

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.4914, -0.4334,
0.2488)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.4914, -0.4334, 0.2488)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.4915, -0.4357,
0.2487)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B1B1C
RGB	27, 27, 28
RGB Percent	11%, 11%, 11%
CMY	0.8941, 0.8941, 0.8902
CMYK	0.04, 0.04, 0.00, 0.89
HSL	240°, 2%, 11%
HSV	240°, 4%, 11%
XYZ	1.0535, 1.1007, 1.2555
YIQ	27.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	27, 27, 28
Decimal	1776412
CIELab	9.80, 0.26, -0.69
CIELCh	10, 0.741, 290.418
Yxy	1.1008, 0.3090, 0.3228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279966492 (0xFF1B1B1C)
YUV	27.1140, 0.4368, -0.1000
Hunter-Lab	10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487

Details

The HunterLab color **10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **10.7540, -0.6947, 0.8976**, and the grayscale version is **10.5029, -0.5604, 0.5706**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.7737, -1.1797, 0.9779**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.7065, -0.0328, -0.7302**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.2927, -0.8195, 1.1761**.

Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (11%)

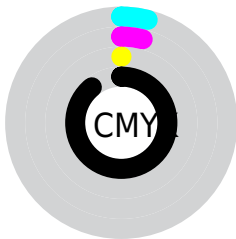
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (11%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (89%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487 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 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.4915, -0.4357,
0.2487

■ 10.4915, -0.4357,
0.2487

99.7468, -5.0644,
4.7551

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 24.8125, -1.1596,
0.9242

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 33.3666, -1.5994,
1.3463

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7261, -2.0836,
1.8160

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8266, -2.6086,
2.3289

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6173, -3.1713,
2.8816

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0567, -3.7695,

3.4717

■ 87.1098, -4.4011,
4.0968

■ 10.4915, -0.4357,
0.2487

■ 10.4915, -0.4357,
0.2487

■ 9.7065, -0.0328,
-0.7302

■ 11.2927, -0.8195,
1.1761

■ 8.9388, 0.3940,
-1.7721

■ 12.1082, -1.1870,
2.0606

■ 8.1906, 0.8499,
-2.8908

■ 12.9369, -1.5413,
2.9096

■ 7.4646, 1.3413,
-4.1030

■ 13.7779, -1.8845,
3.7292

■ 6.7642, 1.8757,
-5.4288

■ 14.6304, -2.2185,
4.5242

■ 6.0941, 2.4617,
-6.8904

■ 15.4937, -2.5450,
5.2985

■ 5.4090, 3.1644,
-8.6541

■ 16.3672, -2.8650,
6.0555

■ 4.6235, 4.1592,
-11.1667

■ 17.2503, -3.1798,
6.7978

■ 3.6736, 5.8100,
-15.3656

■ 18.1425, -3.4900,
7.5279

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.4917, -0.6195, 0.2318



10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487



10.4917, -0.2847, 0.3531

Triad

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



10.4917, -0.4359, 0.2489



10.4917, -0.3327, 0.8287



10.4917, -0.9090, 0.6273

Complementary

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



10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487



10.7540, -0.6947, 0.8976

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.



