

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.1620, -5.5368,
6.8366)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.1620, -5.5368,
6.8366)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	242D13
RGB	36, 45, 19
RGB Percent	14%, 18%, 7%
CMY	0.8588, 0.8235, 0.9255
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.58, 0.82
HSL	81°, 41%, 13%
HSV	81°, 58%, 18%
XYZ	1.7835, 2.2989, 0.9658
YIQ	39.3450, 2.9820, -9.9940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

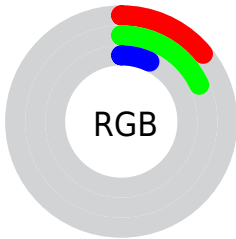
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 45, 28
Decimal	2370835
CIE Lab	16.98, -9.30, 15.47
CIE LCh	17, 18.050, 121.030
Yxy	2.2990, 0.3533, 0.4554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280560915 (0xFF242D13)
YUV	39.3450, -10.0301, -2.9336
Hunter-Lab	15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366

Details

The HunterLab color **15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **9.4982, 5.6577, -9.5462**, and the grayscale version is **14.3860, -0.7676, 0.7816**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.9504, -8.0024, 10.2010**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0253, -6.1519, 7.4402**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.3117, -4.8639, 6.1081**.

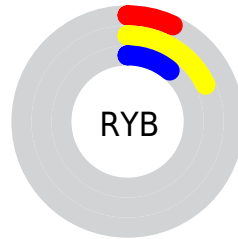
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (18%)

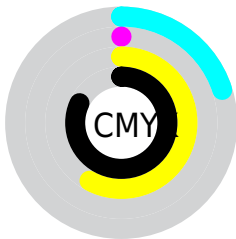
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (11%)

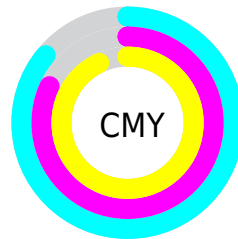


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366 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 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

15.1620, -5.5368,
6.8366

15.1620, -5.5368,
6.8366

109.1655,
-15.4132, 20.2666

8.7930, -5.0807,
6.1551

30.8695, -7.7929,
10.1856

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

40.0090, -8.8798,
11.7170

0.0000, NaN, NaN

49.9061, -9.9585,
13.1964

0.0000, NaN, NaN

60.5067, -11.0363,
14.6415

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

71.7670, -12.1180,
16.0640

0.0000, NaN, NaN

83.6502, -13.2066,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

17.4721

■ 96.1253, -14.3045,
18.8714

■ 15.1620, -5.5368,
6.8366

■ 15.1620, -5.5368,
6.8366

■ 15.0253, -6.1519,
7.4402

■ 15.3117, -4.8639,
6.1081

■ 14.9004, -6.7081,
7.9214

■ 15.4736, -4.1324,
5.2526

■ 14.7828, -7.2323,
8.3490

■ 15.6482, -3.3437,
4.2698

■ 14.6684, -7.7496,
8.7868

■ 15.8354, -2.4989,
3.1603

■ 14.6433, -7.8636,
8.8855

■ 16.0354, -1.5999,
1.9255

■ 16.2479, -0.6485,
0.5679

■ 16.4731, 0.3531,
-0.9096

■ 16.7106, 1.4024,
-2.5035

■ 16.9604, 2.4971,
-4.2097

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.1623, -0.9856, 7.5421



15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366



15.1623, -8.4649, 4.6813

Triad

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



15.1623, -5.5372, 6.8367



15.1623, -5.2696, -9.8028



15.1623, 10.2827, 0.9919

Complementary

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



15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366



9.4982, 5.6577, -9.5462

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.



15.1623, 8.7495, -4.4186



15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366



15.1623, -0.6333, -11.7639

Square

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



15.1623, -5.5372, 6.8367



15.1623, -8.3254, -4.8082



15.1623, 4.5786, -9.5305



15.1623, 8.5325, 4.8867

Rectangle

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



15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366



15.1623, -9.3249, 2.2078



15.1623, 4.5786, -9.5305



15.1623, 10.1327, -0.7010

Sweetspot

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



15.1623, -5.5372, 6.8367



20.3198, -3.2318, 4.0891



11.9154, 3.2250, 4.3329



11.3176, -1.7996, 2.2769



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.



