

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.6871, -6.1310,
-1.4536)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.6871, -6.1310,
-1.4536) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(11.7861, -6.2484,
-1.2431)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002424
RGB	0, 36, 36
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 14%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8588, 0.8588
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.86
HSL	180°, 100%, 7%
HSV	180°, 100%, 14%
XYZ	0.9493, 1.3891, 1.8872
YIQ	25.2360, -21.4560, -7.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

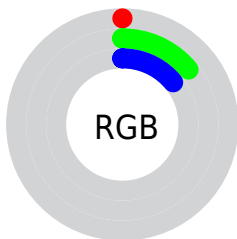
Format	Color
RYB	0, 18, 36
Decimal	9252
CIELab	11.89, -12.52, -3.68
CIELCh	12, 13.046, 196.386
Yxy	1.3892, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199332 (0xFF002424)
YUV	25.2360, 5.3067, -22.1320
Hunter-Lab	11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431

Details

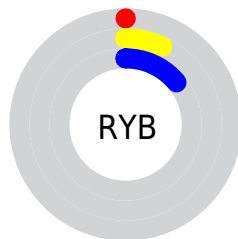
The HunterLab color **11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **6.1246, 10.4874, 3.9571**, and the grayscale version is **9.9205, -0.5293, 0.5390**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.5864, -9.1786, -0.7033**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.7863, -6.2486, -1.2430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.8845, -5.8621, -1.1064**.

Distribution



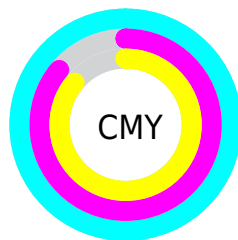
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (86%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431 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 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.7861, -6.2484,
-1.2431

■ 11.7861, -6.2484,
-1.2431

■ 102.4479,
-18.0020, 1.9184

■ 4.5686, -7.9951,
-3.0905

■ 26.5227, -9.1162,
-0.9496

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.2506, -10.4391,
-0.6927

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 44.7690, -11.7269,
-0.3760

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.0170, -12.9940,
-0.0063

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.9459, -14.2498,
0.4116

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.5157, -15.5003,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.8737

■ 89.6927, -16.7500,
1.3769

■ 11.7861, -6.2484,
-1.2431

■ 11.7861, -6.2484,
-1.2431

■ 11.7863, -6.2486,
-1.2430

■ 11.8845, -5.8621,
-1.1064

■ 11.9818, -5.4824,
-0.9721

■ 12.0788, -5.1076,
-0.8395

■ 12.1892, -4.6847,
-0.6898

■ 12.3198, -4.1901,
-0.5146

■ 12.4710, -3.6248,
-0.3143

■ 12.6428, -2.9909,
-0.0894

■ 12.8355, -2.2911,
0.1591

■ 13.0488, -1.5289,
0.4299

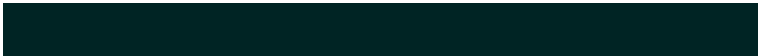
Harmonies

Analogous

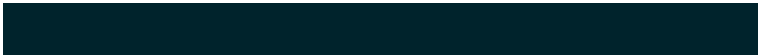
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



11.7863, -6.3137, 2.0084



11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431



11.7863, -4.7931, -4.7816

Triad

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



11.7863, -6.2484, -1.2429



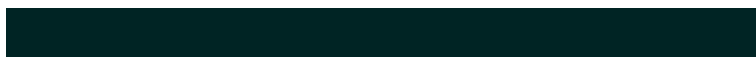
11.7863, 4.4648, -4.4807



11.7863, 0.9426, 5.5028

Complementary

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



11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431



6.1246, 10.4874, 3.9571

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.



11.7863, 4.2066, 4.3654



11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431



11.7863, 6.3898, -0.9115

Square

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



11.7863, -6.2484, -1.2429



11.7863, 1.2641, -6.9821



11.7863, 6.2903, 2.2586



11.7863, -2.4107, 5.4454

Rectangle

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



11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431



11.7863, -3.1260, -6.5617



11.7863, 6.2903, 2.2586



11.7863, 2.0938, 5.2475

Sweetspot

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



11.7863, -6.2484, -1.2429



15.6583, -3.8733, -0.1673



11.2502, -9.5583, 6.7648



8.7831, -2.1296, -0.0795



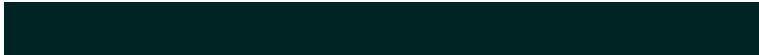
55.4075, -2.9564, 3.0104



9.2414, -0.4931, 0.5021

Same Dimension

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



11.7863, -6.2484, -1.2429



14.6378, -7.7603, -1.5437



7.6141, -0.5564, -8.3152



7.6268, -0.7872, 0.2869



25.6467, -13.5968, -2.7047



70.8931, -37.5844, -7.4763

Inverse Universe

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



6.1246, 10.4874, 3.9571



7.6061, 13.0256, 4.9148



8.8799, 3.2412, 5.5282



7.3299, 0.0046, 0.5309



13.3265, 22.8221, 8.6112



36.8374, 63.0851, 23.8034

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

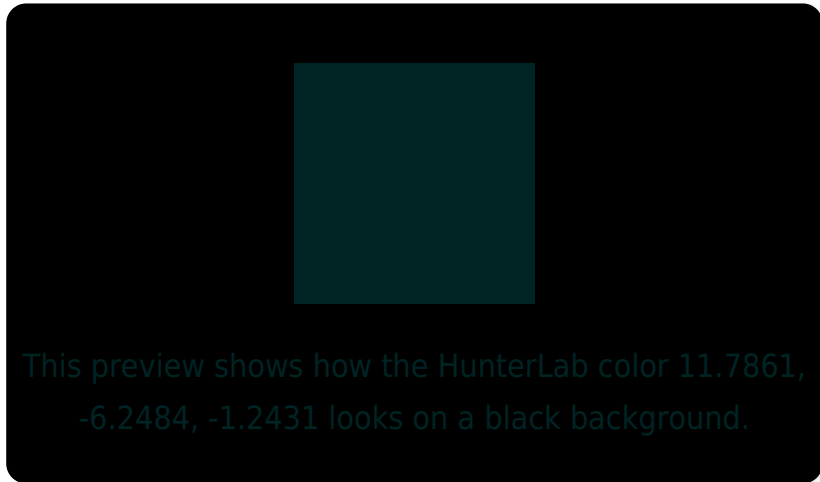
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

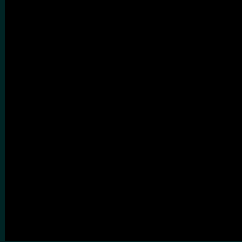
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431.

-1.2431.

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

11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431

Protanopia

12.0412, -0.5157, 0.3259

Deuteranopia

11.9870, 0.6315, -1.2598



Tritanopia

12.0557, -5.0371, -2.0994

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431

Protanomaly

11.6272, -3.1370, -0.6073

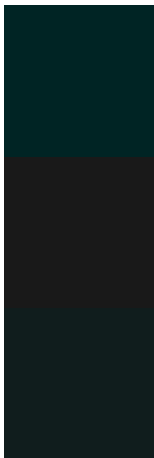
Deuteranomaly

11.7504, -2.5308, -1.6353

Tritanomaly

11.9478, -5.5086, -1.8339

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

10.3807, -3.1235, -0.2972

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431 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(0, 36, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 36)  
}
```

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(0, 36, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431 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(0, 36, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 36, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.7861, -6.2484, -1.2431 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 36, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
36) }
```

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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