

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.8466, 10.0261,
5.8297)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.8466, 10.0261,
5.8297) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.8466, 10.0261,
5.8297)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47211C
RGB	71, 33, 28
RGB Percent	28%, 13%, 11%
CMY	0.7216, 0.8706, 0.8902
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.61, 0.72
HSL	7°, 43%, 19%
HSV	7°, 61%, 28%
XYZ	3.3520, 2.5111, 1.4066
YIQ	43.7920, 24.2530, 6.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

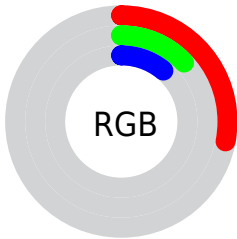
Format	Color
R_YB	71, 34, 28
Decimal	4661532
CIE Lab	17.97, 17.55, 11.64
CIE LCh	18, 21.057, 33.555
Yxy	2.5113, 0.4611, 0.3454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282851612 (0xFF47211C)
YUV	43.7920, -7.7855, 23.8614
Hunter-Lab	15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297

Details

The HunterLab color **15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **21.4429, -7.8542, -3.4074**, and the grayscale version is **15.8216, -0.8442, 0.8596**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.6880, 11.5104, 8.5737**, and **3.8565, 6.6043, 2.4919** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.7134, 12.0871, 6.4385**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.1196, 7.9732, 5.1545**.

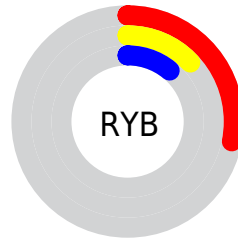
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (13%)

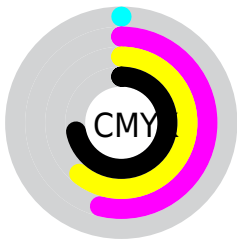
Blue (11%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (11%)

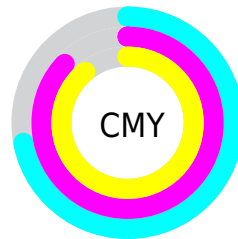


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297 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 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.8466, 10.0261,
5.8297

■ 15.8466, 10.0261,
5.8297

■ 110.4805, 13.1789,
17.0423

■ 9.3930, 9.0757,
5.6477

■ 31.7348, 11.4317,
8.4936

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.9518, 11.9402,
9.7466

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.9205, 12.3444,
10.9755

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.5879, 12.6575,
12.1914

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.9111, 12.8901,
13.4016

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.8540, 13.0503,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

14.6113

■ 97.3859, 13.1448,
15.8240

■ 15.8466, 10.0261,
5.8297

■ 15.8466, 10.0261,
5.8297

■ 14.7134, 12.0871,
6.4385

■ 17.1196, 7.9732,
5.1545

■ 13.7377, 14.0906,
6.9492

■ 18.5128, 5.9733,
4.4364

■ 12.9353, 15.9286,
7.3676

■ 20.0106, 4.0473,
3.6930

■ 12.3243, 17.3668,
7.8982

■ 21.5989, 2.2029,
2.9360

■ 23.2660, 0.4399,
2.1725

■ 25.0021, -1.2466,
1.4069

■ 26.7993, -2.8636,
0.6417

■ 28.6508, -4.4187,
-0.1220

■ 30.5509, -5.9194,
-0.8839

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.8470, 12.4722, 1.5316



15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297



15.8470, 4.6573, 7.9205

Triad

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



15.8470, 10.0251, 5.8300



15.8470, -9.9524, 5.0319



15.8470, -0.1207, -14.5754

Complementary

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



15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297



21.4429, -7.8542, -3.4074

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.



