

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.1949, -0.9705,
0.9882)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.1949, -0.9705, 0.9882)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.1947, -0.9708,
0.9886)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333333
RGB	51, 51, 51
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 20%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8000, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	108°, 0%, 20%
HSV	108°, 0%, 20%
XYZ	3.1466, 3.3105, 3.6051
YIQ	51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 51, 51
Decimal	3355443
CIE Lab	21.25, 0.00, -0.00
CIE LCh	21, 0.003, 290.363
Yxy	3.3106, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281545523 (0xFF333333)
YUV	51.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Details

The HunterLab color **18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**, and the color name is **dark charcoal**. A complement of this color would be **18.1949, -0.9705, 0.9882**, and the grayscale version is **18.1950, -0.9708, 0.9886**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.5743, -1.8448, 1.8785**, and **3.8957, -0.2079, 0.2117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.7938, -2.6223, 2.3403**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6263, 0.7660, -0.4595**.

Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (20%)

Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (20%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886 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 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.1947, -0.9708,
0.9886

■ 18.1947, -0.9708,
0.9886

■ 114.8909, -6.1353,
6.2510

■ 11.3841, -0.6075,
0.6184

■ 34.6693, -1.8510,
1.8853

■ 3.7159, -0.1973,
0.1992

■ 44.1392, -2.3567,
2.4006

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.3422, -2.9016,
2.9558

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2290, -3.4830,
3.5483

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.7589, -4.0988,
4.1757

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.8980, -4.7471,

4.8364

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.6171, -5.4264,
5.5286

■ 18.1947, -0.9708,
0.9886

■ 18.1947, -0.9708,
0.9886

■ 17.7938, -2.6223,
2.3403

■ 18.6263, 0.7660,
-0.4595

■ 17.4233, -4.1773,
3.5864

■ 19.0864, 2.5798,
-1.9964

■ 17.0843, -5.6266,
4.7195

■ 19.5742, 4.4610,
-3.6136

■ 16.7776, -6.9608,
5.7325

■ 20.0887, 6.4010,
-5.3031

■ 16.5034, -8.1715,
6.6198

■ 20.6287, 8.3918,
-7.0571

■ 16.2620, -9.2516,
7.3771

■ 21.1931, 10.4262,
-8.8687

■ 16.0531, -10.1955,
8.0026

■ 21.7806, 12.4978,
-10.7314

■ 15.8762, -11.0000,
8.4965

■ 22.3901, 14.6010,
-12.6393

■ 15.7258, -11.6940,
8.9334

■ 23.0207, 16.7307,
-14.5871

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.1951, -0.9721, 0.9888



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886



18.1951, -0.9705, 0.9894

Triad

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



18.1951, -0.9712, 0.9889



18.1951, -0.9707, 0.9917



18.1951, -0.9735, 0.9907

Complementary

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



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886



18.1949, -0.9705, 0.9882

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.



18.1951, -0.9731, 0.9914



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886



18.1951, -0.9715, 0.9920

Square

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



18.1951, -0.9712, 0.9889



18.1951, -0.9702, 0.9910



18.1951, -0.9724, 0.9919



18.1951, -0.9734, 0.9898

Rectangle

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



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886



18.1951, -0.9702, 0.9899



18.1951, -0.9724, 0.9919



18.1951, -0.9734, 0.9910

Sweetspot

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



18.1951, -0.9712, 0.9889



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739



18.1951, -0.9709, 0.9889



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358

Same Dimension

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



18.1951, -0.9712, 0.9889



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739



18.1951, -0.9712, 0.9888



10.0114, -0.5342, 0.5439



27.0371, -22.0093, 16.2748



70.7096, -58.8103, 42.5414

Inverse Universe

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



18.1949, -0.9705, 0.9882



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739



18.1949, -0.9704, 0.9884



10.0114, -0.5342, 0.5439



14.4724, 29.7972, -29.5056



37.4577, 77.4868, -79.1997

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

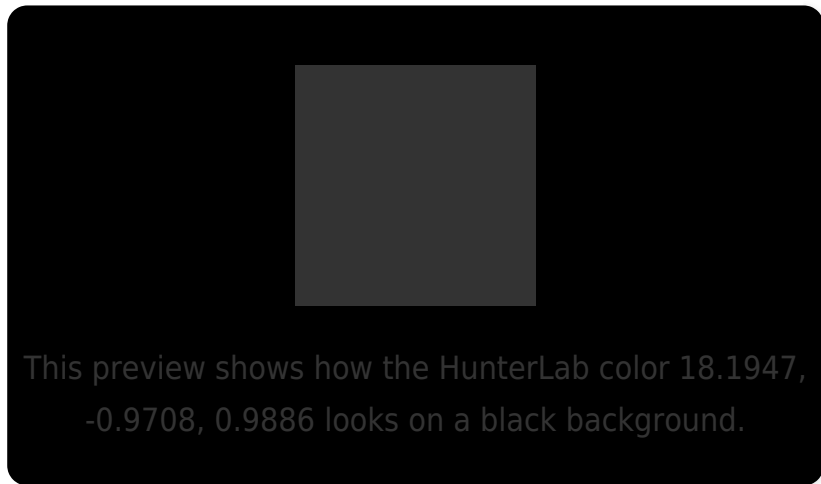
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886.



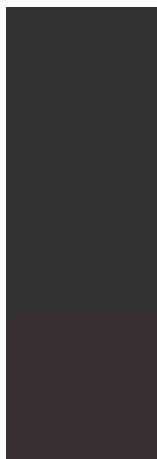
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886.

0.9886.

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

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Protanopia

18.2667, -0.7208, 1.0775

Deuteranopia

18.1008, 1.1300, 0.9145



Tritanopia

18.1042, 0.0916, -0.2723

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Protanomaly

18.2667, -0.7208, 1.0775

Deuteranomaly

18.1783, 0.1941, 0.9896

Tritanomaly

18.0785, -0.0478, 0.0928

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

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 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886 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(51, 51, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 51, 51)  
}
```

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(51, 51, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 51, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886 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(51, 51, 51) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 51, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 51, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 51, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 51, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 51, 51)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 51, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 51,  
51) }
```

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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