15.1623, -5.5372, 6.8367



19.1992, -8.2811, 9.8941



14.5259, -8.0072, 6.2958



9.1434, -0.9319, 1.1254



27.6198, -15.6760, 16.7447



73.3305, -43.3274, 44.4274

Inverse Universe

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



9.4982, 5.6577, -9.5462



10.2996, 9.7268, -17.0286



10.5824, 8.6012, -7.2388



8.6590, -0.0039, -0.1969



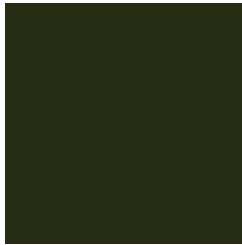
9.7953, 23.7496, -47.7380



25.1542, 62.4185, -133.6754

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

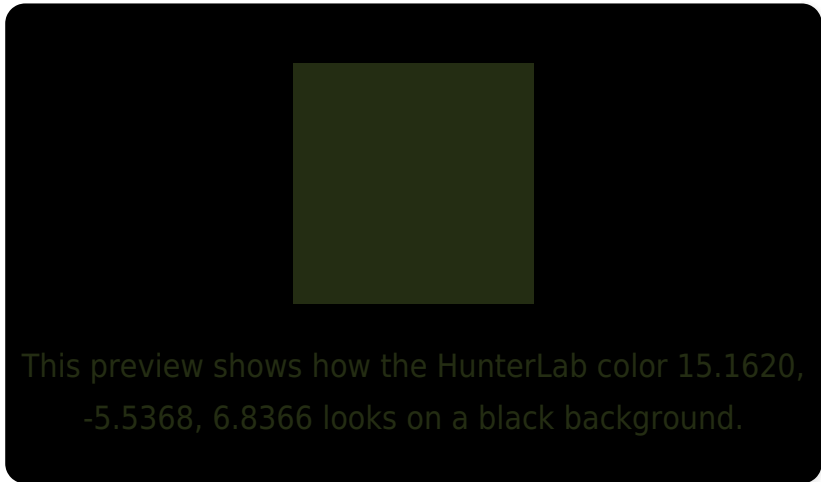
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

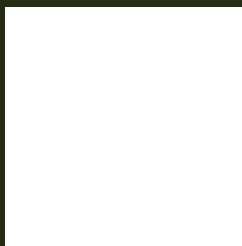
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366.

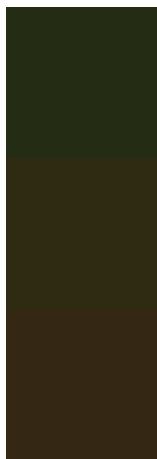


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.1620, -5.5368,

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

15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366

Protanopia

15.1787, -1.7561, 7.0870

Deuteranopia

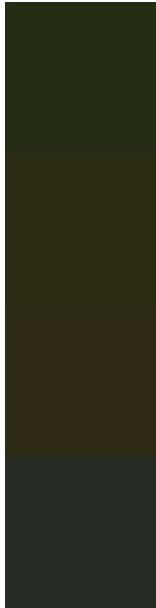
15.1597, 0.5668, 6.7628



Tritanopia

15.1146, -0.9674, -0.8426

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366

Protanomaly

15.1163, -3.1988, 7.0140

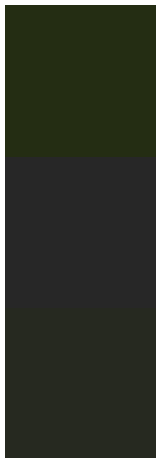
Deuteranomaly

15.1237, -1.9059, 6.6913

Tritanomaly

15.0572, -2.8582, 2.6560

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

14.4991, -2.5611, 3.3015

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366 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(36, 45, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 45, 19)  
}
```

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(36, 45, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 45, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366 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(36, 45, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 45, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 45, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 45, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 45, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 45, 19)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.1620, -5.5368, 6.8366 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 45, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 45,  
19) }
```

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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