

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.1885, 20.4097,
-1.4845)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.1885, 20.4097,
-1.4845) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.1881, 20.4105,
-1.4843)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	591D3A
RGB	89, 29, 58
RGB Percent	35%, 11%, 23%
CMY	0.6510, 0.8863, 0.7725
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.35, 0.65
HSL	331°, 51%, 23%
HSV	331°, 67%, 35%
XYZ	5.3229, 3.3081, 4.3610
YIQ	50.2460, 26.4510, 21.7390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

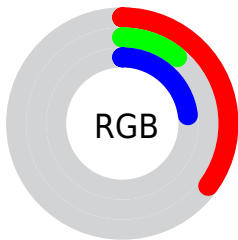
Format	Color
RYB	89, 29, 58
Decimal	5840186
CIELab	21.24, 30.79, -4.22
CIElCh	21, 31.076, 352.186
Yxy	3.3082, 0.4097, 0.2546
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284030266 (0xFF591D3A)
YUV	50.2460, 3.8227, 33.9873
Hunter-Lab	18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843

Details

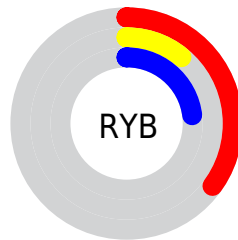
The HunterLab color **18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **27.8070, -17.2409, 7.7167**, and the grayscale version is **17.9238, -0.9564, 0.9738**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.6272, 22.8512, -1.1463**, and **7.4032, 13.1441, 1.1726** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9958, 23.0192, -1.0438**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6426, 17.3862, -1.6097**.

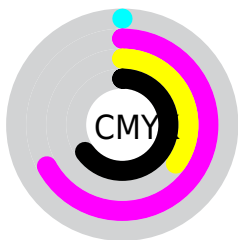
Distribution



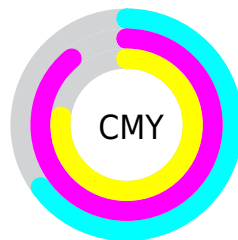
- Red (35%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843 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 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.1881, 20.4105,
-1.4843

■ 18.1881, 20.4105,
-1.4843

■ 114.8788, 28.5646,
1.8854

■ 11.3785, 18.9095,
-1.5468

■ 34.6612, 23.0251,
-1.1119

■ 3.7026, 36.0659,
-4.5283

■ 44.1305, 24.1281,
-0.8275

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.3328, 25.1094,
-0.4879

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2190, 25.9812,
-0.0984

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.7484, 26.7542,
0.3367

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.8870, 27.4375,

0.8142

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.6056, 28.0388,
1.3312

18.1881, 20.4105,
-1.4843

18.1881, 20.4105,
-1.4843

16.9958, 23.0192,
-1.0438

19.6426, 17.3862,
-1.6097

16.0872, 25.0192,
-0.2782

21.3280, 14.1268,
-1.4588

15.3533, 26.6505,
0.6472

23.2137, 10.7624,
-1.0773

15.1604, 27.1138,
0.8728

25.2713, 7.3781,
-0.5097

27.4761, 4.0228,
0.2058

■ 29.8074, 0.7208,
1.0386

■ 32.2482, -2.5188,
1.9649

■ 34.7846, -5.6956,
2.9664

■ 37.4052, -8.8137,
4.0295

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.1886, 15.4643, -12.8721



18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843



18.1886, 18.7780, 6.3234

Triad

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



18.1886, 20.4093, -1.4838



18.1886, -7.2569, 10.9447



18.1886, -10.7075, -18.2867

Complementary

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



18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843



27.8070, -17.2409, 7.7167

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.



18.1886, -14.7703, -6.6969



18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843



18.1886, -13.0758, 8.6482

Square

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



18.1886, 20.4093, -1.4838



18.1886, 1.5299, 11.4033



18.1886, -15.5402, 3.1588



18.1886, -3.3446, -25.2964

Rectangle

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



18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843



18.1886, 14.3054, 9.1215



18.1886, -15.5402, 3.1588



18.1886, -12.4380, -14.5847

Sweetspot

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



18.1886, 20.4093, -1.4838



34.9638, 6.6624, -0.0504



16.0028, 17.7972, -24.8443



17.3376, 3.7483, -0.1112



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



18.1886, 20.4093, -1.4838



21.4387, 31.8005, -0.7991



17.7237, 17.3861, 7.3364



14.6085, 0.5736, 0.4565



18.3788, 32.8116, 1.5090



43.3533, 77.0138, 6.5413

Inverse Universe

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



18.1886, 20.4093, -1.4838



21.4387, 31.8005, -0.7991



28.2170, -12.6910, -2.6940



14.6085, 0.5736, 0.4565



18.3788, 32.8116, 1.5090



43.3533, 77.0138, 6.5413

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

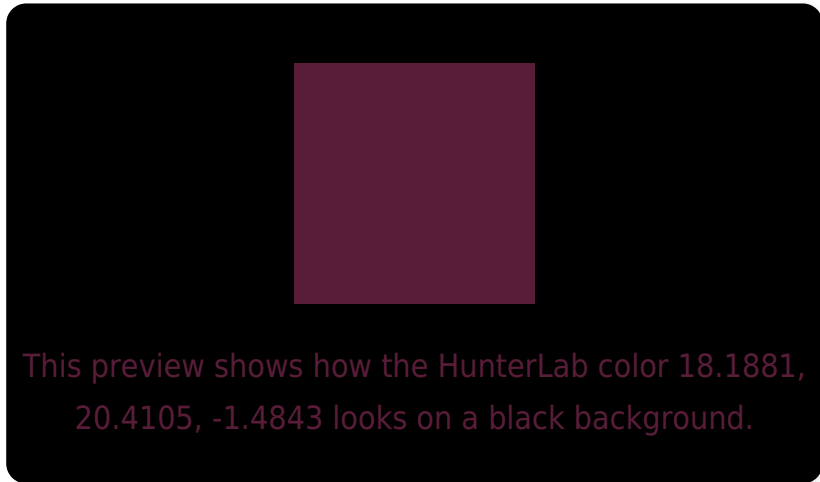
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

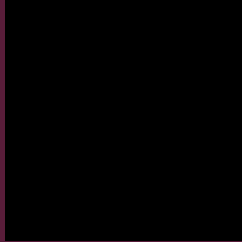
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843.

-1.4843.

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

18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843

Protanopia

18.7560, 1.0318, -8.3502

Deuteranopia

18.6661, 0.8452, 0.0361



Tritanopia

18.1595, 15.6088, 6.0136

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843

Protanomaly

18.0079, 7.4482, -6.7790

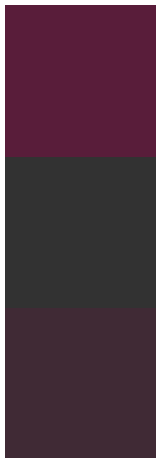
Deuteranomaly

18.0062, 7.7614, -1.0883

Tritanomaly

18.1372, 17.4252, 3.6916

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.3290, 6.6011, -0.7303

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843 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(89, 29, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 29, 58)  
}
```

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(89, 29, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 29, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843 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(89, 29, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 29, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 29, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 29, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 29, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 29, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.1881, 20.4105, -1.4843 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 29, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 29,  
58) }
```

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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