

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.5301, 8.1479,
6.6313)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.5301, 8.1479, 6.6313)
contains.

HunterLab(10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(10.5105, 8.1968,
6.6200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	331100
RGB	51, 17, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 7%, 0%
CMY	0.8000, 0.9333, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	20°, 100%, 10%
HSV	20°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.5657, 1.1047, 0.1307
YIQ	25.2280, 25.7210, 1.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 26, 0
Decimal	3346688
CIE _{Lab}	9.84, 15.86, 15.09
CIE _{LCh}	10, 21.892, 43.566
Yxy	1.1048, 0.5589, 0.3944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281536768 (0xFF331100)
YUV	25.2280, -12.4374, 22.6020
Hunter-Lab	10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200

Details

The HunterLab color **10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **11.7599, -2.8282, -8.5934**, and the grayscale version is **9.9601, -0.5314, 0.5412**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.8081, 9.8655, 8.7764**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.5108, 8.1960, 6.6202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.0887, 7.1633, 6.1751**.

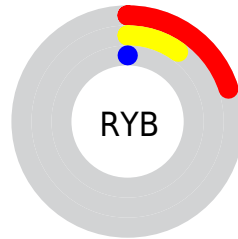
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (7%)

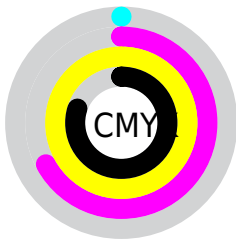
Blue (0%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (0%)

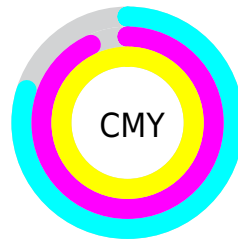


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200 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 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.5105, 8.1968,
6.6200

■ 10.5105, 8.1968,
6.6200

■ 99.7872, 11.3240,
18.9563

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 24.8379, 9.6601,
8.8941

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 33.3947, 10.1736,
10.4485

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7565, 10.5735,
11.9358

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8592, 10.8763,
13.3796

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 63.6521, 11.0942,
14.7948


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 75.0934, 11.2367,

16.1916


 87.1484, 11.3113,
17.5770


 10.5105, 8.1968,
6.6200


 10.5105, 8.1968,
6.6200


 10.5108, 8.1960,
6.6202

 11.0887, 7.1633,
6.1751

 11.7102, 6.0864,
5.8392

 12.3786, 5.0172,
5.4967

 13.0959, 3.9982,
5.0580

 13.8574, 3.0344,
4.5348

■ 14.6590, 2.1273,
3.9379

■ 15.4967, 1.2760,
3.2770

■ 16.3672, 0.4781,
2.5604

■ 17.2674, -0.2696,
1.7956

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.5108, 11.7403, 2.6951



10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200



10.5108, 2.5825, 7.3576

Triad

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



10.5108, 8.1959, 6.6201



10.5108, -9.5235, 3.1125



10.5108, 2.0211, -14.5395

Complementary

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



10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200



11.7599, -2.8282, -8.5934

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.



10.5108, -3.3743, -14.2577



10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200



10.5108, -9.6411, -2.0555

Square

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



10.5108, 8.1959, 6.6201



10.5108, -7.0735, 6.9256



10.5108, -7.3946, -8.9220



10.5108, 7.7132, -9.5647

Rectangle

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



10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200



10.5108, -1.2076, 7.3576



10.5108, -7.3946, -8.9220



10.5108, 0.1008, -15.1116

Sweetspot

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



10.5108, 8.1959, 6.6201



19.7968, 1.8121, 4.3617



9.0515, 16.7767, -4.0418



10.4133, 0.9956, 2.3345



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



10.5108, 8.1959, 6.6201



13.2153, 11.3960, 8.3427



15.4771, -1.5847, 9.5092



9.5906, -0.2186, 0.9108



17.4710, 16.4433, 11.0534



44.0246, 48.1418, 27.9705

Inverse Universe

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



11.7599, -2.8282, -8.5934



14.8762, -3.2316, -11.6179



6.5080, 7.5307, -24.3909



9.6660, -0.7883, 0.1260



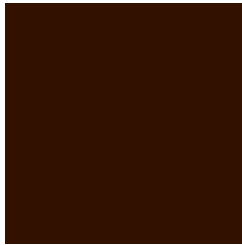
19.7603, -3.8376, -16.4143



50.0924, -7.3433, -46.7591

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200 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

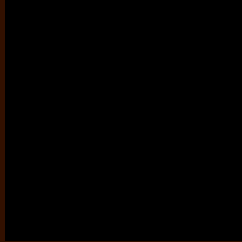
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200.

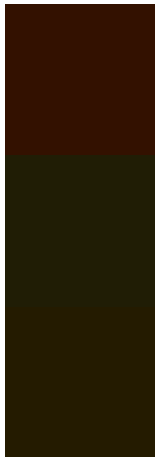


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.5105, 8.1968,

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

10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200

Protanopia

10.9397, -1.8091, 5.9311

Deuteranopia

10.7654, -0.2773, 6.6287



Tritanopia

10.5587, 9.4452, 3.6937

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200

Protanomaly

10.6450, 1.5061, 6.1060

Deuteranomaly

10.4125, 2.7068, 6.4635

Tritanomaly

10.4812, 9.0930, 4.8267

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

9.7535, 1.9667, 3.0646

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200 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(51, 17, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 17, 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(51, 17, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 17, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200 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(51, 17, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 17, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 17, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 17, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 17, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 17, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.5105, 8.1968, 6.6200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 17, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 17,  
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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