

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.0842, 6.8150,
6.9491)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.0842, 6.8150, 6.9491)
contains.

HunterLab(11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792)	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(11.1361, 6.6934,
6.9792)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	331500
RGB	51, 21, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 8%, 0%
CMY	0.8000, 0.9176, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	25°, 100%, 10%
HSV	25°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.6334, 1.2401, 0.1533
YIQ	27.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 36, 0
Decimal	3347712
CIE Lab	10.85, 13.29, 16.52
CIE LCh	11, 21.201, 51.167
Yxy	1.2402, 0.5396, 0.4097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281537792 (0xFF331500)
YUV	27.5760, -13.5950, 20.5428
Hunter-Lab	11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792

Details

The HunterLab color **11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **10.8049, -1.3681, -10.5518**, and the grayscale version is **10.6810, -0.5699, 0.5803**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.6541, 7.9996, 9.7326**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.1364, 6.6926, 6.9793**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.6975, 5.7735, 6.5667**.

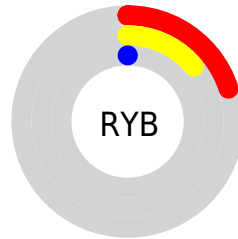
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (8%)

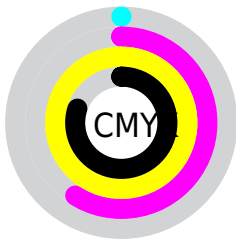
Blue (0%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (0%)

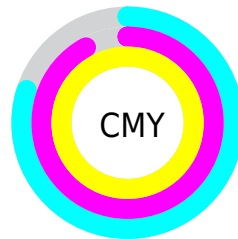


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792 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 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.1361, 6.6934,
6.9792

■ 11.1361, 6.6934,
6.9792

■ 101.1020, 8.5441,
20.2745

■ 3.0687, 18.7134,
2.1481

■ 25.6677, 7.8081,
9.6244

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 34.3096, 8.1647,
11.2830

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.7493, 8.4180,
12.8656

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9243, 8.5829,
14.3973

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 64.7847, 8.6703,
15.8944


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 76.2899, 8.6888,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

17.3681

 88.4054, 8.6449,
18.8262


 11.1361, 6.6934,
6.9792


 11.1361, 6.6934,
6.9792


 11.1364, 6.6926,
6.9793

 11.6975, 5.7735,
6.5667

 12.2885, 4.8312,
6.2435

 12.9142, 3.9095,
5.8993

 13.5776, 3.0448,
5.4475

 14.2757, 2.2386,
4.8976

■ 15.0057, 1.4903,
4.2591

■ 15.7648, 0.7983,
3.5410

■ 16.5508, 0.1596,
2.7517

■ 17.3614, -0.4290,
1.8986

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.1364, 10.8362, 3.6816



11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792



11.1364, 1.0448, 7.7955

Triad

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



11.1364, 6.6926, 6.9793



11.1364, -9.3857, 2.0187



11.1364, 3.4080, -13.0985

Complementary

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



11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792



10.8049, -1.3681, -10.5518

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.



11.1364, -2.1448, -14.2372



11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792



11.1364, -8.9244, -3.5828

Square

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



11.1364, 6.6926, 6.9793



11.1364, -7.6505, 5.7804



11.1364, -6.3902, -10.1594



11.1364, 8.7027, -7.5363

Rectangle

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



11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792



11.1364, -2.5353, 7.7955



11.1364, -6.3902, -10.1594



11.1364, 1.4884, -14.0901

Sweetspot

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



11.1364, 6.6926, 6.9793



20.1589, 1.1642, 4.7148



8.9478, 16.4054, -2.6068



10.6082, 0.6461, 2.5238



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.



11.1364, 6.6926, 6.9793



14.0232, 9.3938, 8.8055



16.2787, -2.8476, 9.9810



9.6334, -0.2907, 0.9581



18.5582, 13.6700, 11.6748



46.7987, 40.6715, 29.5492

Inverse Universe

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



10.8049, -1.3681, -10.5518



13.5933, -1.2326, -14.3296



5.9138, 9.3575, -27.5918



9.6224, -0.7169, 0.0740



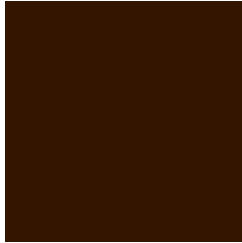
17.9612, -0.9820, -20.3300



45.0588, 0.9513, -58.3731

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

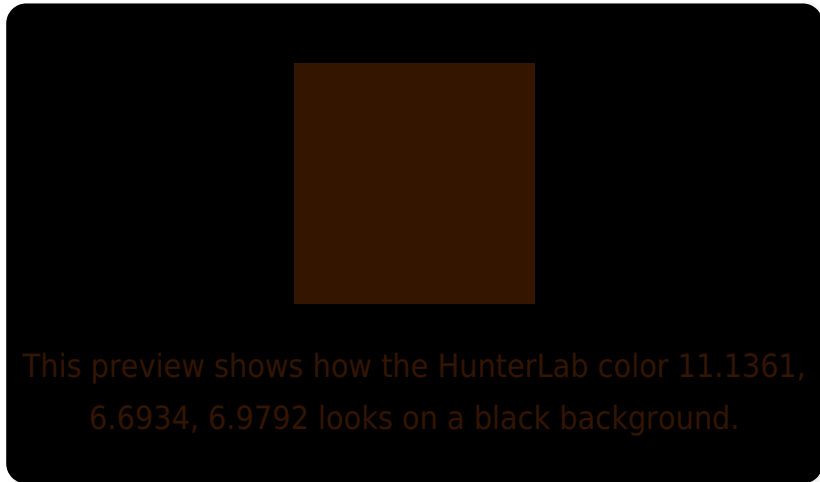
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

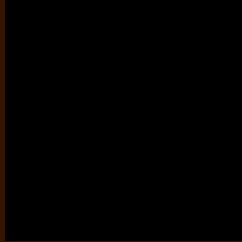
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792.

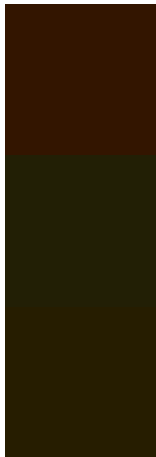


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.1361, 6.6934,

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

11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792

Protanopia

11.5369, -1.9780, 6.3365

Deuteranopia

11.3613, -0.4210, 6.9934



Tritanopia

11.2172, 8.2296, 3.3061

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792

Protanomaly

11.1425, 1.0610, 6.4261

Deuteranomaly

11.1910, 2.1985, 6.9343

Tritanomaly

11.1049, 7.7002, 4.9446

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792

Achromatopsia

10.7760, -0.5750, 0.5855

Achromatomaly

10.5546, 1.5594, 3.3163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792 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, 21, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 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(51, 21, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 21, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792 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, 21, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 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(51, 21, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 21, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 21, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 21, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.1361, 6.6934, 6.9792 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 21, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor