

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.6817, -2.2021,  
13.0772)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(18.6817, -2.2021,  
13.0772) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(18.7423, -1.5807,  
11.5213)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F3400
RGB	63, 52, 0
RGB Percent	25%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.7529, 0.7961, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 1.00, 0.75
HSL	50°, 100%, 12%
HSV	50°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	3.2779, 3.5127, 0.5052
YIQ	49.3610, 23.2480, -13.8400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	13, 63, 0
Decimal	4142080
CIE Lab	21.99, -1.00, 30.69
CIE LCh	22, 30.704, 91.871
Yxy	3.5129, 0.4493, 0.4815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282332160 (0xFF3F3400)
YUV	49.3610, -24.3350, 11.9614
Hunter-Lab	18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213

# Details

The HunterLab color **18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.7343, 9.9331, -31.1095**, and the grayscale version is **17.7193, -0.9455, 0.9627**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.2864, -2.6120, 17.1789**, and **4.8140, -1.0274, 2.9484** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.7427, -1.5815, 11.5215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0422, -1.8073, 11.1387**.

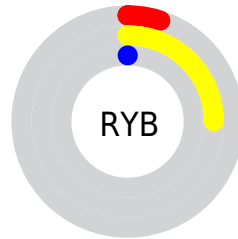
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (20%)

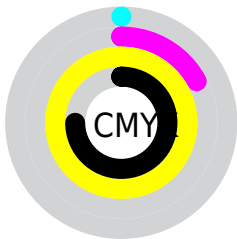
Blue (0%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (0%)

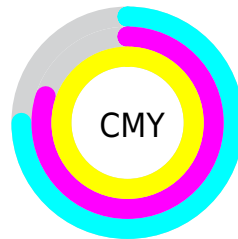


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213 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 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



18.7423, -1.5807,  
11.5213

18.7423, -1.5807,  
11.5213

115.8996, -7.2603,  
33.3837

11.8533, -1.1302,  
8.2973

35.3471, -2.6066,  
17.1461

4.6948, -1.1812,  
3.2864

44.8735, -3.1753,  
19.7572

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

55.1289, -3.7787,  
22.2294

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.0648, -4.4150,  
24.5952


0.0000, NaN, NaN


77.6412, -5.0826,  
26.8781


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


89.8244, -5.7801,


 102.5855, -6.5064,  
31.2607


 18.7423, -1.5807,  
11.5213


 18.7423, -1.5807,  
11.5213


 18.7427, -1.5815,  
11.5215

 19.0422, -1.8073,  
11.1387

 19.3441, -2.0301,  
10.7581

 19.6584, -2.1939,  
10.2302

 19.9880, -2.2829,  
9.5146

 20.3332, -2.2951,  
8.6074

■ 20.6941, -2.2292,  
7.5070

■ 21.0708, -2.0850,  
6.2143

■ 21.4633, -1.8629,  
4.7314

■ 21.8714, -1.5640,  
3.0621

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



18.7428, 8.1993, 10.7230



18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213



18.7428, -9.5413, 10.5013

# Triad

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



18.7428, -1.5815, 11.5214



18.7428, -13.9009, -10.3711



18.7428, 17.5253, -8.9052

# Complementary

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



18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213



7.7343, 9.9331, -31.1095

# 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.



18.7428, 9.4093, -19.9455



18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213



18.7428, -8.7105, -21.0433

# Square

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



18.7428, -1.5815, 11.5214



18.7428, -15.7375, 0.4561



18.7428, -0.4135, -25.1978



18.7428, 20.4358, 1.5673



# Rectangle

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



18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213



18.7428, -13.0981, 8.7788



18.7428, -0.4135, -25.1978



18.7428, 15.2465, -12.8196

# Sweetspot

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



18.7428, -1.5815, 11.5214



27.2509, -2.7329, 8.2879



10.4030, 18.0598, 4.8253



13.9419, -1.4181, 4.3821



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055



# Same Dimension

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



18.7428, -1.5815, 11.5214



24.1507, -1.8102, 14.8499



20.1734, -10.7419, 12.2427



11.3959, -0.7836, 1.4416



27.9818, -1.9675, 17.2078



70.3013, -3.5979, 43.2564



# Inverse Universe

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



7.7343, 9.9331, -31.1095



9.6116, 14.1595, -42.5801



7.1211, 17.2340, -34.4640



10.8227, -0.3766, -0.2889



10.9505, 17.1620, -50.7350

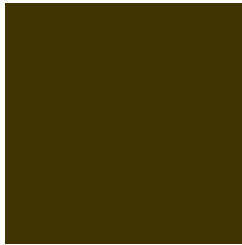


25.8828, 50.4375, -141.2314



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

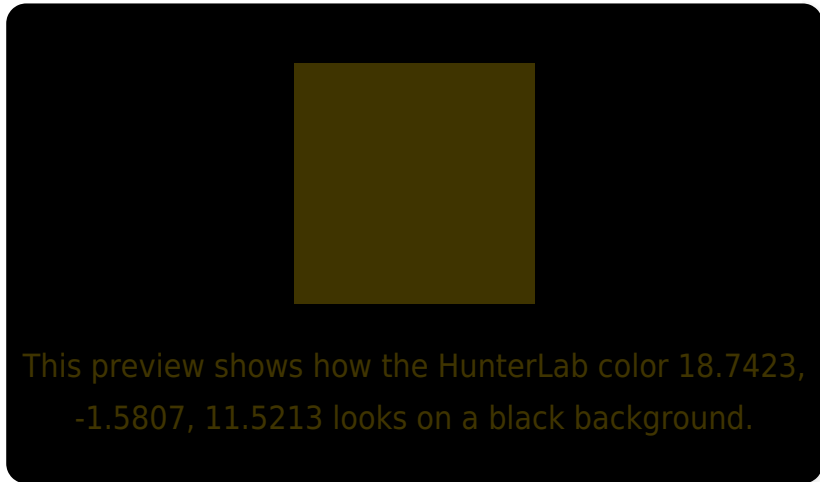
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

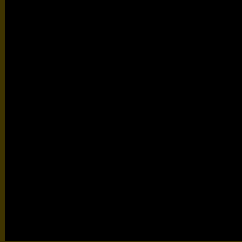
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213.



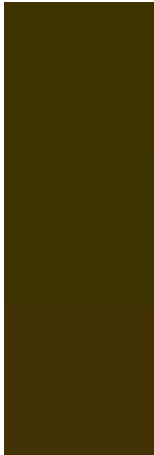
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.7423, -1.5807,



# 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

18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213

### Protanopia

18.7383, -2.8088, 11.3156

### Deuteranopia

18.6694, 0.6274, 11.0590



## Tritanopia

18.7619, 4.4952, 1.3730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213

## Protanomaly

18.8162, -2.5426, 11.4595

## Deuteranomaly

18.7949, -0.1537, 11.3069

## Tritanomaly

18.5209, 1.8293, 6.8384

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213

## Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

## Achromatomaly

17.7888, -1.9377, 6.6068

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213 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(63, 52, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 52, 0)  
}
```

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(63, 52, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 52, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213 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(63, 52, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 52, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 52, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 52, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 52, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 52, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.7423, -1.5807, 11.5213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 52, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 52,  
0) }
```

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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