

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.7017, -5.1925,
-3.4171)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.7017, -5.1925,
-3.4171) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(11.6712, -5.1110,
-3.5548)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002329
RGB	0, 35, 41
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 16%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8627, 0.8392
CMYK	1.00, 0.15, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	189°, 100%, 8%
HSV	189°, 100%, 16%
XYZ	1.0013, 1.3622, 2.3080
YIQ	25.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

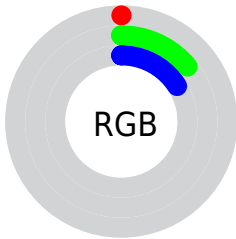
Format	Color
RYB	0, 19, 41
Decimal	9001
CIELab	11.70, -9.80, -7.59
CIElCh	12, 12.396, 217.731
Yxy	1.3622, 0.2143, 0.2916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199081 (0xFF002329)
YUV	25.2190, 7.7800, -22.1171
Hunter-Lab	11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548

Details

The HunterLab color **11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **7.7570, 8.9677, 4.9364**, and the grayscale version is **9.9085, -0.5287, 0.5383**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.4831, -7.7873, -3.5281**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.6713, -5.1111, -3.5548**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **11.9343, -4.8746, -3.1537**.

Distribution



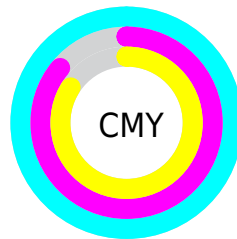
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548 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 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.6712, -5.1110,
-3.5548

■ 11.6712, -5.1110,
-3.5548

■ 102.2113,
-15.3188, -2.1155

■ 4.3431, -7.6005,
-7.0033

■ 26.3720, -7.5080,
-3.7227

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.0849, -8.6387,
-3.6760

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 44.5896, -9.7525,
-3.5571

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.8248, -10.8593,
-3.3744

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.7417, -11.9657,
-3.1342

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.3002, -13.0760,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-2.8417

■ 89.4664, -14.1930,
-2.5010

■ 11.6712, -5.1110,
-3.5548

■ 11.6712, -5.1110,
-3.5548

■ 11.6713, -5.1111,
-3.5548

■ 11.9343, -4.8746,
-3.1537

■ 12.1941, -4.6539,
-2.7677

■ 12.4548, -4.4329,
-2.3897

■ 12.7359, -4.1383,
-1.9909

■ 13.0400, -3.7627,
-1.5692

■ 13.3668, -3.3089,
-1.1267

■ 13.7158, -2.7807,
-0.6656

■ 14.0867, -2.1824,
-0.1878

■ 14.4788, -1.5186,
0.3045

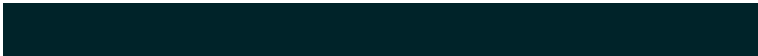
Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.6714, -6.1268, -0.1816



11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548



11.6714, -2.8695, -6.2012

Triad

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



11.6714, -5.1110, -3.5546



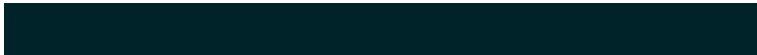
11.6714, 5.6488, -1.8135



11.6714, -1.4413, 5.3656

Complementary

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



11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548



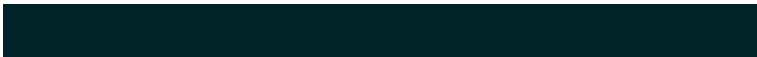
7.7570, 8.9677, 4.9364

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.



11.6714, 1.8066, 5.0773



11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548



11.6714, 6.1371, 1.3971

Square

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



11.6714, -5.1110, -3.5546



11.6714, 3.3950, -5.0214



11.6714, 4.6650, 3.6973



11.6714, -4.1623, 4.4851

Rectangle

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



11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548



11.6714, -0.8666, -6.8773



11.6714, 4.6650, 3.6973



11.6714, -0.3782, 5.4022

Sweetspot

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



11.6714, -5.1110, -3.5546



17.4630, -3.6944, -0.9661



12.6408, -10.5008, 6.8689



9.8824, -2.1044, -0.5574



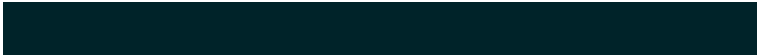
57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



10.7914, -0.5758, 0.5863

Same Dimension

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



11.6714, -5.1110, -3.5546



14.8116, -6.3828, -4.7346



7.0904, 1.9813, -13.1387



8.2942, -0.7834, 0.2316



22.9259, -9.6548, -7.8134



61.3617, -25.0648, -22.5890

Inverse Universe

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



7.6995, 14.7604, -7.2424



9.8330, 18.8224, -9.0189



10.9945, 1.5923, 6.8024



8.0511, 0.2343, 0.0564



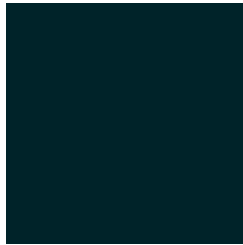
15.3541, 29.3276, -13.5915



41.5549, 79.1603, -35.1346

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548 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

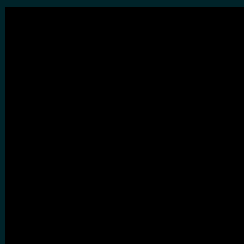
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

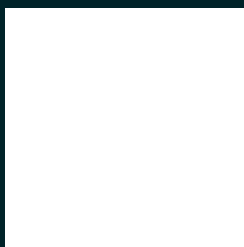
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548.

-3.5548.

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

11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548

Protanopia

11.8426, 0.2508, -2.3080

Deuteranopia

11.8674, 0.5093, -3.6222



Tritanopia

11.5845, -5.6211, -2.3452

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548

Protanomaly

11.5094, -2.0259, -3.2848

Deuteranomaly

11.5273, -1.8404, -4.1958

Tritanomaly

11.6127, -5.4547, -2.7398

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

10.4299, -2.8429, -0.9921

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548 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, 35, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 35, 41)  
}
```

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, 35, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 35, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548 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, 35, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 35, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 35, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 35, 41); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 41); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.6712, -5.1110, -3.5548 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 35, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 35,  
41) }
```

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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