

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.0388, 3.2760,
6.2432)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.0388, 3.2760, 6.2432)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.0387, 3.4607,
6.2464)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	291500
RGB	41, 21, 0
RGB Percent	16%, 8%, 0%
CMY	0.8392, 0.9176, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 1.00, 0.84
HSL	31°, 100%, 8%
HSV	31°, 100%, 16%
XYZ	1.1826, 1.0078, 0.1322
YIQ	24.5860, 18.6610, -2.2910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

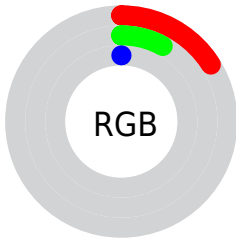
Format	Color
RYB	39, 41, 0
Decimal	2692352
CIELab	9.06, 7.86, 13.72
CIELCh	9, 15.815, 60.196
Yxy	1.0078, 0.5092, 0.4339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280882432 (0xFF291500)
YUV	24.5860, -12.1209, 14.3951
Hunter-Lab	10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464

Details

The HunterLab color **10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **8.1262, 0.0651, -10.2975**, and the grayscale version is **9.7660, -0.5211, 0.5306**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.3031, 3.7220, 8.2188**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.0389, 3.4601, 6.2465**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.4559, 2.9282, 5.8265**.

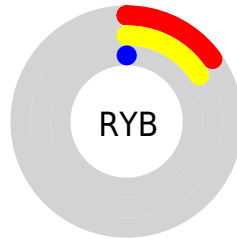
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (8%)

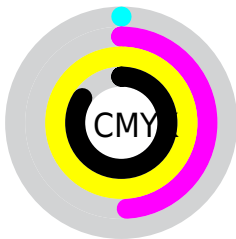
Blue (0%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (0%)

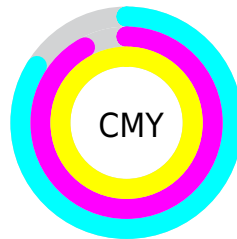


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464 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 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.0387, 3.4607,
6.2464

■ 10.0387, 3.4607,
6.2464

■ 98.7822, 2.8203,
17.7174

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 24.2073, 3.8987,
8.2229

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 32.6982, 3.9510,
9.6753

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.9998, 3.9189,
11.0702

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.0468, 3.8145,
12.4291

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 62.7875, 3.6465,
13.7654

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 74.1796, 3.4216,


15.0883


 86.1879, 3.1448,
16.4042


 10.0387, 3.4607,
6.2464


 10.0387, 3.4607,
6.2464

 10.0389, 3.4601,
6.2465

 10.4559, 2.9282,
5.8265

 10.8844, 2.3871,
5.4660

 11.3253, 1.8464,
5.1392

 11.7848, 1.3450,
4.7394

 12.2627, 0.8875,
4.2578

■ 12.7579, 0.4727,
3.6998

■ 13.2693, 0.0990,
3.0708

■ 13.7959, -0.2354,
2.3761

■ 14.3367, -0.5325,
1.6205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.0390, 6.7839, 3.8644



10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464



10.0390, -0.5617, 7.0273

Triad

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



10.0390, 3.4601, 6.2465



10.0390, -7.4891, 0.5221



10.0390, 3.5110, -7.7574

Complementary

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



10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464



8.1262, 0.0651, -10.2975

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.



10.0390, -0.5106, -9.4949



10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464



10.0390, -6.5577, -3.7330

Square

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



10.0390, 3.4601, 6.2465



10.0390, -6.5811, 3.8258



10.0390, -4.0364, -7.7995



10.0390, 6.8164, -3.6741

Rectangle

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



10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464



10.0390, -2.9943, 6.7088



10.0390, -4.0364, -7.7995



10.0390, 2.1797, -8.6917

Sweetspot

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



10.0390, 3.4601, 6.2465



16.8530, 0.2139, 4.0895



7.2369, 13.1160, -0.9264



9.5334, 0.1291, 2.3304



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



10.7914, -0.5758, 0.5863

Same Dimension

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



10.0390, 3.4601, 6.2465



12.5523, 5.0401, 7.8229



14.3432, -3.8525, 8.7708



8.2303, -0.3355, 0.8310



19.0450, 9.1972, 11.8964



49.7573, 29.3614, 31.1742

Inverse Universe

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



8.1262, 0.0651, -10.2975



10.0312, 0.7274, -14.1082



4.0013, 10.8529, -28.4294



8.1357, -0.5242, 0.0437



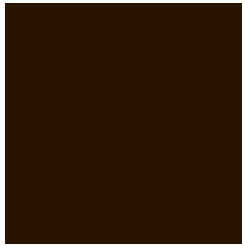
14.9381, 2.5442, -24.1635



38.0568, 11.7916, -73.0224

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

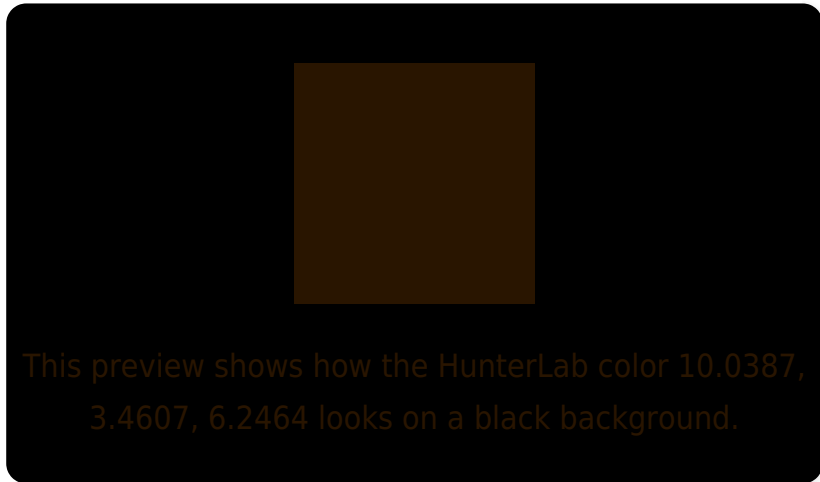
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

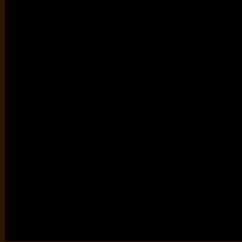
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464.

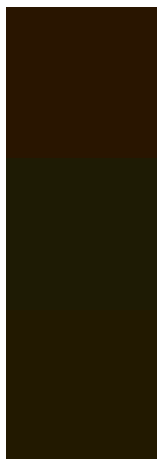


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.0387, 3.4607,

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

10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464

Protanopia

10.3376, -1.6996, 5.6814

Deuteranopia

10.1752, -0.1355, 6.2675



Tritanopia

10.2308, 5.4817, 2.2886

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464

Protanomaly

10.2074, 0.0396, 5.7901

Deuteranomaly

10.2303, 1.1083, 6.3232

Tritanomaly

10.1075, 4.8754, 4.0800

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

9.9095, 0.4054, 3.1803

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464 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(41, 21, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 21, 0)  
}
```

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(41, 21, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 21, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464 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(41, 21, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 21, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 21, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 21, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 21, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 21, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.0387, 3.4607, 6.2464 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 21, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 21,  
0) }
```

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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