

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.8486, 26.1856,
-1.3744)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.8486, 26.1856,
-1.3744) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.8486, 26.1856,
-1.3744)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63163C
RGB	99, 22, 60
RGB Percent	39%, 9%, 24%
CMY	0.6118, 0.9137, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.39, 0.61
HSL	330°, 64%, 24%
HSV	330°, 78%, 39%
XYZ	6.2481, 3.5527, 4.6314
YIQ	49.3550, 33.6940, 28.1420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

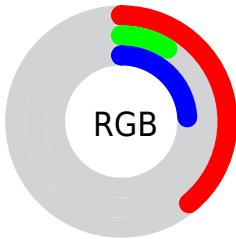
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 22, 60
Decimal	6493756
CIE Lab	22.13, 37.42, -4.07
CIE LCh	22, 37.641, 353.799
Yxy	3.5529, 0.4329, 0.2462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284683836 (0xFF63163C)
YUV	49.3550, 5.2480, 43.5387
Hunter-Lab	18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744

Details

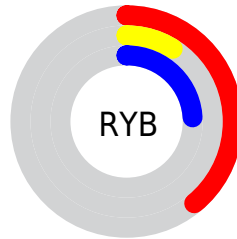
The HunterLab color **18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **30.7103, -20.9890, 10.0314**, and the grayscale version is **17.6197, -0.9401, 0.9573**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.4950, 29.2750, -0.8505**, and **8.4958, 15.0633, 1.5051** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8713, 28.3298, -0.4771**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.1553, 23.3040, -1.8903**.

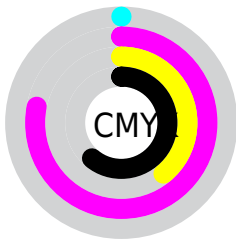
Distribution



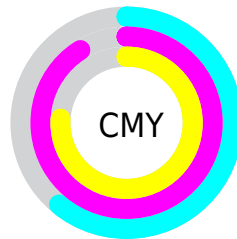
- Red (39%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744 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 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

18.8486, 26.1856,
-1.3744

18.8486, 26.1856,
-1.3744

116.0947, 36.6090,
2.1048

11.9446, 24.5066,
-1.4558

35.4784, 29.2997,
-0.9706

4.8611, 34.6109,
-3.2023

45.0157, 30.6680,
-0.6727

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

55.2812, 31.9133,
-0.3206

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.2266, 33.0448,
0.0805

0.0000, NaN, NaN

77.8119, 34.0720,
0.5266

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

90.0036, 35.0035,

1.0144

0.0000, NaN, NaN

102.7729, 35.8469,
1.5412

18.8486, 26.1856,
-1.3744

18.8486, 26.1856,
-1.3744

17.8713, 28.3298,
-0.4771

20.1553, 23.3040,
-1.8903

17.1188, 29.9417,
0.6328

21.7654, 19.9173,
-2.0369

16.9504, 30.3290,
0.8683

23.6452, 16.2351,
-1.8568

25.7587, 12.4173,
-1.4052

28.0725, 8.5684,
-0.7355

■ 30.5574, 4.7488,
0.1064

■ 33.1890, 0.9888,
1.0839

■ 35.9474, -2.7000,
2.1689

■ 38.8162, -6.3165,
3.3399

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.8491, 20.1996, -15.9614



18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744



18.8491, 23.6007, 7.6612

Triad

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



18.8491, 26.1841, -1.3738



18.8491, -9.0782, 12.3758



18.8491, -12.3066, -24.8295

Complementary

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



18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744



30.7103, -20.9890, 10.0314

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.



18.8491, -17.1906, -9.5058



18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744



18.8491, -15.6609, 9.6662

Square

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



18.8491, 26.1841, -1.3738



18.8491, 1.4254, 13.0312



18.8491, -18.2529, 3.1467



18.8491, -3.3215, -33.8194

Rectangle

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



18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744



18.8491, 17.6156, 10.5312



18.8491, -18.2529, 3.1467



18.8491, -14.3873, -19.9277

Sweetspot

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



18.8491, 26.1841, -1.3738



38.0828, 9.1554, -0.5337



15.6564, 23.1434, -34.6499



18.1683, 5.0864, -0.3918



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



18.8491, 26.1841, -1.3738



22.7042, 38.4966, 0.6161



18.1234, 23.2169, 9.0900



16.1514, 0.6833, 0.4775



19.3320, 34.5517, 1.2895



44.4833, 79.1347, 5.8321

Inverse Universe

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



18.8491, 26.1841, -1.3738



22.7042, 38.4966, 0.6161



31.6151, -15.5504, -2.9287



16.1514, 0.6833, 0.4775



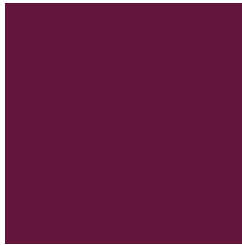
19.3320, 34.5517, 1.2895



44.4833, 79.1347, 5.8321

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

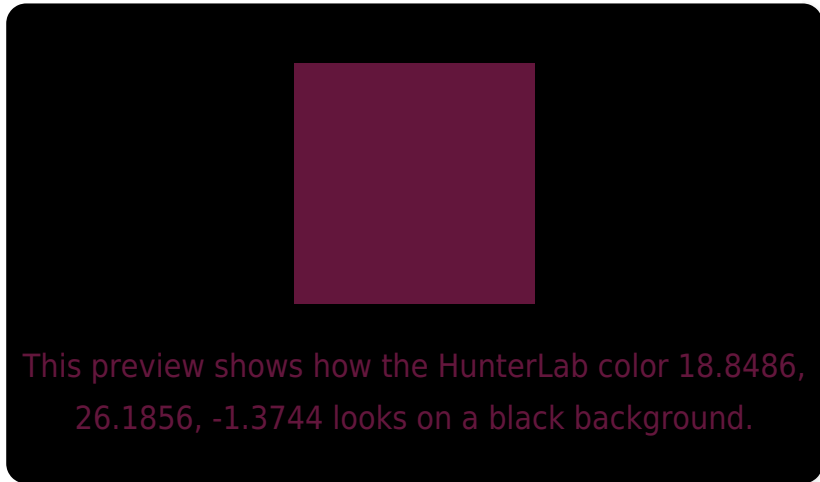
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

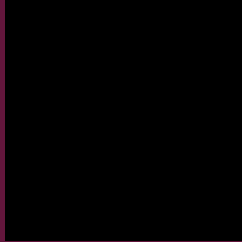
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744.

-1.3744.

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

18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744

Protanopia

19.4894, 1.5567, -11.0518

Deuteranopia

19.3947, 0.9458, 0.5300



Tritanopia

18.9056, 20.3053, 7.7195

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744

Protanomaly

18.0576, 10.0203, -9.3937

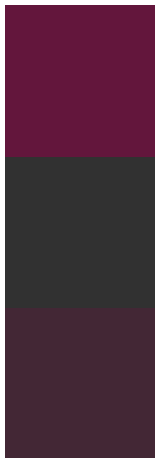
Deuteranomaly

18.4586, 10.1553, -0.8817

Tritanomaly

18.8353, 22.4480, 5.1040

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.0334, 8.7857, -1.0742

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744 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(99, 22, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 22, 60)  
}
```

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(99, 22, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 22, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744 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(99, 22, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 22, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 22, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 22, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 22, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 22, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.8486, 26.1856, -1.3744 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 22, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 22,  
60) }
```

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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