10.4917, -0.8332, 0.7845



10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487



10.4917, -0.5011, 0.8994

Square

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



10.4917, -0.4359, 0.2489



10.4917, -0.2248, 0.6885



10.4917, -0.6842, 0.8834



10.4917, -0.8918, 0.4523

Rectangle

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



10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487



10.4917, -0.2230, 0.4570



10.4917, -0.6842, 0.8834



10.4917, -0.8935, 0.6839

Sweetspot

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



10.4917, -0.4359, 0.2489



13.0815, -0.6526, 0.5930



10.7112, -0.8022, 0.5107



7.6856, -0.3893, 0.3637



53.3523, -2.8467, 2.8987



7.7337, -0.4127, 0.4202

Same Dimension

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



10.4917, -0.4359, 0.2489



12.7671, -0.4979, 0.2184



10.5232, -0.3262, 0.2887



6.1081, -0.2538, 0.1448



7.2803, 19.6868, -51.5980



20.8877, 56.6011, -148.2934

Inverse Universe

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



10.5351, -0.3296, 0.6501



12.8314, -0.3409, 0.8120



10.7227, -0.8049, 0.8597



6.1334, -0.1918, 0.3785



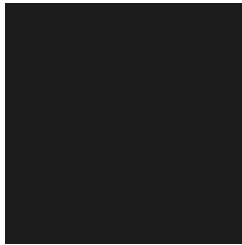
12.4787, 21.3712, 8.0557



35.8297, 61.3605, 23.1451

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

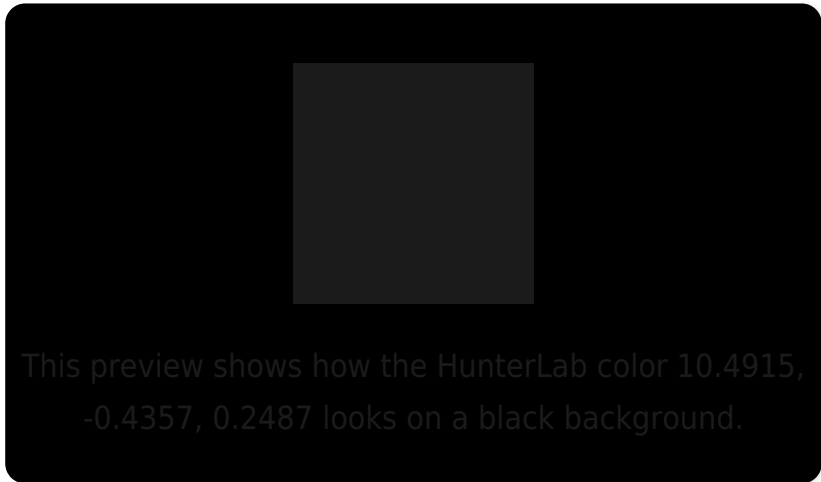
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

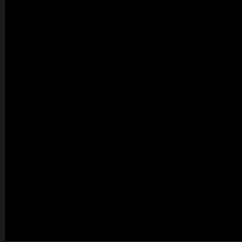
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

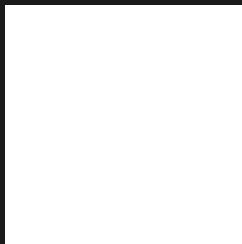
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487.



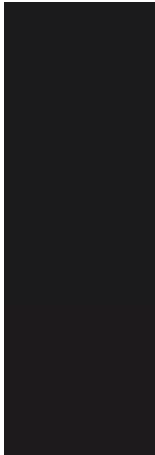
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.4915, -0.4357,

0.2487.

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

10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487

Protanopia

10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487

Deuteranopia

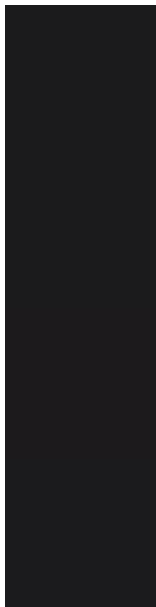
10.4108, 0.3961, 0.1654



Tritanopia

10.5147, -0.3091, -0.0808

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487

Protanomaly

10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487

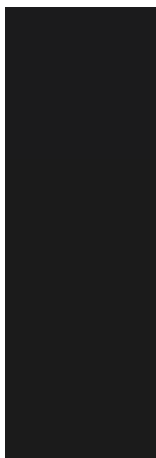
Deuteranomaly

10.3417, 0.1614, 0.0769

Tritanomaly

10.5147, -0.3091, -0.0808

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487 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(27, 27, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 27, 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(27, 27, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 27, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487 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(27, 27, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 27, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 27, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 27, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 27, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 27, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.4915, -0.4357, 0.2487 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 27, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 27,  
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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