15.8470, -5.6884, -12.5390



15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297



15.8470, -10.8415, 0.1630

Square

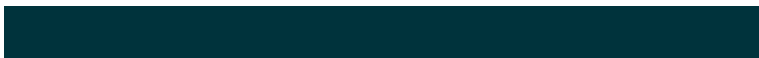
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



15.8470, 10.0251, 5.8300



15.8470, -6.7618, 7.5790



15.8470, -9.4008, -6.5289



15.8470, 6.0883, -11.3634

Rectangle

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



15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297



15.8470, 0.4768, 8.4621



15.8470, -9.4008, -6.5289



15.8470, -2.1276, -14.4859

Sweetspot

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



15.8470, 10.0251, 5.8300



28.4822, 2.4293, 3.6331



16.0367, 16.6580, -9.2851



14.2351, 1.4023, 1.9102



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



15.8470, 10.0251, 5.8300



18.4362, 17.1070, 8.7408



20.1077, 1.3679, 9.1748



12.3989, 0.0539, 1.0623



17.1192, 25.5248, 10.9956



41.3273, 66.0686, 26.6223

Inverse Universe

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



21.4429, -7.8542, -3.4074



27.0453, -11.0995, -5.6257



16.1056, 0.2132, -12.0173



12.8592, -1.3624, 0.3147



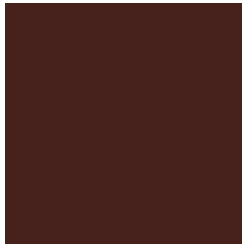
28.0525, -12.4807, -8.1208



68.6342, -30.0205, -20.9812

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

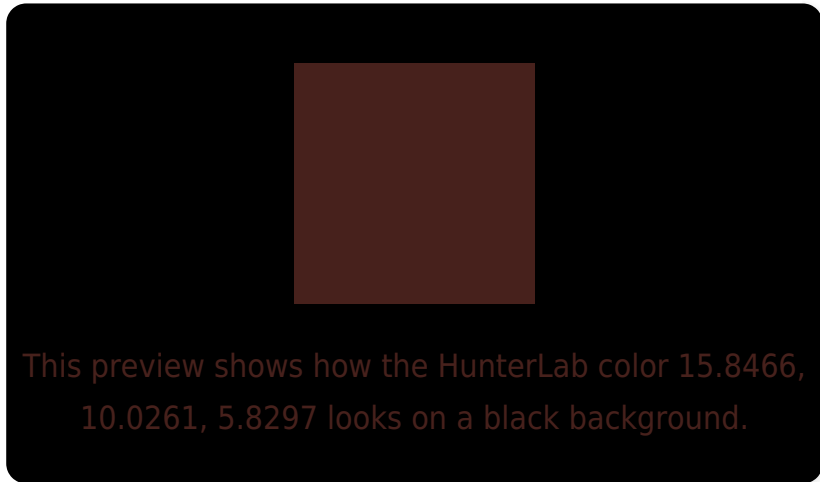
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

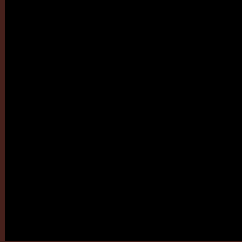
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297.

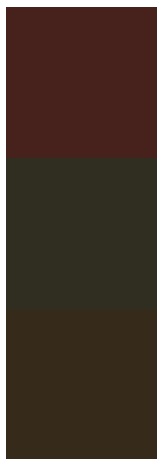


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.8466, 10.0261,

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

15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297

Protanopia

16.1708, -1.4555, 4.6634

Deuteranopia

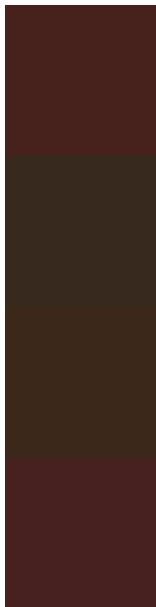
16.0829, 0.3969, 6.3144



Tritanopia

15.7737, 10.9140, 4.2223

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297

Protanomaly

15.8920, 2.1915, 4.9946

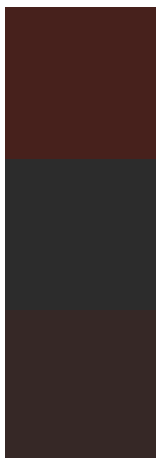
Deuteranomaly

15.7824, 3.9002, 5.8979

Tritanomaly

15.7382, 10.7455, 4.7379

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

15.6262, 2.6964, 2.7184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297 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(71, 33, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 33, 28)  
}
```

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(71, 33, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 33, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297 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(71, 33, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 33, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 33, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 33, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 33, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 33, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.8466, 10.0261, 5.8297 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 33, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 33,  
28) }
```

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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