

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.6205, 21.6465,
-19.9472)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.6205, 21.6465,
-19.9472) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.6163, 21.6673,
-20.1681)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	350040
RGB	53, 0, 64
RGB Percent	21%, 0%, 25%
CMY	0.7922, 1.0000, 0.7490
CMYK	0.17, 1.00, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	290°, 100%, 13%
HSV	290°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.3936, 1.1271, 4.9419
YIQ	23.1430, 11.0440, 31.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

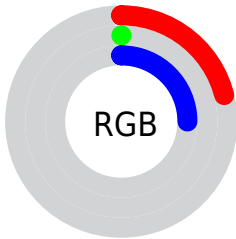
Format	Color
RYB	53, 0, 64
Decimal	3473472
CIELab	10.01, 34.45, -26.50
CIElCh	10, 43.466, 322.435
Yxy	1.1271, 0.2829, 0.1332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281663552 (0xFF350040)
YUV	23.1430, 20.1425, 26.1846
Hunter-Lab	10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681

Details

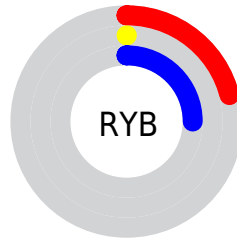
The HunterLab color **10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **19.3338, -15.6329, 11.6396**, and the grayscale version is **9.2387, -0.4930, 0.5020**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.0001, 24.9112, -20.5136**, and **2.6873, 4.4054, -12.8688** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.6163, 21.6675, -20.1681**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.3850, 19.6116, -17.9014**.

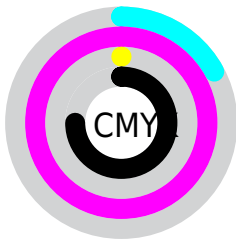
Distribution



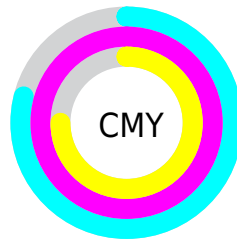
- Red (21%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681 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 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

10.6163, 21.6673,
-20.1681

10.6163, 21.6673,
-20.1681

100.0108, 32.2044,
-23.7678

0.3040, 493.8745,
-420.1274

24.9786, 24.8136,
-20.8008

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

33.5500, 26.2221,
-21.3450

0.0000, NaN, NaN

42.9251, 27.4973,
-21.8776

0.0000, NaN, NaN

53.0402, 28.6476,
-22.3679

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

63.8446, 29.6838,
-22.8043

0.0000, NaN, NaN

75.2968, 30.6161,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.1831

■ 87.3621, 31.4536,
-23.5039

■ 10.6163, 21.6673,
-20.1681

■ 10.6163, 21.6673,
-20.1681

■ 10.6163, 21.6675,
-20.1681

■ 11.3850, 19.6116,
-17.9014

■ 12.1280, 17.8288,
-15.9275

■ 13.0085, 15.7861,
-13.8156

■ 14.0467, 13.4943,
-11.5818

■ 15.2246, 11.0644,
-9.3146

■ 16.5242, 8.5765,
-7.0718

■ 17.9289, 6.0822,
-4.8862

■ 19.4247, 3.6115,
-2.7727

■ 20.9994, 1.1792,
-0.7346

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.6165, 8.6702, -39.2779



10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681



10.6165, 29.2068, -2.3949

Triad

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



10.6165, 21.6670, -20.1675



10.6165, 2.3343, 7.4316



10.6165, -17.3627, -10.1889

Complementary

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



10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681



19.3338, -15.6329, 11.6396

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.



10.6165, -18.5577, 2.9283



10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681



10.6165, -7.6812, 7.4316

Square

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



10.6165, 21.6670, -20.1675



10.6165, 15.4631, 7.4316



10.6165, -15.0140, 7.4316



10.6165, -11.7491, -30.4670

Rectangle

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



10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681



10.6165, 28.6168, 4.3486



10.6165, -15.0140, 7.4316



10.6165, -18.2944, -4.6719

Sweetspot

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



10.6165, 21.6670, -20.1675



23.3621, 8.4557, -6.8210



7.9166, 9.9045, -31.2754



12.0832, 4.7503, -3.8517



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



10.6165, 21.6670, -20.1675



13.9030, 28.4301, -26.8357



11.2689, 20.8936, -5.0901



11.6074, 0.4564, -0.2455



16.0543, 32.8576, -31.2082



39.7765, 81.7028, -79.6011

Inverse Universe

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



10.5555, 18.3048, 5.0462



13.8734, 23.9964, 7.1221



19.2829, -15.5821, 9.5357



11.5838, 0.2485, 0.7158



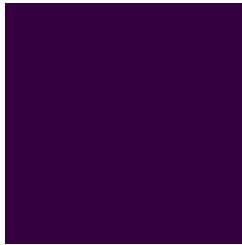
16.0477, 27.7277, 8.4667



40.0686, 68.9771, 23.1127

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

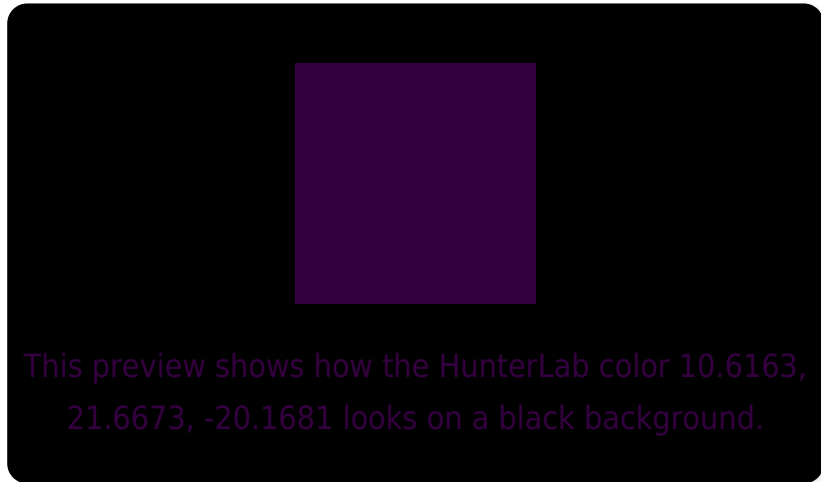
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

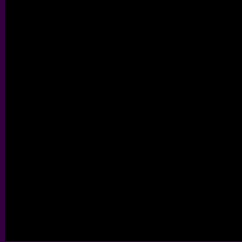
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681.

-20.1681.

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

10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681

Protanopia

11.6689, 1.6703, -18.1909

Deuteranopia

11.7606, -1.1175, -12.2875



Tritanopia

11.8439, 5.8644, 2.2101

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681

Protanomaly

10.1015, 8.3484, -22.9823

Deuteranomaly

10.0051, 6.6179, -19.0524

Tritanomaly

10.9631, 11.4846, -3.9003

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681

Achromatopsia

9.2564, -0.4939, 0.5029

Achromatomaly

9.0646, 7.3806, -6.2793

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681 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(53, 0, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 0, 64)  
}
```

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(53, 0, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 0, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681 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(53, 0, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 0, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 0, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 0, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 0, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 0, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.6163, 21.6673, -20.1681 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 0, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 0,  
64) }
```

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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