

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.9889, -15.0645,  
16.6748)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(28.9889, -15.0645,  
16.6748) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(28.9889,  
-15.0645, 16.6748)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F5A0F
RGB	63, 90, 15
RGB Percent	25%, 35%, 6%
CMY	0.7529, 0.6471, 0.9412
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.83, 0.65
HSL	82°, 71%, 21%
HSV	82°, 83%, 35%
XYZ	5.7923, 8.4036, 1.7687
YIQ	73.3770, 7.9830, -29.0490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

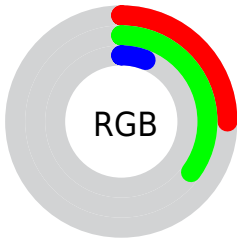
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	15, 90, 42
Decimal	4151823
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.81, -22.25, 36.95
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 43.131, 121.050
Yxy	8.4039, 0.3628, 0.5264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282341903 (0xFF3F5A0F)
YUV	73.3770, -28.7799, -9.1006
Hunter-Lab	28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[12.5391, 20.3568, -37.6565]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[26.0440, -1.3896, 1.4150]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[47.6484, -18.7895, 22.9962]$ , and  $[13.7649, -10.0603, 8.3057]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[28.7733, -15.9961, 17.0947]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[29.2323, -14.0046, 16.0146]$ .

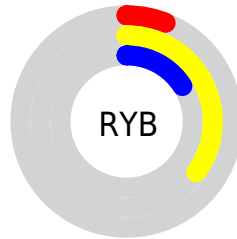
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (35%)

Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (16%)

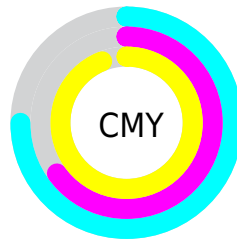


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748 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 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.9889, -15.0645,  
16.6748

■ 28.9889, -15.0645,  
16.6748

133.7411,  
-31.1903, 41.0066

■ 20.8674, -12.9196,  
13.4499

■ 47.6934, -18.9823,  
22.9445

■ 13.6886, -10.5562,  
9.5820

■ 58.1452, -20.8255,  
25.8097

■ 7.2975, -12.7706,  
5.1083

■ 69.2654, -22.6191,  
28.5453

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.0160, -24.3759,  
31.1775

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.3649, -26.1053,  
33.7261

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.2843,

-27.8141, 36.2062

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 119.7502,  
-29.5077, 38.6299

■ 28.9889, -15.0645,  
16.6748

■ 28.9889, -15.0645,  
16.6748

■ 28.7733, -15.9961,  
17.0947

■ 29.2323, -14.0046,  
16.0146

■ 28.6360, -16.5899,  
17.3550

■ 29.5049, -12.7972,  
15.0649

■ 29.8085, -11.4397,  
13.8100

■ 30.1441, -9.9311,  
12.2397

■ 30.5121, -8.2724,  
10.3486

■ 30.9130, -6.4664,  
8.1354

■ 31.3468, -4.5174,  
5.6023

■ 31.8134, -2.4307,  
2.7545

■ 32.3126, -0.2125,  
-0.4004

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.9895, -2.0791, 17.8429



28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748



28.9895, -22.8452, 12.0225

# Triad

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



28.9895, -15.0652, 16.6750



28.9895, -14.3153, -34.5268



28.9895, 33.6005, 2.0801

# Complementary

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



28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748



12.5391, 20.3568, -37.6565

# 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.



28.9895, 28.5119, -15.2436



28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748



28.9895, -1.0138, -41.8960

# Square

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



28.9895, -15.0652, 16.6750



28.9895, -22.4787, -16.6065



28.9895, 15.0133, -33.4960



28.9895, 27.7821, 12.5213



# Rectangle

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



28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748



28.9895, -25.0304, 5.5572



28.9895, 15.0133, -33.4960



28.9895, 33.1017, -3.0599

# Sweetspot

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



28.9895, -15.0652, 16.6750



40.7512, -9.1627, 11.5255



19.5235, 12.5044, 10.8764



19.9775, -4.7630, 5.9857



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.



28.9895, -15.0652, 16.6750



37.8037, -22.2287, 22.9053



27.5139, -21.0630, 15.6111



16.2771, -1.8571, 2.2522



35.1923, -20.6216, 21.3243



82.0416, -49.5095, 49.6869



# Inverse Universe

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



12.5391, 20.3568, -37.6565



13.3738, 32.5591, -66.2107



16.5276, 27.4566, -24.0367



15.2206, 0.2150, -0.6459



12.4856, 30.3375, -61.3535

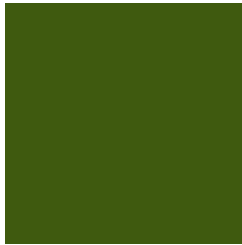


28.4120, 70.2072, -148.6988



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748 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

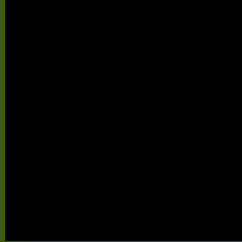
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.9889,

-15.0645, 16.6748.

# 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

28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748

### Protanopia

28.8773, -4.1531, 16.9395

### Deuteranopia

28.9660, 1.4603, 16.3206



## Tritanopia

29.0801, -3.6980, -1.8672

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748

## Protanomaly

28.7716, -8.6523, 16.7213

## Deuteranomaly

28.5593, -5.2317, 16.2275

## Tritanomaly

28.7744, -8.9211, 7.8847

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748

## Achromatopsia

25.8120, -1.3773, 1.4024

## Achromatomaly

26.6554, -7.3377, 9.0701

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748 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(63, 90, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 90, 15)  
}
```

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(63, 90, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 90, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748 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(63, 90, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 90, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 90, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 90, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 90, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 90, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.9889, -15.0645, 16.6748 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 90, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 90,  
15) }
```

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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