

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.9465, -9.8574,
-2.4021)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.9465, -9.8574,
-2.4021) contains.

HunterLab(18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(18.8908, -9.8317,
-2.3880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003C3D
RGB	0, 60, 61
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7647, 0.7608
CMYK	1.00, 0.02, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	181°, 100%, 12%
HSV	181°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	2.4582, 3.5686, 4.9741
YIQ	42.1740, -36.0810, -12.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

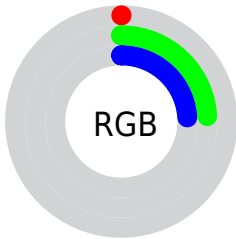
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 61
Decimal	15421
CIELab	22.19, -16.75, -5.65
CIELCh	22, 17.679, 198.636
Yxy	3.5688, 0.2235, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205501 (0xFF003C3D)
YUV	42.1740, 9.2812, -36.9866
Hunter-Lab	18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880

Details

The HunterLab color **18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.0692, 16.6881, 6.4961**, and the grayscale version is **15.2526, -0.8138, 0.8287**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.6057, -13.3975, -1.9190**, and **6.2343, -2.6535, -2.0641** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.8911, -9.8319, -2.3879**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0226, -9.4566, -2.2044**.

Distribution



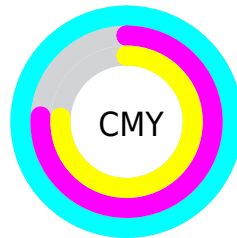
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880 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 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.8908, -9.8317,
-2.3880

■ 18.8908, -9.8317,
-2.3880

■ 116.1717,
-23.5932, 0.4243

■ 11.9807, -7.9408,
-2.3704

■ 35.5303, -13.1869,
-2.1630

■ 4.9253, -8.6192,
-4.4866

■ 45.0719, -14.7509,
-1.9459

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.3414, -16.2720,
-1.6700

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.2905, -17.7638,
-1.3411

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.8793, -19.2360,
-0.9639

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.0743, -20.6952,

-0.5420

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 102.8468,
-22.1463, -0.0784

■ 18.8908, -9.8317,
-2.3880

■ 18.8908, -9.8317,
-2.3880

■ 18.8911, -9.8319,
-2.3879

■ 19.0226, -9.4566,
-2.2044

■ 19.1556, -9.0782,
-2.0204

■ 19.3178, -8.5885,
-1.7970

■ 19.5191, -7.9528,
-1.5221

■ 19.7611, -7.1691,
-1.1951

■ 20.0448, -6.2384,
-0.8164

■ 20.3709, -5.1643,
-0.3877

■ 20.7395, -3.9531,
0.0890

■ 21.1502, -2.6125,
0.6106

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.8911, -10.1042, 2.8632



18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880



18.8911, -7.3600, -7.9295

Triad

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



18.8911, -9.8317, -2.3877



18.8911, 7.3825, -6.6829



18.8911, 1.0690, 8.3462

Complementary

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



18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880



10.0692, 16.6881, 6.4961

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.



18.8911, 6.3106, 7.0149



18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880



18.8911, 10.2180, -1.0114

Square

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



18.8911, -9.8317, -2.3877



18.8911, 2.4054, -10.8484



18.8911, 9.8051, 3.9057



18.8911, -4.1969, 8.1690

Rectangle

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



18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880



18.8911, -4.6254, -10.5976



18.8911, 9.8051, 3.9057



18.8911, 2.9017, 8.0796

Sweetspot

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



18.8911, -9.8317, -2.3877



26.3253, -6.8865, -0.5804



18.2690, -15.6651, 10.9827



13.9117, -3.7723, -0.3566



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.



18.8911, -9.8317, -2.3877



24.4525, -12.7156, -3.1141



11.3627, 0.8427, -16.0204



11.3750, -1.2825, 0.3731



29.3407, -15.2500, -3.7531



74.5119, -38.6641, -9.6686

Inverse Universe

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



11.4824, 22.5033, -14.6054



14.8693, 29.1397, -18.8842



13.9509, 6.3139, 8.7066



10.9113, 0.5192, -0.1436



17.8468, 34.9719, -22.6438



45.3642, 88.8706, -57.3751

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

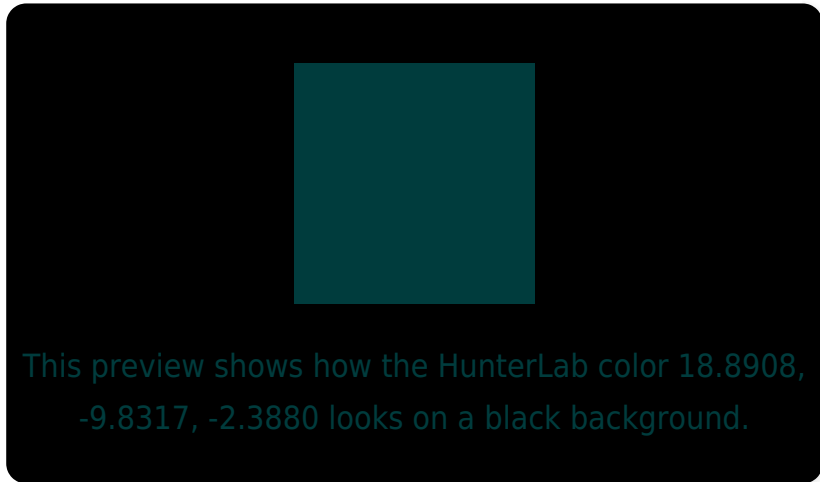
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

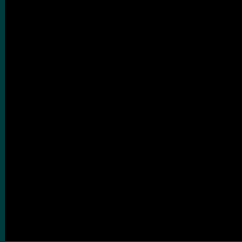
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.8908, -9.8317,

-2.3880.

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

18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880

Protanopia

19.0418, -0.2048, -0.3229

Deuteranopia

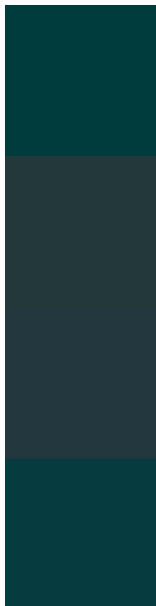
18.9714, 1.1098, -2.9873



Tritanopia

18.8749, -8.3053, -3.7511

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880

Protanomaly

18.6384, -5.4418, -1.3441

Deuteranomaly

18.4939, -4.4188, -3.2922

Tritanomaly

18.7764, -8.7473, -3.4326

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

16.2831, -5.4232, -0.6417

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880 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, 60, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 60, 61)  
}
```

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, 60, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 60, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880 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, 60, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 60, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 60, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 60, 61); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 61); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.8908, -9.8317, -2.3880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 60, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 60,  
61) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor