

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.3198, -10.5632,
-0.0951)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.3198, -10.5632,
-0.0951) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.4235,
-10.6372, -0.0652)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003B36
RGB	0, 59, 54
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 21%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7686, 0.7882
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.08, 0.77
HSL	175°, 100%, 12%
HSV	175°, 100%, 23%
XYZ	2.2298, 3.3943, 4.0276
YIQ	40.7890, -33.5590, -14.0630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

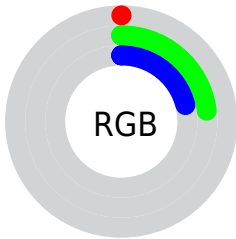
Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 59
Decimal	15158
CIELab	21.56, -18.75, -1.88
CIELCh	22, 18.848, 185.733
Yxy	3.3944, 0.2310, 0.3517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205238 (0xFF003B36)
YUV	40.7890, 6.5130, -35.7720
Hunter-Lab	18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652

Details

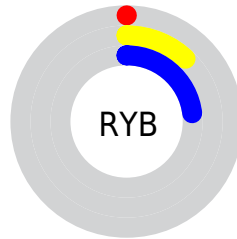
The HunterLab color **18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.6997, 16.7228, 5.3915**, and the grayscale version is **14.8102, -0.7902, 0.8047**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.0653, -14.3404, 0.5384**, and **5.1113, -2.8524, -0.2313** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.4238, -10.6374, -0.0650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5396, -10.1500, -0.1129**.

Distribution



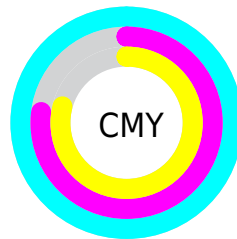
- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 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 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.4235, -10.6372,
-0.0652

■ 18.4235, -10.6372,
-0.0652

■ 115.3131,
-25.5033, 4.3486

■ 11.5799, -8.5738,
-0.2940

■ 34.9527, -14.3237,
0.5938

■ 4.1541, -7.2697,
-1.6525

■ 44.4463, -16.0250,
1.0054

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.6713, -17.6710,
1.4641

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.5787, -19.2782,
1.9659

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.1281, -20.8580,
2.5076

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.2857, -22.4183,

3.0867

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 102.0224,
-23.9653, 3.7009

■ 18.4235, -10.6372,
-0.0652

■ 18.4235, -10.6372,
-0.0652

■ 18.4238, -10.6374,
-0.0650

■ 18.5396, -10.1500,
-0.1129

■ 18.6564, -9.6623,
-0.1600

■ 18.8001, -9.0725,
-0.1726

■ 18.9813, -8.3424,
-0.1367

■ 19.2017, -7.4705,
-0.0504

■ 19.4624, -6.4581,
0.0870

■ 19.7639, -5.3093,
0.2756

■ 20.1065, -4.0305,
0.5145

■ 20.4898, -2.6294,
0.8022

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.4238, -9.9179, 4.7811



18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652



18.4238, -9.0353, -6.1518

Triad

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



18.4238, -10.6373, -0.0650



18.4238, 5.8352, -9.5765



18.4238, 3.7212, 8.1807

Complementary

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



18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652



9.6997, 16.7228, 5.3915

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.



18.4238, 8.7423, 6.0955



18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652



18.4238, 10.0626, -3.7966

Square

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



18.4238, -10.6373, -0.0650



18.4238, 0.1192, -12.6125



18.4238, 11.1860, 2.0104



18.4238, -2.0619, 8.6327

Rectangle

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



18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652



18.4238, -6.7371, -9.8101



18.4238, 11.1860, 2.0104



18.4238, 5.5750, 7.6867

Sweetspot

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



18.4238, -10.6373, -0.0650



25.5183, -7.0863, 0.3190



17.7936, -14.7078, 10.7066



13.1776, -3.7639, 0.1483



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.



18.4238, -10.6373, -0.0650



23.8337, -13.8108, 0.0235



12.4162, -1.5671, -12.1355



11.3804, -1.3334, 0.4705



29.5726, -17.1786, 0.1205



75.1511, -43.9486, 0.9401

Inverse Universe

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



9.6997, 16.7228, 5.3915



12.5350, 21.5800, 7.2211



12.5172, 8.3579, 7.8591



10.8484, 0.1800, 0.7522



15.5427, 26.7301, 9.1693



39.4364, 67.6535, 24.5718

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

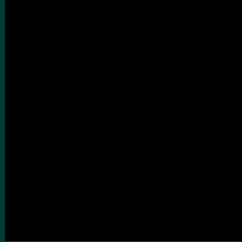
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.4235,

-10.6372, -0.0652.

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

18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652

Protanopia

18.6294, -0.7422, 1.8625

Deuteranopia

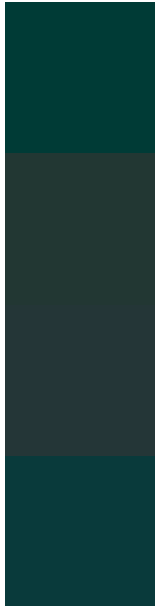
18.6921, 0.9846, -0.3322



Tritanopia

18.6206, -8.0105, -3.1776

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652

Protanomaly

18.1975, -6.1123, 0.9018

Deuteranomaly

18.1363, -4.8072, -0.7248

Tritanomaly

18.4390, -8.8883, -2.0982

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

15.9084, -5.6670, 0.0701

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 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, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 59, 54)  
}
```

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, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 59, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 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, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 59, 54) }
```

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, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 59, 54); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 54); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.4235, -10.6372, -0.0652 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, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 59,  
54) }
```

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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