

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.5909, 10.3453,
-4.9866)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.5909, 10.3453,
-4.9866) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.6029, 10.1032,
-4.7874)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	472B42
RGB	71, 43, 66
RGB Percent	28%, 17%, 26%
CMY	0.7216, 0.8314, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.07, 0.72
HSL	311°, 25%, 22%
HSV	311°, 39%, 28%
XYZ	4.4458, 3.4607, 5.5879
YIQ	53.9940, 9.3050, 13.0890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

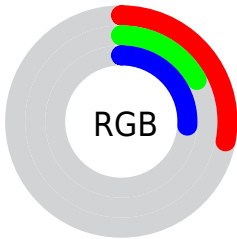
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 43, 66
Decimal	4664130
CIE Lab	21.80, 17.21, -9.15
CIE LCh	22, 19.492, 332.012
Yxy	3.4608, 0.3295, 0.2565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282854210 (0xFF472B42)
YUV	53.9940, 5.9190, 14.9143
Hunter-Lab	18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874

Details

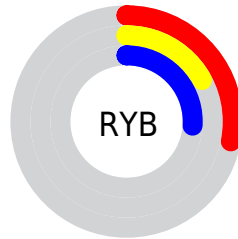
The HunterLab color **18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **22.8769, -10.5164, 6.6649**, and the grayscale version is **19.1833, -1.0236, 1.0423**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.1465, 11.4010, -4.9987**, and **5.7198, 10.9482, -5.2415** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.2452, 13.0128, -6.2001**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.0948, 7.1585, -3.2849**.

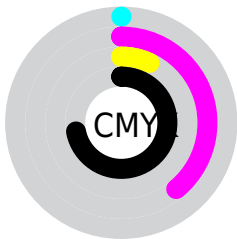
Distribution



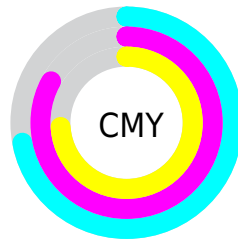
- Red (28%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874 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 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.6029, 10.1032,
-4.7874

■ 18.6029, 10.1032,
-4.7874

■ 115.6435, 12.7953,
-3.3942

■ 11.7337, 9.2423,
-4.5781

■ 35.1747, 11.3639,
-4.9297

■ 4.4668, 16.5526,
-8.2456

■ 44.6868, 11.8134,
-4.8835

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.9290, 12.1649,
-4.7704

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.8524, 12.4305,
-4.5970

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.4171, 12.6195,
-4.3687

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.5891, 12.7394,

-4.0898

0.0000, NaN, NaN

102.3396, 12.7964,
-3.7640

18.6029, 10.1032,
-4.7874

18.6029, 10.1032,
-4.7874

17.2452, 13.0128,
-6.2001

20.0948, 7.1585,
-3.2849

16.0398, 15.8139,
-7.4751

21.7020, 4.2282,
-1.7296

15.0068, 18.3986,
-8.5485

23.4099, 1.3384,
-0.1447

14.1642, 20.6330,
-9.3489

25.2056, -1.4983,
1.4545

13.5097, 22.4261,
-9.8386

27.0782, -4.2781,
3.0589

■ 12.8756, 24.2796,
-10.3162

■ 29.0188, -7.0020,
4.6631

■ 12.8389, 24.3918,
-10.3459

■ 31.0199, -9.6741,
6.2645

■ 33.0754, -12.2995,
7.8619

■ 35.1798, -14.8838,
9.4552

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.6033, 5.3996, -10.6369



18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874



18.6033, 11.7338, 1.3870

Triad

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



18.6033, 10.1025, -4.7869



18.6033, -1.3896, 8.8833



18.6033, -9.6570, -5.6526

Complementary

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



18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874



22.8769, -10.5164, 6.6649

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.



18.6033, -11.0143, 0.6304



18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874



18.6033, -6.6254, 8.0282

Square

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



18.6033, 10.1025, -4.7869



18.6033, 4.6261, 8.2360



18.6033, -9.9766, 5.3928



18.6033, -6.0165, -11.2363

Rectangle

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



18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874



18.6033, 10.7156, 4.6154



18.6033, -9.9766, 5.3928



18.6033, -10.3734, -3.4955

Sweetspot

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



18.6033, 10.1025, -4.7869



29.7543, 2.8727, -0.8156



16.7426, 4.8660, -10.7085



14.9948, 1.5230, -0.4515



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



18.6033, 10.1025, -4.7869



22.5264, 16.6930, -7.9545



18.2166, 8.1968, 0.6654



12.3752, 0.5773, -0.0059



18.1178, 34.3637, -14.1555



44.5936, 84.3579, -33.1216

Inverse Universe

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



18.6033, 10.1025, -4.7869



22.5264, 16.6930, -7.9545



23.1609, -8.8562, 2.5721



12.3752, 0.5773, -0.0059



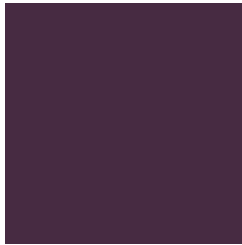
18.1178, 34.3637, -14.1555



44.5936, 84.3579, -33.1216

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874 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

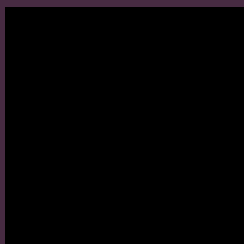
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874.

-4.7874.

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

18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874

Protanopia

18.7560, 1.0318, -8.3502

Deuteranopia

18.8579, 0.7865, -3.6162



Tritanopia

18.5728, 6.0078, 1.9165

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874

Protanomaly

18.5770, 3.8048, -6.9795

Deuteranomaly

18.7299, 3.9720, -4.2201

Tritanomaly

18.6129, 7.4949, -0.3175

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

18.8344, 2.7485, -0.9475

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874 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(71, 43, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 43, 66)  
}
```

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(71, 43, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 43, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874 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(71, 43, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 43, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 43, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 43, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 43, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 43, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.6029, 10.1032, -4.7874 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 43, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 43,  
66) }
```

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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