

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9654, -0.2134,
0.9748)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.9654, -0.2134, 0.9748)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.0043, -0.4511,
1.1490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	343232
RGB	52, 50, 50
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 20%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8039, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.80
HSL	0°, 2%, 20%
HSV	0°, 4%, 20%
XYZ	3.1325, 3.2415, 3.4782
YIQ	50.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 50, 50
Decimal	3420722
CIE Lab	20.99, 0.88, 0.31
CIE LCh	21, 0.936, 19.414
Yxy	3.2417, 0.3179, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281610802 (0xFF343232)
YUV	50.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490

Details

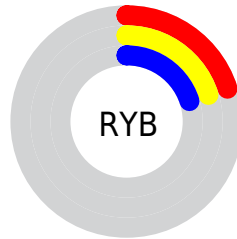
The HunterLab color **18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.3901, -1.4797, 0.8317**, and the grayscale version is **18.0608, -0.9637, 0.9813**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3612, -1.2688, 2.0562**, and **3.3229, 0.8515, 0.5253** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6729, 0.9805, 1.5341**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.3884, -1.8337, 0.7849**.

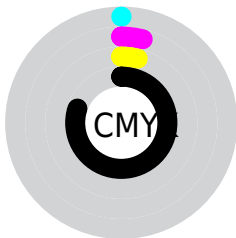
Distribution



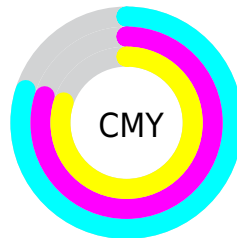
- Red (20%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (20%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (80%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490 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 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.0043, -0.4511,
1.1490

■ 18.0043, -0.4511,
1.1490

■ 114.5385, -5.1761,
6.5493

■ 11.2213, -0.1627,
0.7551

■ 34.4331, -1.2072,
2.0847

■ 3.3055, 0.9869,
0.5700

■ 43.8832, -1.6591,
2.6169

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.0678, -2.1540,
3.1879

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.9373, -2.6886,
3.7950

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.4510, -3.2601,
4.4363

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.5746, -3.8664,

5.1101

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.2789, -4.5056,
5.8149

■ 18.0043, -0.4511,
1.1490

■ 18.0043, -0.4511,
1.1490

■ 16.6729, 0.9805,
1.5341

■ 19.3884, -1.8337,
0.7849

■ 15.4006, 2.4659,
1.9410

■ 20.8180, -3.1711,
0.4387

■ 14.1969, 4.0052,
2.3708

■ 22.2885, -4.4690,
0.1086

■ 13.0727, 5.5926,
2.8223

■ 23.7955, -5.7327,
-0.2074

■ 12.0413, 7.2121,
3.2910

■ 25.3358, -6.9670,
-0.5112

■ 11.1177, 8.8313,
3.7672

■ 26.9063, -8.1763,
-0.8045

■ 10.3183, 10.3960,
4.2338

■ 28.5046, -9.3643,
-1.0886

■ 9.6506, 11.8479,
4.6721

■ 30.1287, -10.5343,
-1.3649

■ 8.9840, 13.4597,
5.1651

■ 31.7766, -11.6892,
-1.6345

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.0047, -0.4299, 0.8858



18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490



18.0047, -0.6104, 1.3643

Triad

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



18.0047, -0.4515, 1.1493



18.0047, -1.3683, 1.3098



18.0047, -1.0604, 0.4698

Complementary

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



18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490



18.3901, -1.4797, 0.8317

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.



18.0047, -1.3102, 0.5871



18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490



18.0047, -1.4873, 1.0738

Square

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



18.0047, -0.4515, 1.1493



18.0047, -1.1401, 1.4560



18.0047, -1.4661, 0.8091



18.0047, -0.7825, 0.4908

Rectangle

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



18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490



18.0047, -0.7721, 1.4525



18.0047, -1.4661, 0.8091



18.0047, -1.1504, 0.4944

Sweetspot

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



18.0047, -0.4515, 1.1493



24.1514, -1.1062, 1.3735



18.0534, -0.1848, 0.4515



13.0975, -0.6135, 0.7403



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



18.0047, -0.4515, 1.1493



23.3963, -0.3286, 1.5802



18.2429, -0.8516, 1.4189



9.6487, -0.1626, 0.6426



14.6195, 25.0178, 9.4464



38.3614, 65.6780, 24.7879

Inverse Universe

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



18.3901, -1.4797, 0.8317



24.0898, -2.1786, 1.0087



18.1486, -1.0825, 0.5505



9.9146, -0.8718, 0.4235



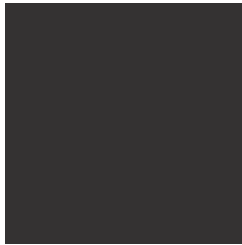
28.1137, -14.8951, -2.9855



73.7787, -39.0870, -7.8394

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

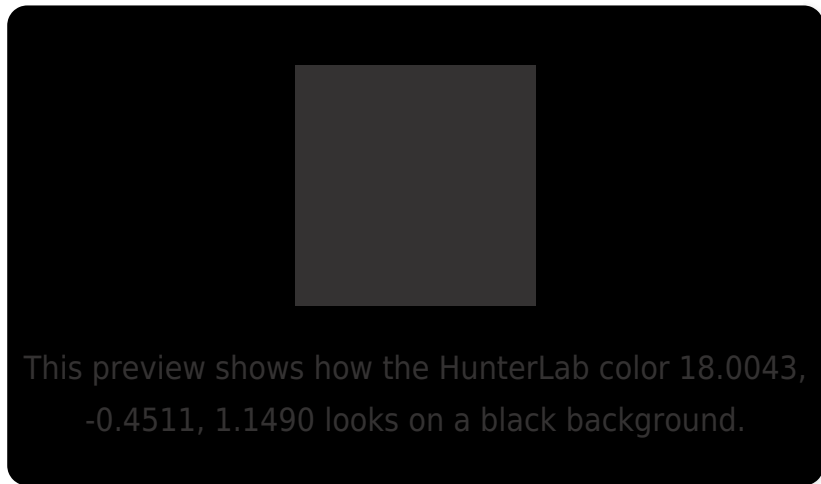
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

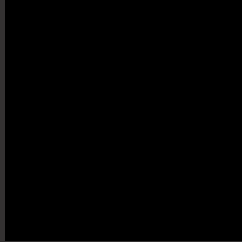
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.0043, -0.4511,

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

18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490

Protanopia

17.9313, -0.7037, 1.0591

Deuteranopia

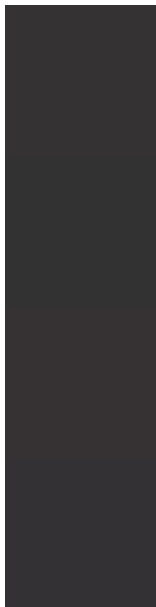
17.9976, 0.7335, 1.1619



Tritanopia

17.8430, 0.3580, -0.1909

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490

Protanomaly

17.9313, -0.7037, 1.0591

Deuteranomaly

17.9198, 0.4695, 1.0661

Tritanomaly

17.8175, 0.2198, 0.1720

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490

Achromatopsia

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Achromatomaly

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490 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(52, 50, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 50, 50)  
}
```

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(52, 50, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 50, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490 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(52, 50, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 50, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 50, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 50, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 50, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 50, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.0043, -0.4511, 1.1490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 50, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 50,  
50) }
```

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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