

Converting Colors

HunterLab(2.7226, -4.7645,
-5.3916)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(2.7226, -4.7645, -5.3916)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(3.6428, -0.7559,
-2.9216)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00050B
RGB	0, 5, 11
RGB Percent	0%, 2%, 4%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9804, 0.9569
CMYK	1.00, 0.55, 0.00, 0.96
HSL	213°, 100%, 2%
HSV	213°, 100%, 4%
XYZ	0.1147, 0.1327, 0.3362
YIQ	4.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 3, 11
Decimal	1291
CIELab	1.20, -0.47, -2.74
CIElCh	1, 2.782, 260.288
Yxy	0.1327, 0.1965, 0.2274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278191371 (0xFF00050B)
YUV	4.1890, 3.3578, -3.6738
Hunter-Lab	3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216

Details

The HunterLab color **3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **4.4877, 0.2262, 2.7693**, and the grayscale version is **3.5534, -0.1896, 0.1931**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **18.0883, -1.1385, -0.7214**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **3.9093, -0.6791, -2.4048**.

Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (2%)

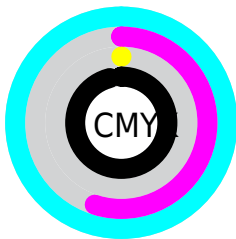
Blue (4%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Blue (4%)

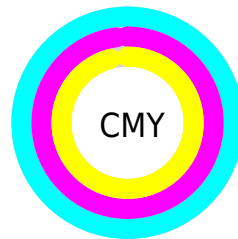


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (96%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216 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 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 3.6428, -0.7559,
-2.9216

■ 3.6428, -0.7559,
-2.9216

■ 88.8377, -5.2036,
2.2453

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 18.1595, -1.2396,
-0.5802

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 25.9542, -1.6902,
-0.3385

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 34.6252, -2.1841,
-0.0319

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 44.0915, -2.7179,
0.3311

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.2910, -3.2889,
0.7444

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.1746, -3.8947,

1.2035

■ 76.7015, -4.5335,
1.7048

■ 3.6428, -0.7559,
-2.9216

■ 3.9093, -0.6791,
-2.4048

■ 4.1587, -0.6146,
-1.9620

■ 4.3940, -0.5592,
-1.5743

■ 4.6173, -0.5108,
-1.2293

■ 4.8303, -0.4679,
-0.9180

■ 5.0343, -0.4293,
-0.6341

■ 5.2304, -0.3943,
-0.3730

■ 5.4193, -0.3624,
-0.1308

■ 5.6022, -0.3335,
0.0955

Harmonies

Analogous

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



3.6429, -2.3205, -2.2366



3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216



3.6429, 0.9592, -2.7705

Triad

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



3.6429, -0.7559, -2.9215



3.6429, 2.9263, 1.2958



3.6429, -2.7542, 2.2206

Complementary

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



3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216



4.4877, 0.2262, 2.7693

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.



3.6429, -1.3483, 2.5500



3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216



3.6429, 1.9313, 2.5500

Square

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



3.6429, -0.7559, -2.9215



3.6429, 3.0851, -0.3356



3.6429, 0.3667, 2.5500



3.6429, -3.4742, 0.7322

Rectangle

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



3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216



3.6429, 1.9570, -2.2161



3.6429, 0.3667, 2.5500



3.6429, -2.3461, 2.5500

Sweetspot

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



3.6429, -0.7559, -2.9215



6.2226, -0.4503, -0.5873



5.0220, -3.3924, 1.0462



4.2640, -0.3485, -0.4332



49.2815, -2.6295, 2.6776



4.8187, -0.2571, 0.2618

Same Dimension

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



3.6429, -0.7559, -2.9215



4.3165, -0.7776, -3.7165



1.6288, 4.2725, -10.4464



3.8140, -0.2286, 0.0696



11.9302, 2.5717, -20.4633



33.4483, 14.0265, -72.0868

Inverse Universe

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



2.8654, 5.2894, -1.1127



3.4545, 6.3571, -1.1876



5.5499, -1.5790, 3.3922



3.7831, -0.0111, 0.1609



11.6629, 20.8346, 0.8570



35.3670, 62.6183, 6.9526

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216 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

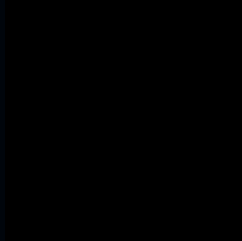
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216

-2.9216.

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

3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216

Protanopia

3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216

Deuteranopia

3.5814, -1.1050, -2.0910

Trichromacy



Original Color

3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216

Protanomaly

3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216

Deuteranomaly

3.6119, -0.9311, -2.5045

Monochromacy



Original Color

3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216

Achromatopsia

3.4844, -0.1859, 0.1893

Achromatomaly

3.4861, 0.0087, -1.2704

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216 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, 5, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 5, 11)  
}
```

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, 5, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 5, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

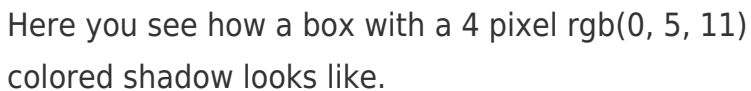
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 5, 11) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 5, 11) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 5, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 5, 11); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 5, 11); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 5, 11) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 3.6428, -0.7559, -2.9216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 5, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 5,  
11) }
```

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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