.8147

■ 17.8994, -0.0373,
-3.4088

■ 18.2776, 0.3474,
-5.1025

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.2389, 2.3737, 5.8329



15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110



15.2389, -4.7310, 5.4582

Triad

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



15.2389, -1.4259, 6.2112



15.2389, -6.2982, -3.6496



15.2389, 6.2958, -2.3836

Complementary

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



15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110



11.0357, 1.4185, -7.6235

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.



15.2389, 3.5437, -5.9523



15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110



15.2389, -3.7593, -6.7987

Square

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



15.2389, -1.4259, 6.2112



15.2389, -7.3648, 0.2309



15.2389, -0.1921, -7.7297



15.2389, 7.0731, 1.4047

Rectangle

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



15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110



15.2389, -6.2857, 4.2759



15.2389, -0.1921, -7.7297



15.2389, 5.5587, -3.6753

Sweetspot

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



15.2389, -1.4259, 6.2112



20.9862, -1.5475, 3.7193



11.4103, 6.4808, 1.3703



11.2107, -0.8289, 2.0019



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.



15.2389, -1.4259, 6.2112



19.1022, -1.7246, 9.0806



15.9688, -4.9852, 6.7428



9.0910, -0.5864, 1.0732



24.9484, -0.6686, 15.3614



65.5143, 0.0214, 40.3700

Inverse Universe

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



11.0357, 1.4185, -7.6235



12.4321, 3.0575, -13.4758



10.4455, 4.7750, -8.7449



8.7096, -0.3471, -0.1395



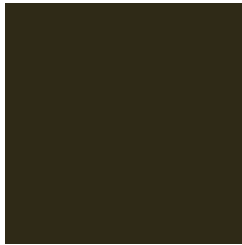
10.5722, 14.0055, -43.4481



25.9087, 44.8224, -129.1424

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

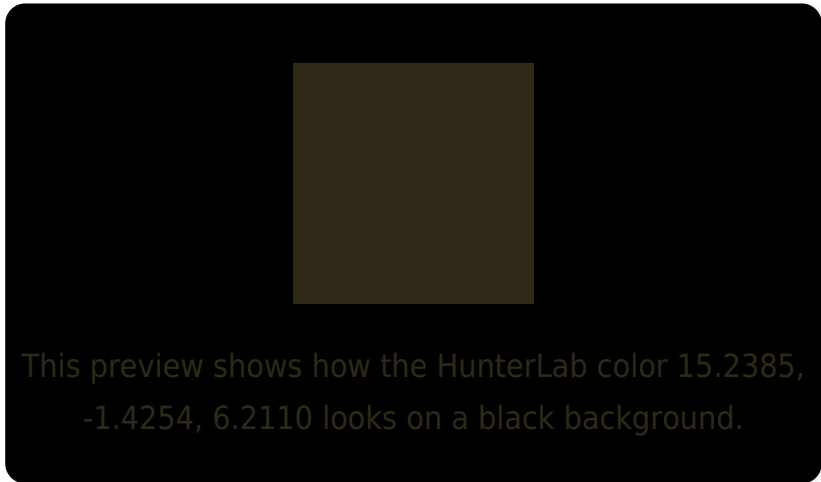
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

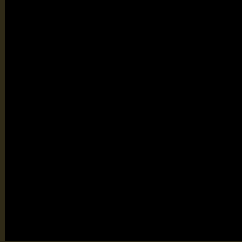
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110.

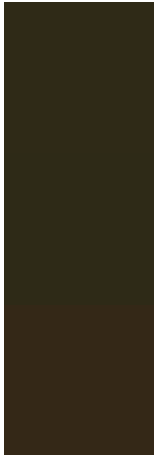


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110.

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

15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110

Protanopia

15.1612, -1.6981, 6.1426

Deuteranopia

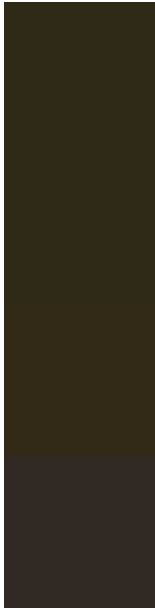
15.1971, 0.7681, 6.2153



Tritanopia

15.3133, 1.8938, 0.6201

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110

Protanomaly

15.1612, -1.6981, 6.1426

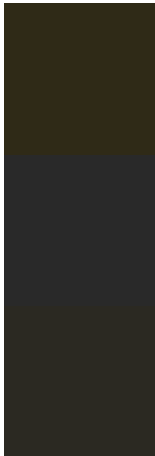
Deuteranomaly

15.2507, -0.2020, 6.2425

Tritanomaly

15.3024, 0.4034, 2.9694

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

14.8827, -1.1226, 3.1220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110 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(47, 42, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 42, 23)  
}
```

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(47, 42, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 42, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110 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(47, 42, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 42, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 42, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 42, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 42, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 42, 23)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2385, -1.4254, 6.2110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 42, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 42,  
23) }
```

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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