

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.7891, -2.4079,
7.0254)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.7891, -2.4079, 7.0254)
contains.

HunterLab(15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418)	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(15.6839, -2.3136,
6.9418)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F2C15
RGB	47, 44, 21
RGB Percent	18%, 17%, 8%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8274, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.55, 0.82
HSL	53°, 38%, 13%
HSV	53°, 55%, 18%
XYZ	2.2083, 2.4598, 1.0679
YIQ	42.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

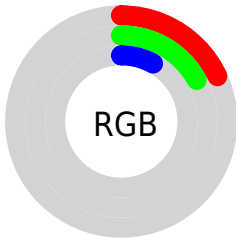
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 47, 21
Decimal	3091477
CIE Lab	17.74, -2.74, 15.36
CIE LCh	18, 15.598, 100.120
Yxy	2.4600, 0.3850, 0.4288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281281557 (0xFF2F2C15)
YUV	42.2750, -10.4886, 4.1438
Hunter-Lab	15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418

Details

The HunterLab color **15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **10.0892, 2.6721, -9.5404**, and the grayscale version is **15.3372, -0.8184, 0.8333**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.4557, -3.3294, 10.1820**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5049, -2.3959, 7.5921**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.8736, -2.1797, 6.1579**.

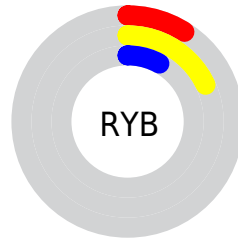
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (17%)

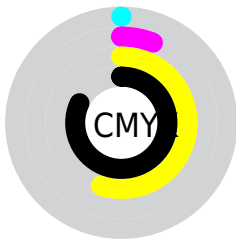
Blue (8%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (8%)

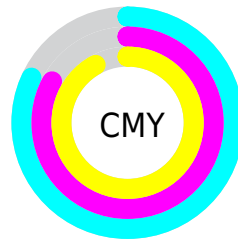


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418 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 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

15.6839, -2.3136,
6.9418

15.6839, -2.3136,
6.9418

110.1692, -8.7510,
20.2751

9.2546, -1.7848,
6.4783

31.5295, -3.5606,
10.2519

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

40.7283, -4.2228,
11.7704

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.6801, -4.9121,
13.2394

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

61.3318, -5.6283,
14.6757

0.0000, NaN, NaN

72.6401, -6.3708,
16.0906

0.0000, NaN, NaN

84.5689, -7.1392,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

17.4920

■ 97.0875, -7.9327,
18.8854

■ 15.6839, -2.3136,
6.9418

■ 15.6839, -2.3136,
6.9418

■ 15.5049, -2.3959,
7.5921

■ 15.8736, -2.1797,
6.1579

■ 15.3352, -2.4264,
8.1112

■ 16.0731, -1.9918,
5.2388

■ 15.1728, -2.4184,
8.5327

■ 16.2828, -1.7502,
4.1842

■ 15.0110, -2.4104,
8.9579

■ 16.5029, -1.4549,
2.9949

■ 14.9352, -2.4076,
9.1608

■ 16.7333, -1.1064,
1.6726

■ 16.9740, -0.7053,
0.2195

■ 17.2249, -0.2526,
-1.3615

■ 17.4860, 0.2505,
-3.0671

■ 17.7572, 0.8028,
-4.8934

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.6843, 2.1815, 6.7445



15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418



15.6843, -5.9829, 5.8926

Triad

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



15.6843, -2.3141, 6.9420



15.6843, -6.8632, -5.3545



15.6843, 8.0544, -2.1764

Complementary

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



15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418



10.0892, 2.6721, -9.5404

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.



15.6843, 5.0703, -6.7397



15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418



15.6843, -3.6446, -8.9005

Square

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



15.6843, -2.3141, 6.9420



15.6843, -8.4085, -0.6460



15.6843, 0.6954, -9.4682



15.6843, 8.5133, 2.2186

Rectangle

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



15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418



15.6843, -7.5932, 4.3937



15.6843, 0.6954, -9.4682



15.6843, 7.2988, -3.7705

Sweetspot

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



15.6843, -2.3141, 6.9420



21.1363, -1.9770, 4.2699



10.9854, 6.8662, 2.2153



11.2973, -1.0533, 2.2691



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.



