

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.6356, -5.8188,
0.8091)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(11.6356, -5.8188,
0.8091)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	09231E
RGB	9, 35, 30
RGB Percent	4%, 14%, 12%
CMY	0.9647, 0.8627, 0.8824
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.14, 0.86
HSL	168°, 59%, 9%
HSV	168°, 74%, 14%
XYZ	0.9480, 1.3539, 1.4396
YIQ	26.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

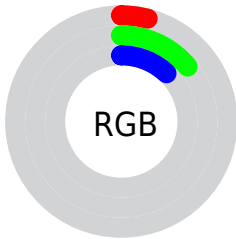
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 23, 35
Decimal	598814
CIE _{Lab}	11.65, -11.54, 0.37
CIE _{LCh}	12, 11.546, 178.139
Yxy	1.3539, 0.2534, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278788894 (0xFF09231E)
YUV	26.6560, 1.6486, -15.4843
Hunter-Lab	11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091

Details

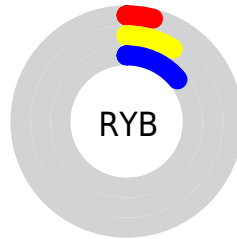
The HunterLab color **11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **7.6448, 6.9383, 1.6097**, and the grayscale version is **10.3621, -0.5529, 0.5630**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.4360, -8.6340, 1.6086**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.5236, -6.2913, 0.9003**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.7522, -5.3351, 0.7216**.

Distribution



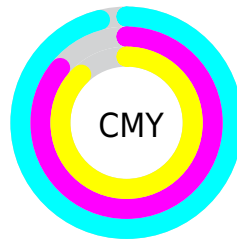
- Red (4%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091 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 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.6356, -5.8188,
0.8091

■ 11.6356, -5.8188,
0.8091

■ 102.1380,
-17.0181, 5.9246

■ 4.2707, -7.4738,
0.5964

■ 26.3253, -8.5195,
1.6646

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.0335, -9.7735,
2.1620

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 44.5339, -10.9988,
2.7005

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.7652, -12.2082,
3.2773

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 65.6784, -13.4100,
3.8899


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 77.2333, -14.6099,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


4.5364


 89.3962, -15.8116,
5.2151


 11.6356, -5.8188,
0.8091


 11.6356, -5.8188,
0.8091


 11.5236, -6.2913,
0.9003


 11.7522, -5.3351,
0.7216


 11.4106, -6.7717,
0.9887

 11.8871, -4.7852,
0.6552

 11.3457, -7.0501,
1.0380

 12.0417, -4.1674,
0.6120

 12.2162, -3.4842,
0.5923

 12.4106, -2.7386,
0.5965

■ 12.6248, -1.9343,
0.6243

■ 12.8585, -1.0754,
0.6755

■ 13.1114, -0.1663,
0.7494

■ 13.3831, 0.7885,
0.8452

Harmonies

Analogous

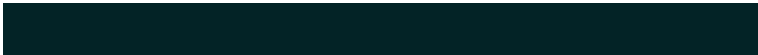
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



11.6358, -5.1048, 3.1619



11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091



11.6358, -5.2612, -2.2460

Triad

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



11.6358, -5.8189, 0.8092



11.6358, 2.2101, -5.2809



11.6358, 2.5648, 4.4844

Complementary

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



11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091



7.6448, 6.9383, 1.6097

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.



11.6358, 4.8827, 2.9247



11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091



11.6358, 4.6638, -2.6319

Square

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



11.6358, -5.8189, 0.8092



11.6358, -0.8072, -6.2492



11.6358, 5.6866, 0.4547



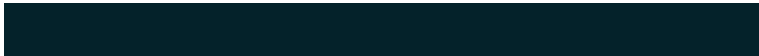
11.6358, -0.4346, 5.1020

Rectangle

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



11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091



11.6358, -4.2083, -4.2091



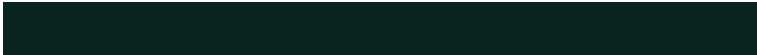
11.6358, 5.6866, 0.4547



11.6358, 3.4604, 4.0543

Sweetspot

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



11.6358, -5.8189, 0.8092



15.8090, -3.4172, 0.7604



11.4752, -7.0993, 5.6113



8.8712, -1.8586, 0.4273



55.4075, -2.9564, 3.0104



9.2414, -0.4931, 0.5021

Same Dimension

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



11.6358, -5.8189, 0.8092



14.5567, -8.4683, 1.3378



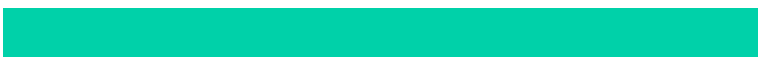
9.8617, -2.5497, -3.5282



7.6195, -0.8274, 0.3905



25.2323, -16.0870, 3.1890



69.6493, -45.0635, 10.2236

Inverse Universe

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



7.6448, 6.9383, 1.6097



8.4672, 11.5139, 2.7751



8.7852, 3.7218, 3.7343



7.3370, 0.0430, 0.4298



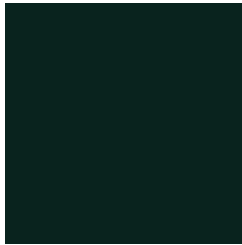
13.4628, 23.3265, 6.5977



37.0467, 63.8611, 20.7024

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

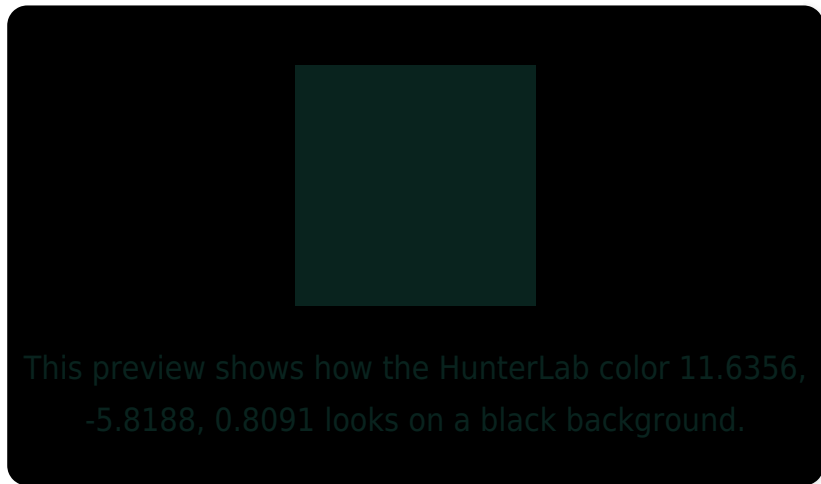
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

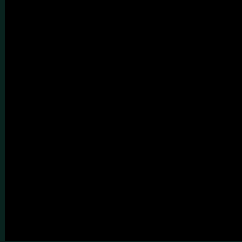
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.6356, -5.8188,

0.8091.

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

11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091

Protanopia

11.7085, -0.7433, 1.6385

Deuteranopia

11.6943, 0.4662, 0.6417



Tritanopia

11.6756, -4.0442, -1.7644

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091

Protanomaly

11.4714, -2.7254, 1.0130

Deuteranomaly

11.5699, -2.2778, 0.4464

Tritanomaly

11.5659, -4.6161, -0.7119

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.7755, -2.9151, 0.5439

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091 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(9, 35, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 35, 30)  
}
```

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(9, 35, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 35, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091 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(9, 35, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 35, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 35, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 35, 30); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 35, 30); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 35, 30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.6356, -5.8188, 0.8091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 35, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 35,  
30) }
```

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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