

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.0051, 10.0113,
6.1541)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.0051, 10.0113,
6.1541) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.1000, 9.9938,
6.2300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	340D01
RGB	52, 13, 1
RGB Percent	20%, 5%, 0%
CMY	0.7961, 0.9490, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.98, 0.80
HSL	14°, 96%, 10%
HSV	14°, 98%, 20%
XYZ	1.5656, 1.0201, 0.1431
YIQ	23.2930, 27.0960, 4.5360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 17, 1
Decimal	3411201
CIE Lab	9.16, 18.78, 13.74
CIE LCh	9, 23.270, 36.200
Yxy	1.0202, 0.5737, 0.3738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281601281 (0xFF340D01)
YUV	23.2930, -10.9904, 25.1760
Hunter-Lab	10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300

Details

The HunterLab color **10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **13.3109, -4.6399, -6.3501**, and the grayscale version is **9.3709, -0.5000, 0.5091**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.3030, 11.5527, 8.3557**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.9940, 10.2041, 6.3369**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.6952, 8.8254, 5.7579**.

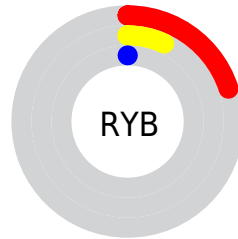
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (5%)

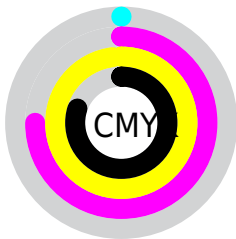
Blue (0%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (95%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300 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 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

10.1000, 9.9938,
6.2300

10.1000, 9.9938,
6.2300

98.9135, 14.4919,
17.7473

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

24.2895, 11.8167,
8.2462

0.0000, NaN, NaN

32.7891, 12.4981,
9.6994

0.0000, NaN, NaN

42.0986, 13.0567,
11.0953

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

52.1529, 13.5097,
12.4551

0.0000, NaN, NaN


62.9004, 13.8704,
13.7924


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


74.2990, 14.1490,


15.1163


 86.3134, 14.3540,
16.4331


 10.1000, 9.9938,
6.2300


 10.1000, 9.9938,
6.2300

 9.9940, 10.2041,
6.3369

 10.6952, 8.8254,
5.7579

 11.3571, 7.5710,
5.4137

 12.0897, 6.3111,
5.0391

 12.8895, 5.0869,
4.5864

 13.7493, 3.9109,
4.0694

■ 14.6624, 2.7892,
3.5003

■ 15.6227, 1.7234,
2.8888

■ 16.6253, 0.7120,
2.2429

■ 17.6657, -0.2481,
1.5687

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.1003, 12.9333, 1.6213



10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300



10.1003, 4.3088, 7.0702

Triad

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



10.1003, 9.9929, 6.2301



10.1003, -9.8303, 4.4438



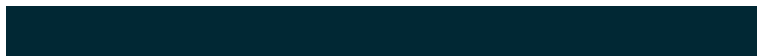
10.1003, 0.6797, -16.4357

Complementary

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



10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300



13.3109, -4.6399, -6.3501

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.



10.1003, -4.6962, -14.5355



10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300



10.1003, -10.6253, -0.6504

Square

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



10.1003, 9.9929, 6.2301



10.1003, -6.5741, 7.0702



10.1003, -8.7461, -7.8189



10.1003, 6.8363, -12.1132

Rectangle

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



10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300



10.1003, 0.2021, 7.0702



10.1003, -8.7461, -7.8189



10.1003, -1.2602, -16.5258

Sweetspot

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



10.1003, 9.9929, 6.2301



20.1993, 2.6089, 4.0012



9.5166, 17.3281, -6.3951



10.8519, 1.5121, 2.2255



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



10.1003, 9.9929, 6.2301



12.7920, 14.3399, 8.1334



14.6430, 0.3104, 8.9121



9.5374, -0.1282, 0.8517



16.3485, 19.5635, 10.4163



41.3304, 56.0511, 26.4489

Inverse Universe

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



13.3109, -4.6399, -6.3501



17.1520, -5.8035, -8.9105



7.6475, 5.2331, -20.3835



9.7207, -0.8774, 0.1909



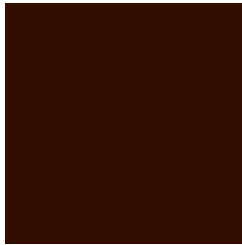
22.1122, -7.2485, -11.9910



56.7226, -17.1911, -33.7876

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300 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

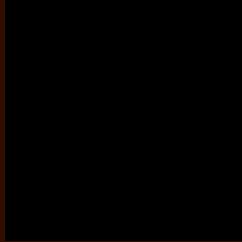
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300.

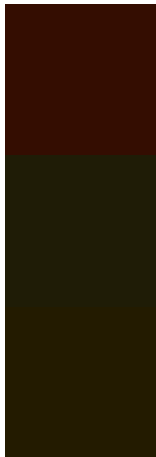


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.1000, 9.9938,

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

10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300

Protanopia

10.6535, -1.6673, 5.5765

Deuteranopia

10.6827, -0.5639, 6.5727



Tritanopia

10.0973, 10.8622, 4.3697

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300

Protanomaly

10.2611, 2.3095, 5.6995

Deuteranomaly

10.2237, 3.0837, 6.3538

Tritanomaly

10.0526, 10.6673, 5.0262

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300

Achromatopsia

9.2564, -0.4939, 0.5029

Achromatomaly

9.1669, 3.0171, 2.7783

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300 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(52, 13, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 13, 1)  
}
```

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(52, 13, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 13, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300 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(52, 13, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 13, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 13, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 13, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 13, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 13, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.1000, 9.9938, 6.2300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 13, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 13,  
1) }
```

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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