

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.3175, 19.6606,
-23.0172)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.3175, 19.6606,
-23.0172) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(11.2795, 19.7743,
-23.1612)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	320746
RGB	50, 7, 70
RGB Percent	20%, 3%, 27%
CMY	0.8039, 0.9725, 0.7255
CMYK	0.29, 0.90, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	281°, 82%, 15%
HSV	281°, 90%, 27%
XYZ	2.4969, 1.2723, 5.9083
YIQ	27.0390, 5.4050, 28.7090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

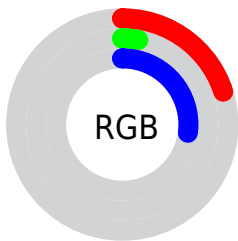
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 7, 70
Decimal	3278662
CIE Lab	11.08, 31.91, -29.03
CIE LCh	11, 43.138, 317.709
Yxy	1.2723, 0.2580, 0.1315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281468742 (0xFF320746)
YUV	27.0390, 21.1798, 20.1368
Hunter-Lab	11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612




Details

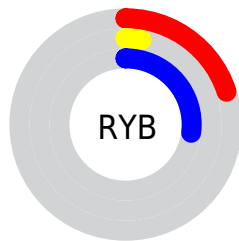
The HunterLab color **11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **21.5144, -15.4105, 12.4333**, and the grayscale version is **10.4173, -0.5558, 0.5660**.



A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.9171, 22.4275, -23.5638**, and **3.1031, 5.9196, -16.6572** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.3210, 21.9588, -26.5421**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.2160, 17.9318, -20.2815**.

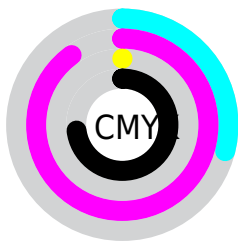
Distribution







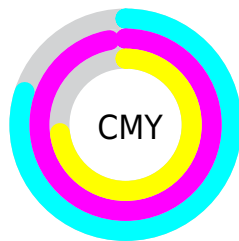
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (3%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (3%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (29%)
-  Magenta (90%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (97%)
-  Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612 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 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.2795, 19.7743,
-23.1612

■ 11.2795, 19.7743,
-23.1612

■ 101.4004, 29.3255,
-26.9754

■ 3.4586, 40.0727,
-44.2344

■ 25.8568, 22.7381,
-23.6670

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 34.5179, 24.0259,
-24.2264

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.9752, 25.1796,
-24.7952

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.1664, 26.2107,
-25.3339

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.0421, 27.1310,
-25.8258

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.5616, 27.9511,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-26.2644

■ 88.6908, 28.6800,
-26.6476

■ 11.2795, 19.7743,
-23.1612

■ 11.2795, 19.7743,
-23.1612

■ 10.3210, 21.9588,
-26.5421

■ 12.2160, 17.9318,
-20.2815

■ 10.3209, 21.9592,
-26.5427

■ 13.3238, 15.7899,
-17.2983

■ 14.6044, 13.4222,
-14.2896

■ 16.0336, 10.9469,
-11.3553

■ 17.5894, 8.4399,
-8.5454

■ 19.2529, 5.9441,
-5.8765

■ 21.0085, 3.4810,
-3.3466

■ 22.8437, 1.0589,
-0.9444

■ 24.7483, -1.3209,
1.3450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.2797, 6.6040, -40.4997



11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612



11.2797, 28.5150, -4.5832

Triad

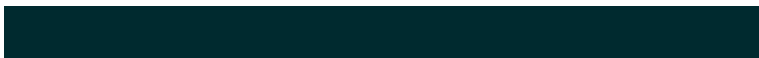
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



11.2797, 19.7742, -23.1606



11.2797, 4.2790, 7.8958



11.2797, -17.1640, -7.4122

Complementary

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



11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612



21.5144, -15.4105, 12.4333

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.



11.2797, -17.5716, 4.2500



11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612



11.2797, -6.3579, 7.8958

Square

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



11.2797, 19.7742, -23.1606



11.2797, 17.5193, 7.8958



11.2797, -13.6163, 7.8958



11.2797, -12.5026, -26.8449

Rectangle

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



11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612



11.2797, 29.0629, 3.0016



11.2797, -13.6163, 7.8958



11.2797, -17.8030, -2.4427

Sweetspot

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



11.2797, 19.7742, -23.1606



25.8202, 7.2238, -7.1082



11.4801, 4.9184, -22.7656



12.8991, 3.8667, -3.8173



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



11.2797, 19.7742, -23.1606



13.4712, 28.7798, -35.5571



13.3232, 22.2938, -10.1175



12.3101, 0.3879, -0.3314



14.6085, 31.2431, -38.8195



35.3587, 76.2297, -98.6762

Inverse Universe

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



12.3823, 18.6897, 2.9920



15.3442, 26.8601, 5.3980



21.1367, -16.8650, 11.1832



12.3330, 0.3498, 0.5952



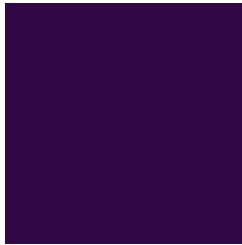
16.6734, 29.1653, 6.0335



40.9771, 71.3178, 17.6163

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612 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

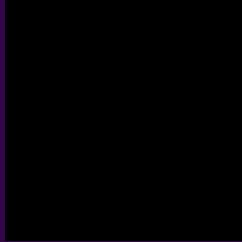
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612.

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

11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612

Protanopia

11.7189, 1.9339, -18.8223

Deuteranopia

11.7606, -1.1175, -12.2875



Tritanopia

11.9910, 3.5163, 1.3770

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612

Protanomaly

10.5246, 7.8617, -23.2921

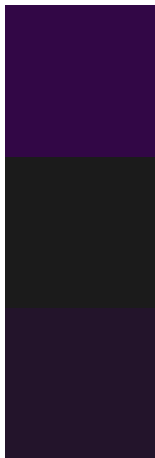
Deuteranomaly

10.6286, 5.6777, -18.7743

Tritanomaly

11.2722, 9.5776, -5.9447

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.1590, 6.4575, -6.9656

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612 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(50, 7, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 7, 70)  
}
```

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(50, 7, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 7, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612 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(50, 7, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 7, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 7, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 7, 70); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 7, 70); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 7, 70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.2795, 19.7743, -23.1612 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 7, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 7,  
70) }
```

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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