

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.6960, 28.4026,  
-1.6616)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(15.6960, 28.4026,  
-1.6616) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(15.6945, 28.4001,  
-1.6638)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5B0033
RGB	91, 0, 51
RGB Percent	36%, 0%, 20%
CMY	0.6431, 1.0000, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.44, 0.64
HSL	326°, 100%, 18%
HSV	326°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	4.9119, 2.4632, 3.3485
YIQ	33.0230, 37.8650, 35.1530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

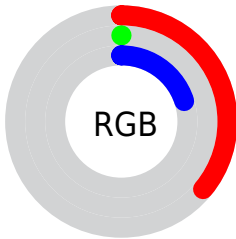
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	<b>91, 0, 51</b>
Decimal	5963827
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	17.75, 40.76, -4.47
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	18, 41.004, 353.744
Yxy	2.4633, 0.4580, 0.2297
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284153907 (0xFF5B0033)
YUV	33.0230, 8.8627, 50.8458
Hunter-Lab	15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638

# Details

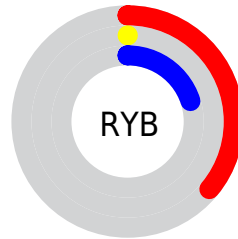
The HunterLab color **15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **27.6323, -21.7144, 12.3381**, and the grayscale version is **12.3053, -0.6566, 0.6686**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.4784, 31.9430, -1.3450**, and **7.2123, 12.4424, 3.9538** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6944, 28.3999, -1.6627**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4246, 26.7136, -2.4593**.

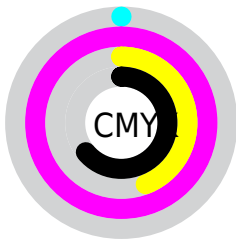
# Distribution



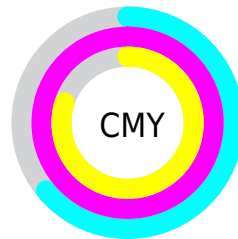
- Red (36%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638 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 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



15.6945, 28.4001,  
-1.6638

15.6945, 28.4001,  
-1.6638

110.1896, 40.3279,  
1.4349

9.2638, 26.7562,  
-1.6772

31.5430, 31.8192,  
-1.3725

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

40.7430, 33.3710,  
-1.1219

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.6959, 34.7991,  
-0.8130

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

61.3486, 36.1090,  
-0.4519

0.0000, NaN, NaN


72.6579, 37.3087,  
-0.0431


0.0000, NaN, NaN


84.5877, 38.4068,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.4095


 97.1071, 39.4108,  
0.9030


 15.6945, 28.4001,  
-1.6638


 15.6945, 28.4001,  
-1.6638


 15.6944, 28.3999,  
-1.6627

 16.4246, 26.7136,  
-2.4593

 17.2606, 24.8469,  
-3.1424

 18.3876, 22.2874,  
-3.4433

 19.7887, 19.2281,  
-3.3804

 21.4355, 15.8629,  
-3.0033

■ 23.2967, 12.3444,  
-2.3705

■ 25.3427, 8.7767,  
-1.5371

■ 27.5472, 5.2228,  
-0.5489

■ 29.8879, 1.7162,  
0.5586

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



15.6950, 21.7564, -17.8231



15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638



15.6950, 25.5449, 7.2629

# Triad

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



15.6950, 28.3985, -1.6633



15.6950, -8.9141, 10.9865



15.6950, -12.0573, -28.0885

# Complementary

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



15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638



27.6323, -21.7144, 12.3381

# 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.



15.6950, -16.5877, -10.4478



15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638



15.6950, -15.1802, 9.3074

# Square

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



15.6950, 28.3985, -1.6633



15.6950, 1.6912, 10.9865



15.6950, -17.5343, 3.0135



15.6950, -3.2171, -38.8296



# Rectangle

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



15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638



15.6950, 18.9639, 10.3909



15.6950, -17.5343, 3.0135



15.6950, -14.0167, -22.3415

# Sweetspot

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



15.6950, 28.3985, -1.6633



32.8784, 11.9118, -2.1210



10.9334, 25.6286, -46.4867



15.8138, 6.4541, -1.1904



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297



# Same Dimension

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



15.6950, 28.3985, -1.6633



20.4767, 36.9727, -1.5412



14.9586, 25.7035, 8.9762



15.3847, 0.6712, 0.3532



19.0640, 34.4405, -1.5784



44.4084, 79.8579, -0.8163



# Inverse Universe

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



15.6950, 28.3985, -1.6633



20.4767, 36.9727, -1.5412



28.5255, -16.2650, -0.5421



15.3847, 0.6712, 0.3532



19.0640, 34.4405, -1.5784

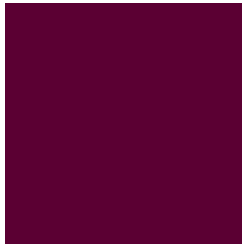


44.4084, 79.8579, -0.8163



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

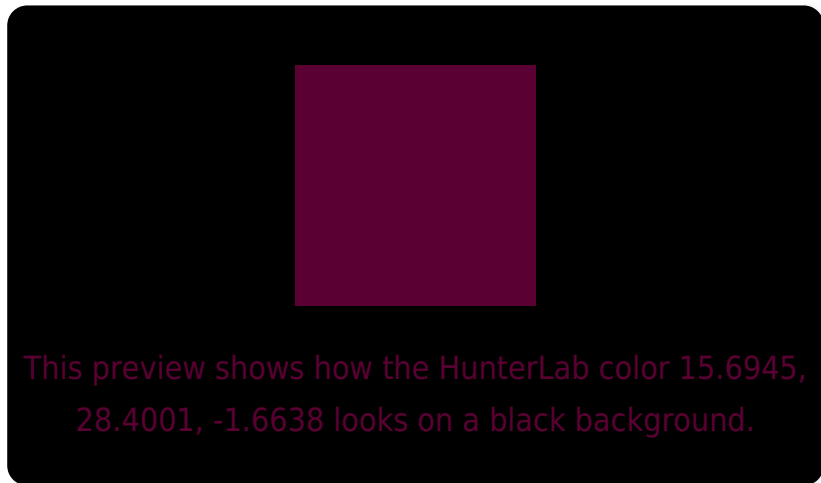
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

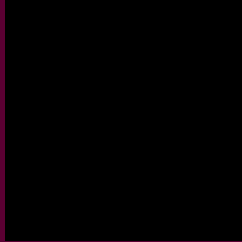
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.6945, 28.4001,

-1.6638.

# 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

15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638

### Protanopia

17.1060, 1.5619, -11.2797

### Deuteranopia

17.0766, 1.0385, 1.2034



## Tritanopia

16.3655, 20.5004, 7.8730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638

## Protanomaly

14.7650, 11.7078, -10.7789

## Deuteranomaly

15.1176, 12.3623, -1.4351

## Tritanomaly

16.0181, 23.4641, 5.2230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638

## Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

## Achromatomaly

12.1400, 10.6980, -2.1363

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638 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(91, 0, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 0, 51)  
}
```

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(91, 0, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 0, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638 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(91, 0, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 0, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 0, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 0, 51); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 0, 51); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 0, 51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.6945, 28.4001, -1.6638 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 0, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 0,  
51) }
```

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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