15.6843, -2.3141, 6.9420



19.8319, -3.1049, 10.0727



15.7515, -5.8522, 6.9329



9.1368, -0.6617, 1.1227



26.9775, -3.9675, 16.5540



71.3693, -9.6099, 43.8092

Inverse Universe

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



10.0892, 2.6721, -9.5404



11.0081, 5.2305, -17.0564



10.1607, 5.8536, -9.3293



8.6645, -0.2712, -0.1947



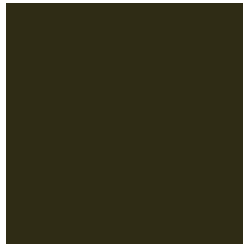
9.4883, 17.5703, -49.7888



23.5539, 53.5439, -145.0262

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

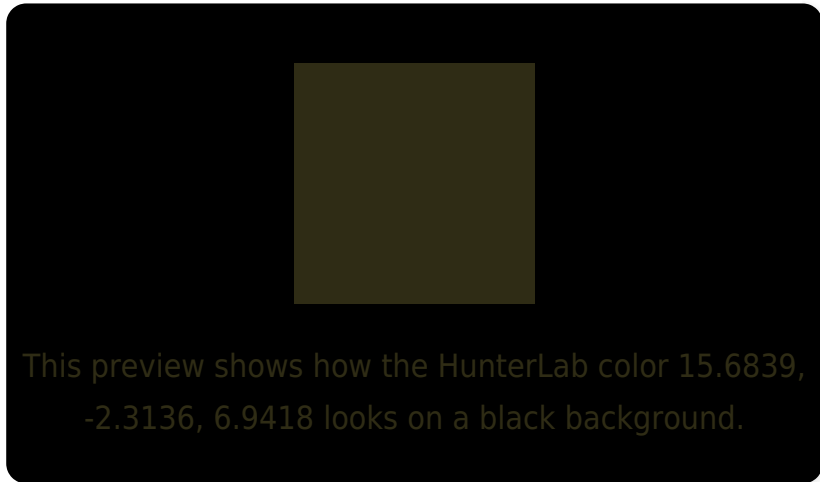
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

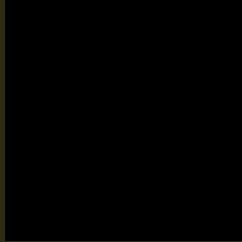
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418.

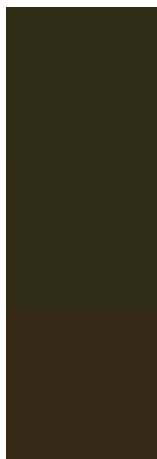


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418.

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

15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418

Protanopia

15.7603, -2.0411, 7.0067

Deuteranopia

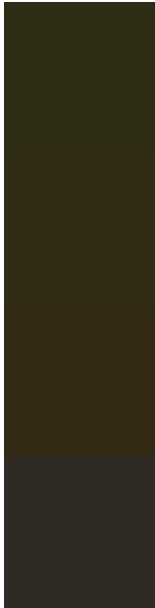
15.5823, 0.9005, 6.7293



Tritanopia

15.5830, 1.7471, 0.1869

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418

Protanomaly

15.7603, -2.0411, 7.0067

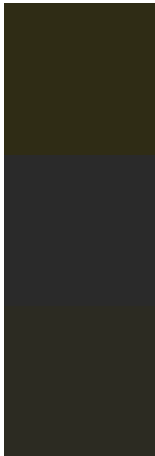
Deuteranomaly

15.5488, -0.3701, 6.6802

Tritanomaly

15.5296, 0.0107, 3.1972

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.4231, -1.6291, 3.6574

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418 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(47, 44, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 44, 21)  
}
```

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(47, 44, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 44, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418 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(47, 44, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 44, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 44, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 44, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 44, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 44, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.6839, -2.3136, 6.9418 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 44, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 44,  
21) }
```

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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