

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.6484, -5.8247,  
9.5135)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(18.6484, -5.8247, 9.5135)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(18.5854, -5.7210,  
9.5264)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	323712
RGB	50, 55, 18
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 7%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7843, 0.9294
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.67, 0.78
HSL	68°, 51%, 14%
HSV	68°, 67%, 22%
XYZ	2.7908, 3.4542, 1.0919
YIQ	49.2870, 8.8970, -12.5670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

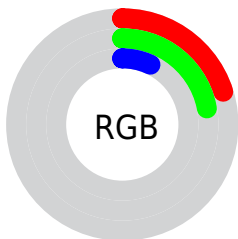
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	18, 55, 23
Decimal	3290898
CIELab	21.78, -8.58, 22.01
CIELCh	22, 23.620, 111.312
Yxy	3.4543, 0.3804, 0.4708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281480978 (0xFF323712)
YUV	49.2870, -15.4245, 0.6253
Hunter-Lab	18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264

# Details

The HunterLab color **18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **9.4378, 7.3032, -16.7646**, and the grayscale version is **17.6692, -0.9428, 0.9600**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.2806, -7.8182, 13.9440**, and **5.1278, -4.3971, 3.0828** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.4924, -6.1571, 10.1197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6912, -5.2214, 8.7702**.

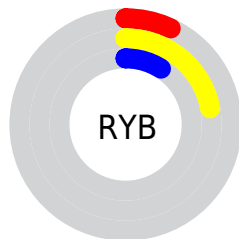
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (22%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (9%)

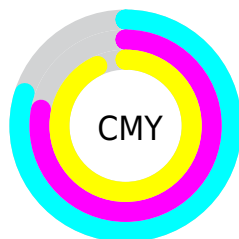


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264 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 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



18.5854, -5.7210,  
9.5264

18.5854, -5.7210,  
9.5264

115.6113,  
-15.2046, 26.4980

11.7187, -4.6031,  
8.2031

35.1531, -7.8350,  
13.8748

4.4374, -7.7654,  
3.1062

44.6634, -8.8712,  
15.8448

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

54.9039, -9.9067,  
17.7305

0.0000, NaN, NaN

65.8258, -10.9466,  
19.5548

0.0000, NaN, NaN

77.3889, -11.9944,  
21.3336

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

89.5595, -13.0524,

102.3087,  
-14.1221, 24.7977

18.5854, -5.7210,  
9.5264

18.5854, -5.7210,  
9.5264

18.4924, -6.1571,  
10.1197

18.6912, -5.2214,  
8.7702

18.4087, -6.5401,  
10.5813

18.8090, -4.6544,  
7.8440

18.3265, -6.9173,  
11.0322

18.9398, -4.0191,  
6.7430

18.3042, -7.0203,  
11.1560

19.0839, -3.3147,  
5.4639

19.2416, -2.5410,  
4.0050

■ 19.4131, -1.6984,  
2.3661

■ 19.5985, -0.7877,  
0.5482

■ 19.7981, 0.1899,  
-1.4468

■ 20.0117, 1.2329,  
-3.6157

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.5858, 1.1257, 9.8422



18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264



18.5858, -10.5365, 7.4611

# Triad

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



18.5858, -5.7216, 9.5265



18.5858, -8.8156, -12.3333



18.5858, 14.6096, -1.0700

# Complementary

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



18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264



9.4378, 7.3032, -16.7646

# 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.



18.5858, 10.9765, -9.1368



18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264



18.5858, -3.0203, -17.0699

# Square

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



18.5858, -5.7216, 9.5265



18.5858, -12.1264, -4.3852



18.5858, 4.2620, -15.7197



18.5858, 13.5960, 5.1580



# Rectangle

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



18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264



18.5858, -12.2868, 4.7269



18.5858, 4.2620, -15.7197



18.5858, 13.8735, -3.6755

# Sweetspot

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



18.5858, -5.7216, 9.5265



24.7721, -3.6626, 5.8981



12.1085, 8.1452, 4.8013



12.9336, -1.9472, 3.1453



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165



# Same Dimension

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



18.5858, -5.7216, 9.5265



23.7993, -8.3302, 13.5222



17.5398, -9.7525, 8.7025



10.7070, -0.9905, 1.4103



30.4938, -11.9974, 18.5801



78.5636, -31.7027, 47.8555



# Inverse Universe

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



9.4378, 7.3032, -16.7646



9.6243, 13.1836, -30.9786



10.9038, 11.0050, -12.7433



10.0228, -0.0945, -0.3431



9.2215, 24.1334, -58.7013



23.2401, 61.8739, -156.1008



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

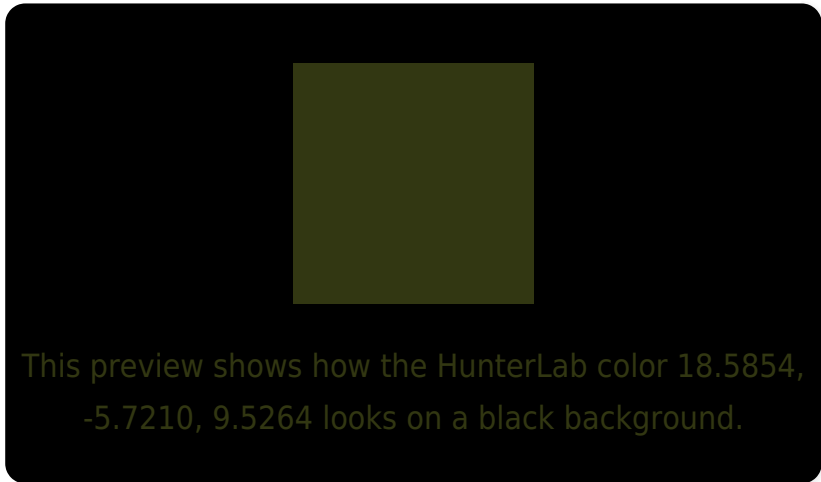
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

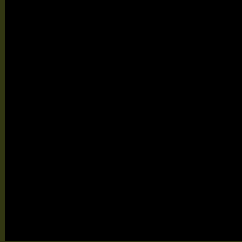
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

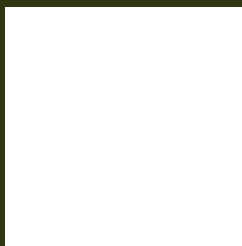
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# HunterLab 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.5854, -5.7210,



# 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

18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264

### Protanopia

18.4282, -2.4730, 9.6059

### Deuteranopia

18.5891, 0.5672, 9.3535



## Tritanopia

18.5142, 0.3296, -0.1607

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264

## Protanomaly

18.4361, -3.7027, 9.5900

## Deuteranomaly

18.6109, -1.7910, 9.4739

## Tritanomaly

18.3849, -1.9384, 4.2306

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264

## Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

## Achromatomaly

17.7780, -2.9950, 4.7868

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264 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(50, 55, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 55, 18)  
}
```

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(50, 55, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 55, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264 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(50, 55, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 55, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 55, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 55, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 55, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 55, 18)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.5854, -5.7210, 9.5264 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 55, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 55,  
18) }
```

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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