

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.4512, 0.4181,
8.8229)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.4512, 0.4181, 8.8229)
contains.

HunterLab(15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181)	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(15.5282, 0.4298,
8.9181)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	372906
RGB	55, 41, 6
RGB Percent	22%, 16%, 2%
CMY	0.7843, 0.8392, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.89, 0.78
HSL	43°, 80%, 12%
HSV	43°, 89%, 22%
XYZ	2.4014, 2.4112, 0.5111
YIQ	41.1960, 19.5790, -7.9170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

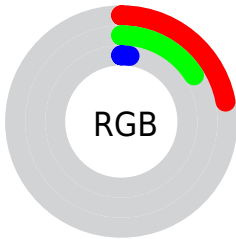
Format	Color
RYB	26, 55, 6
Decimal	3614982
CIELab	17.51, 2.26, 22.88
CIELCh	18, 22.995, 84.349
Yxy	2.4114, 0.4511, 0.4529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281805062 (0xFF372906)
YUV	41.1960, -17.3516, 12.1061
Hunter-Lab	15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181

Details

The HunterLab color **15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **9.0268, 4.2710, -18.1033**, and the grayscale version is **15.0050, -0.8006, 0.8152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.3650, -0.0598, 13.4055**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.1420, 0.8274, 9.2886**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.9199, 0.0290, 8.5737**.

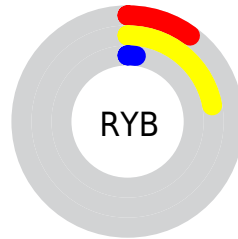
Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (16%)

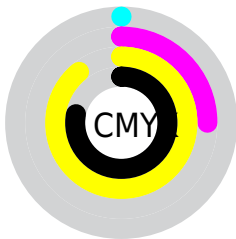
 Blue (2%)



 Red (10%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (2%)

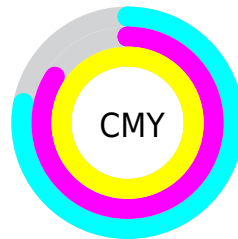


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (25%)

 Yellow (89%)

 Black (78%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (84%)

 Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181 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 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.5282, 0.4298,
8.9181

■ 15.5282, 0.4298,
8.9181

■ 109.8707, -3.4797,
26.4767

■ 9.1199, 0.5949,
6.3839

■ 31.3329, -0.0925,
13.3317

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.5141, -0.4441,
15.4140

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.4497, -0.8464,
17.3930

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.0863, -1.2945,
19.2969

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.3803, -1.7847,
21.1451

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.2956, -2.3138,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

22.9514

■ 96.8013, -2.8795,
24.7261

■ 15.5282, 0.4298,
8.9181

■ 15.5282, 0.4298,
8.9181

■ 15.1420, 0.8274,
9.2886

■ 15.9199, 0.0290,
8.5737

■ 15.1070, 0.8634,
9.3240

■ 16.3243, -0.3257,
8.1271

■ 16.7449, -0.6162,
7.5292

■ 17.1817, -0.8420,
6.7813

■ 17.6341, -1.0035,
5.8862

■ 18.1019, -1.1018,
4.8480

■ 18.5846, -1.1383,
3.6715

■ 19.0818, -1.1147,
2.3623

■ 19.5930, -1.0332,
0.9262

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.5286, 7.2052, 7.7976



15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181



15.5286, -5.6836, 8.4021

Triad

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



15.5286, 0.4291, 8.9182



15.5286, -10.7099, -4.9431



15.5286, 10.7735, -7.8738

Complementary

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



15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181



9.0268, 4.2710, -18.1033

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.



15.5286, 4.7057, -14.4899



15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181



15.5286, -7.5032, -12.3640

Square

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



15.5286, 0.4291, 8.9182



15.5286, -11.4711, 1.9783



15.5286, -2.0490, -16.4046



15.5286, 13.7791, -0.3801

Rectangle

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



15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181



15.5286, -8.6819, 7.1993



15.5286, -2.0490, -16.4046



15.5286, 8.9803, -10.3801

Sweetspot

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



15.5286, 0.4291, 8.9182



23.4258, -1.4294, 6.1507



9.9776, 14.2632, 2.2680



12.2208, -0.7445, 3.2515



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



15.5286, 0.4291, 8.9182



19.2941, 1.5012, 11.9152



18.1878, -7.3904, 10.5161



10.5553, -0.6132, 1.2492



24.7223, 2.3469, 15.2749



62.5319, 8.4664, 38.6801

Inverse Universe

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



9.0268, 4.2710, -18.1033



9.8719, 8.1731, -29.9823



7.1729, 11.4619, -25.2555



10.1721, -0.4710, -0.1619



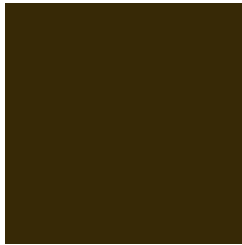
12.3208, 11.7231, -40.7067



29.4051, 37.0706, -116.7786

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

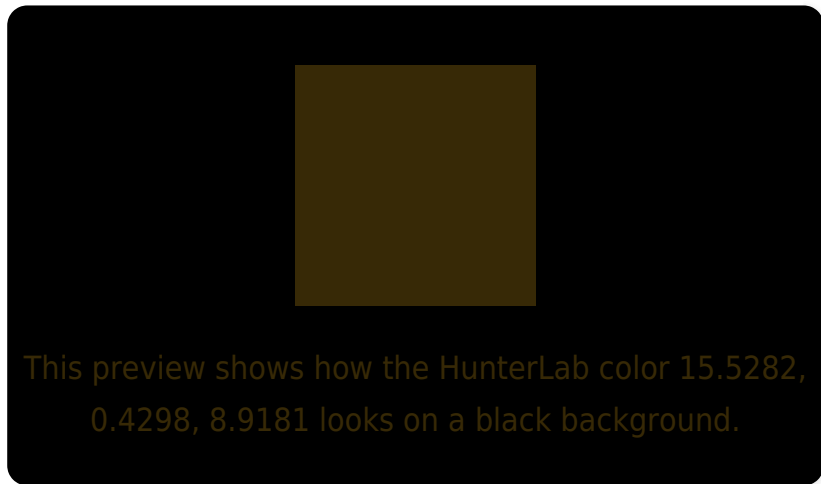
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

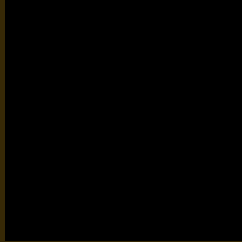
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181.

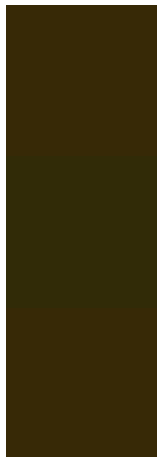


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.5282, 0.4298,

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

15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181

Protanopia

15.4792, -2.0783, 8.7319

Deuteranopia

15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181



Tritanopia

15.5441, 4.7300, 1.6592

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181

Protanomaly

15.4113, -1.1229, 8.7034

Deuteranomaly

15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181

Tritanomaly

15.4131, 2.7442, 5.3195

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

15.0019, -0.9183, 4.8861

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181 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(55, 41, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 41, 6)  
}
```

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(55, 41, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 41, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181 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(55, 41, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 41, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 41, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 41, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 41, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 41, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.5282, 0.4298, 8.9181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 41, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 41,  
6) }
```

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