

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.0936, -11.9299,  
3.1378)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(18.0936, -11.9299,  
3.1378) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(18.1928,  
-12.0319, 3.2339)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003B2C
RGB	0, 59, 44
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 17%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7686, 0.8274
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.25, 0.77
HSL	165°, 100%, 12%
HSV	165°, 100%, 23%
XYZ	2.0186, 3.3098, 2.9153
YIQ	39.6490, -30.3490, -17.1730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

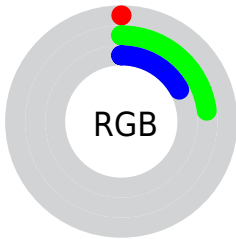
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 34, 59
Decimal	15148
CIELab	21.24, -22.07, 4.38
CIELCh	21, 22.501, 168.772
Yxy	3.3099, 0.2449, 0.4015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205228 (0xFF003B2C)
YUV	39.6490, 2.1450, -34.7722
Hunter-Lab	18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339

# Details

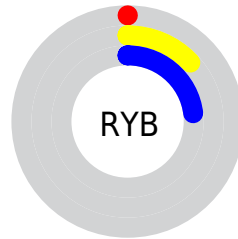
The HunterLab color **18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.8202, 17.1679, 3.6227**, and the grayscale version is **14.4540, -0.7712, 0.7853**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.7115, -16.3333, 4.9597**, and **4.4201, -3.7902, 2.6573** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.1931, -12.0322, 3.2342**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3289, -11.4172, 2.8990**.

# Distribution



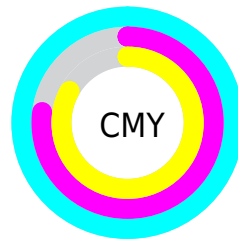
- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339 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 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 18.1928, -12.0319,  
3.2339

■ 18.1928, -12.0319,  
3.2339

■ 114.8873,  
-28.7322, 10.6091

■ 11.3824, -9.8133,  
2.4899

■ 34.6669, -16.2644,  
4.7371

■ 3.7119, -6.4959,  
2.5984

■ 44.1366, -18.1933,  
5.5123

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.3394, -20.0471,  
6.3074

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2260, -21.8465,  
7.1238

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.7558, -23.6056,  
7.9620


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 88.8948, -25.3349,


8.8224


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 101.6137,  
-27.0418, 9.7048


 18.1928, -12.0319,  
3.2339


 18.1928, -12.0319,  
3.2339


 18.1931, -12.0322,  
3.2342

 18.3289, -11.4172,  
2.8990

 18.4663, -10.7989,  
2.5548

 18.6316, -10.0734,  
2.2324

 18.8353, -9.2027,  
1.9459

 19.0790, -8.1867,  
1.6992

■ 19.3636, -7.0286,  
1.4952

■ 19.6895, -5.7340,  
1.3361

■ 20.0568, -4.3107,  
1.2230

■ 20.4650, -2.7677,  
1.1565

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.1932, -9.7400, 7.3928



18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339



18.1932, -11.7014, -3.4475

# Triad

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



18.1932, -12.0320, 3.2341



18.1932, 3.3959, -15.0062



18.1932, 8.3965, 8.0437

# Complementary

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



18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339



9.8202, 17.1679, 3.6227

# 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.



18.1932, 13.0194, 4.5321



18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339



18.1932, 9.8544, -9.1704

# Square

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



18.1932, -12.0320, 3.2341



18.1932, -3.4306, -15.7585



18.1932, 13.5888, -1.5815



18.1932, 1.6251, 9.4149



# Rectangle

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



18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339



18.1932, -10.0250, -8.5617



18.1932, 13.5888, -1.5815



18.1932, 10.2931, 7.1493

# Sweetspot

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



18.1932, -12.0320, 3.2341



25.4176, -7.6616, 1.7538



17.9886, -13.8845, 10.8413



13.1235, -4.0736, 0.9194



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608



# Same Dimension

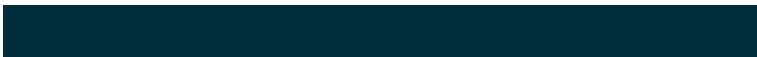
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



18.1932, -12.0320, 3.2341



23.5244, -15.6815, 4.4484



14.8678, -5.1666, -7.4299



11.3687, -1.3982, 0.6371



29.1798, -19.5555, 5.7425



74.0917, -50.3657, 16.1169



# Inverse Universe

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



9.8202, 17.1679, 3.6227



12.6713, 22.0833, 5.2168



11.1253, 11.9403, 7.0642



10.8598, 0.2419, 0.5886



15.6975, 27.3023, 6.8893

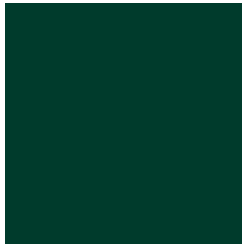


39.7434, 68.7903, 20.0349



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339 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 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1928,

-12.0319, 3.2339.

# 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

18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339

### Protanopia

18.2567, -1.2255, 4.7088

### Deuteranopia

18.4615, 0.9276, 3.0910



## Tritanopia

18.4435, -7.3645, -2.9566

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339

## Protanomaly

17.7644, -6.8462, 3.8249

## Deuteranomaly

17.7419, -5.4322, 2.5409

## Tritanomaly

18.3851, -9.3164, -0.4905

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339

## Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

## Achromatomaly

15.4913, -6.1656, 1.4087

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339 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, 59, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 59, 44)  
}
```

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, 59, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 59, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339 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, 59, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 59, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 59, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 59, 44); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 44); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 44) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.1928, -12.0319, 3.2339 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 59, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 59,  
44) }
```

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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