

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.4042, 6.6302,
7.2368)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368)
contains.

HunterLab(15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(15.4042, 6.6302,
7.2368)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	412313
RGB	65, 35, 19
RGB Percent	25%, 14%, 7%
CMY	0.7451, 0.8627, 0.9255
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.71, 0.75
HSL	21°, 55%, 16%
HSV	21°, 71%, 25%
XYZ	2.8985, 2.3729, 0.9213
YIQ	42.1460, 23.0160, 1.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

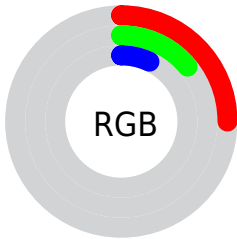
Format	Color
RYB	65, 44, 19
Decimal	4268819
CIELab	17.33, 12.53, 16.71
CIELCh	17, 20.885, 53.129
Yxy	2.3730, 0.4680, 0.3832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282458899 (0xFF412313)
YUV	42.1460, -11.4110, 20.0430
Hunter-Lab	15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368

Details

The HunterLab color **15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **16.4819, -3.7078, -7.8987**, and the grayscale version is **15.2949, -0.8161, 0.8310**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.1929, 7.2630, 10.6855**, and **1.3914, 2.3828, 0.8991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.5576, 8.0381, 7.6282**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.3190, 5.2881, 6.7031**.

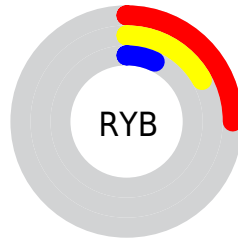
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (14%)

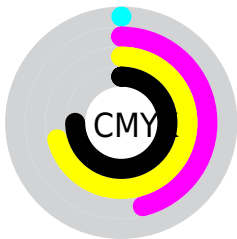
Blue (7%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (7%)

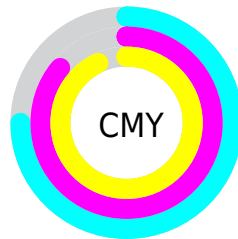


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368 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 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.4042, 6.6302,
7.2368

■ 15.4042, 6.6302,
7.2368

■ 109.6324, 7.6105,
21.3740

■ 9.0108, 6.0286,
6.3076

■ 31.1762, 7.4647,
10.7950

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.3433, 7.7104,
12.4150

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.2659, 7.8654,
13.9752

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.8904, 7.9416,
15.4948

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.1730, 7.9479,
16.9866

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.0775, 7.8912,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

18.4597

■ 96.5729, 7.7772,
19.9205

■ 15.4042, 6.6302,
7.2368

■ 15.4042, 6.6302,
7.2368

■ 14.5576, 8.0381,
7.6282

■ 16.3190, 5.2881,
6.7031

■ 13.7811, 9.4811,
7.9166

■ 17.2943, 4.0232,
6.0423

■ 13.1198, 10.7641,
8.2728

■ 18.3247, 2.8375,
5.2704

■ 19.4048, 1.7301,
4.4019

■ 20.5297, 0.6979,
3.4495

■ 21.6951, -0.2639,
2.4241

■ 22.8975, -1.1604,
1.3353

■ 24.1335, -1.9971,
0.1907

■ 25.4003, -2.7793,
-1.0030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.4046, 11.1215, 4.5181



15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368



15.4046, 0.5645, 8.3207

Triad

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



15.4046, 6.6293, 7.2370



15.4046, -10.5834, 2.0800



15.4046, 3.9144, -12.8346

Complementary

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



15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368



16.4819, -3.7078, -7.8987

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.



15.4046, -2.1627, -14.2755



15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368



15.4046, -9.9650, -4.0569

Square

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



15.4046, 6.6293, 7.2370



15.4046, -8.9210, 6.0283



15.4046, -7.0820, -10.6003



15.4046, 9.3959, -7.1881

Rectangle

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



15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368



15.4046, -3.3270, 8.2142



15.4046, -7.0820, -10.6003



15.4046, 1.8524, -13.8969

Sweetspot

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



15.4046, 6.6293, 7.2370



26.4704, 1.0501, 4.6182



13.4796, 15.8911, -4.5235



13.8102, 0.6254, 2.4960



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



15.4046, 6.6293, 7.2370



18.0959, 11.9041, 10.1529



20.3227, -2.3890, 10.6835



11.8240, -0.2525, 1.1776



19.1399, 17.6385, 12.1027



46.2265, 48.8218, 29.3393

Inverse Universe

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



16.4819, -3.7078, -7.8987



19.6995, -4.1704, -13.2712



11.3524, 5.4014, -19.0287



11.9040, -0.9836, 0.0965



21.0652, -3.4683, -18.8426



51.0545, -5.9947, -50.8728

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

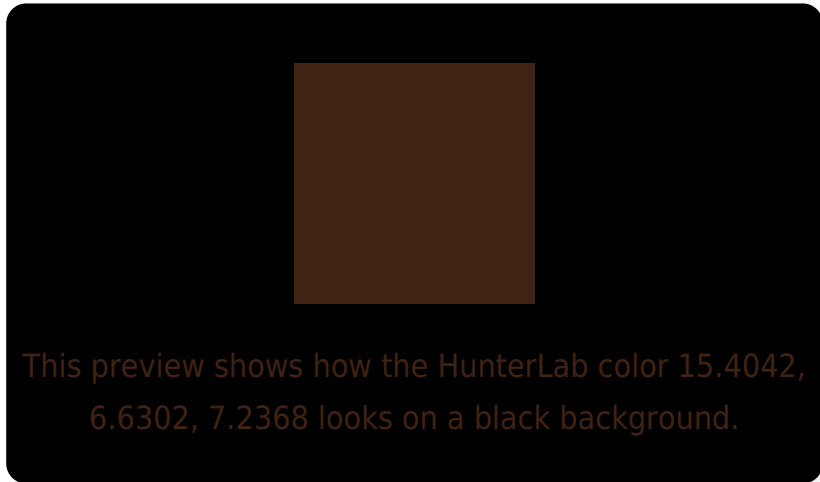
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

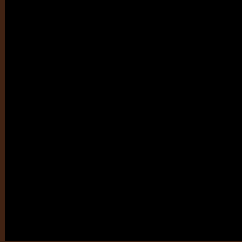
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368.

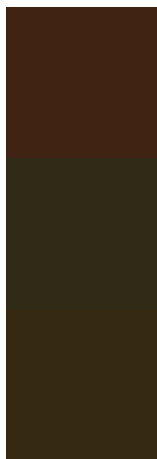


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.4042, 6.6302,

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

15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368

Protanopia

15.5372, -1.5981, 6.6494

Deuteranopia

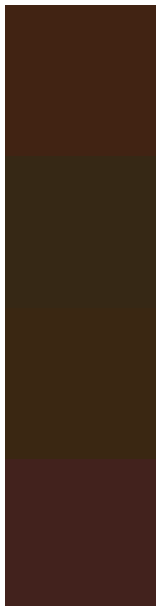
15.5262, 0.5988, 7.5525



Tritanopia

15.3861, 8.9691, 3.5104

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368

Protanomaly

15.3493, 1.2289, 6.7392

Deuteranomaly

15.4734, 2.6800, 7.3888

Tritanomaly

15.4629, 8.0395, 5.2119

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

14.9821, 1.5371, 3.2698

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368 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(65, 35, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 35, 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(65, 35, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 35, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368 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(65, 35, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 35, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 35, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 35, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 35, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 35, 19)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.4042, 6.6302, 7.2368 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 35, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 35,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor