

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.7468, 21.0534,
-2.0518)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.7468, 21.0534,
-2.0518) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.8351, 21.1248,
-2.0369)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	521334
RGB	82, 19, 52
RGB Percent	32%, 7%, 20%
CMY	0.6784, 0.9255, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.37, 0.68
HSL	329°, 62%, 20%
HSV	329°, 77%, 32%
XYZ	4.3324, 2.5075, 3.5045
YIQ	41.5990, 26.9550, 23.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

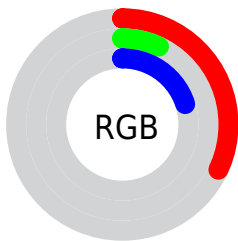
Format	Color
RYB	82, 19, 52
Decimal	5378868
CIELab	17.95, 32.26, -5.08
CIElCh	18, 32.656, 351.052
Yxy	2.5076, 0.4188, 0.2424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283568948 (0xFF521334)
YUV	41.5990, 5.1277, 35.4317
Hunter-Lab	15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369

Details

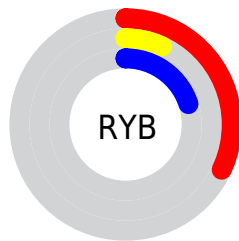
The HunterLab color **15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **25.2880, -17.1461, 8.4685**, and the grayscale version is **15.0639, -0.8038, 0.8184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.7560, 23.7012, -1.5915**, and **6.2131, 10.8165, 2.6477** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.9763, 23.0470, -1.4794**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9460, 18.6696, -2.2788**.

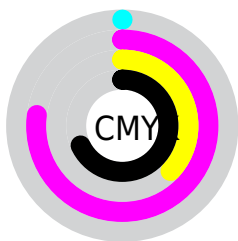
Distribution



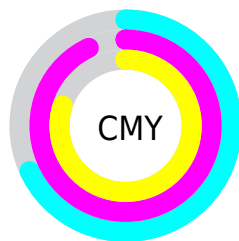
- Red (32%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369 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 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.8351, 21.1248,
-2.0369

■ 15.8351, 21.1248,
-2.0369

■ 110.4585, 30.1357,
0.8067

■ 9.3833, 19.5687,
-2.0103

■ 31.7203, 23.9509,
-1.8141

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.9360, 25.1604,
-1.5944

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.9035, 26.2434,
-1.3147

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.5699, 27.2116,
-0.9812

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.8920, 28.0761,
-0.5988

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.8339, 28.8464,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.1713

97.3649, 29.5306,
0.2981

15.8351, 21.1248,
-2.0369

15.8351, 21.1248,
-2.0369

14.9763, 23.0470,
-1.4794

16.9460, 18.6696,
-2.2788

14.2606, 24.6882,
-0.7657

18.2867, 15.8598,
-2.2295

14.0281, 25.2643,
-0.5531

19.8311, 12.8476,
-1.9302

21.5524, 9.7461,
-1.4268

23.4257, 6.6288,
-0.7614

■ 25.4296, 3.5380,
0.0310

■ 27.5462, 0.4949,
0.9231

■ 29.7604, -2.4922,
1.8940

■ 32.0602, -5.4231,
2.9279

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.8355, 15.7089, -14.1044



15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369



15.8355, 19.6761, 5.8584

Triad

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



15.8355, 21.1236, -2.0364



15.8355, -6.8022, 10.9599



15.8355, -10.6395, -19.0507

Complementary

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



15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369



25.2880, -17.1461, 8.4685

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.



15.8355, -14.3774, -6.5975



15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369



15.8355, -12.5459, 8.3558

Square

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



15.8355, 21.1236, -2.0364



15.8355, 2.0496, 11.0849



15.8355, -14.9833, 3.2986



15.8355, -3.5470, -27.0615

Rectangle

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



15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369



15.8355, 15.1267, 8.5963



15.8355, -14.9833, 3.2986



15.8355, -12.2540, -14.9929

Sweetspot

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



15.8355, 21.1236, -2.0364



31.7336, 7.5245, -0.7069



13.0892, 17.9223, -27.7796



15.4739, 4.1768, -0.4587



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



15.8355, 21.1236, -2.0364



19.0948, 31.9154, -1.0256



15.2126, 18.5400, 6.9137



13.8515, 0.5440, 0.3817



18.0267, 32.3888, -0.1146



43.0790, 77.0097, 2.7555

Inverse Universe

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



15.8355, 21.1236, -2.0364



19.0948, 31.9154, -1.0256



25.9822, -12.9721, -1.4914



13.8515, 0.5440, 0.3817



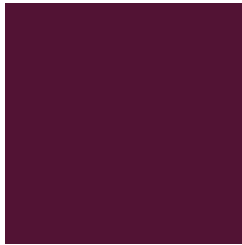
18.0267, 32.3888, -0.1146



43.0790, 77.0097, 2.7555

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

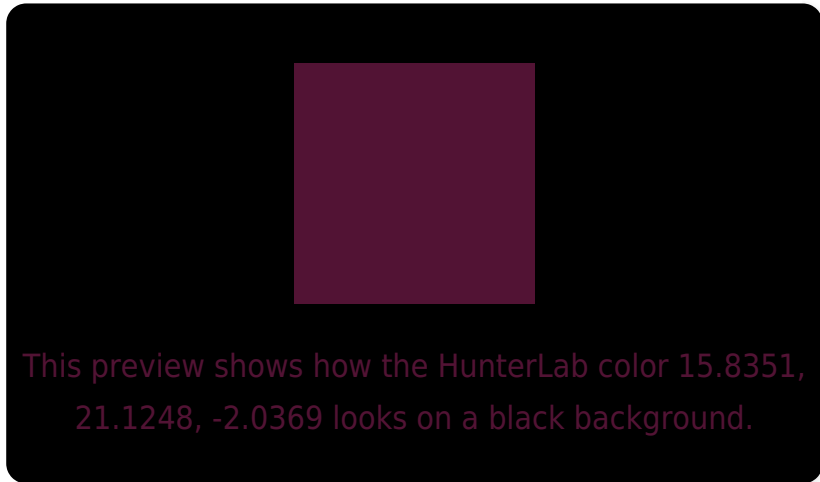
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

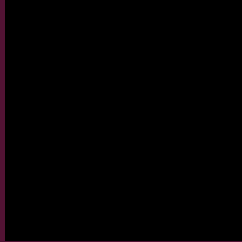
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369.

-2.0369.

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

15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369

Protanopia

16.4309, 1.3981, -10.1672

Deuteranopia

16.3587, 1.0701, -0.4325



Tritanopia

15.9000, 15.8150, 5.9777

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369

Protanomaly

15.4192, 7.7027, -8.4465

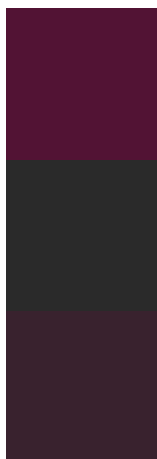
Deuteranomaly

15.5707, 8.3034, -1.7505

Tritanomaly

15.7978, 17.9305, 3.4796

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

14.8700, 7.0188, -1.0203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369 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(82, 19, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 19, 52)  
}
```

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(82, 19, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 19, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369 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(82, 19, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 19, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 19, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 19, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 19, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 19, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.8351, 21.1248, -2.0369 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 19, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 19,  
52) }
```

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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