

Converting Colors

HunterLab(3.5896, 0.3455,
0.7440)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(3.5896, 0.3455, 0.7440)
contains.

HunterLab(3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393)	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(3.6349, 0.2663,
0.8393)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	060403
RGB	6, 4, 3
RGB Percent	2%, 2%, 1%
CMY	0.9765, 0.9843, 0.9882
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.50, 0.98
HSL	20°, 33%, 2%
HSV	20°, 50%, 2%
XYZ	0.1350, 0.1321, 0.1045
YIQ	4.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

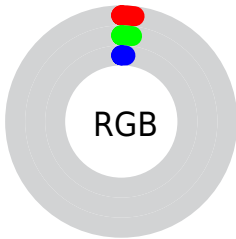
Format	Color
RYB	6, 5, 3
Decimal	394243
CIELab	1.19, 0.38, 0.56
CIElCh	1, 0.681, 55.682
Yxy	0.1321, 0.3632, 0.3555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278584323 (0xFF060403)
YUV	4.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393

Details

The HunterLab color **3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **3.7556, -0.6457, -0.4172**, and the grayscale version is **3.6917, -0.1970, 0.2006**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **18.2428, -0.8515, 1.4189**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **3.4948, 0.3878, 0.9910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **3.7700, 0.1538, 0.6999**.

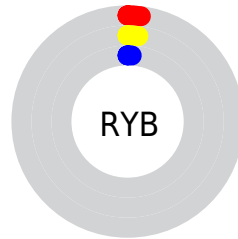
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (2%)

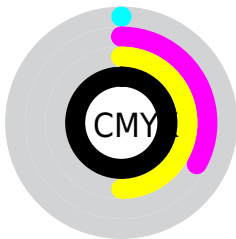
Blue (1%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Blue (1%)

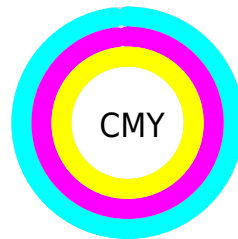


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (98%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (98%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393 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 3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 3.6349, 0.2663,
0.8393

■ 3.6349, 0.2663,
0.8393

■ 88.8313, -4.3685,
5.3574

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 18.1557, -0.7478,
1.2940

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 25.9500, -1.1362,
1.7576

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 34.6205, -1.5742,
2.2648

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 44.0864, -2.0568,
2.8123

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.2856, -2.5802,
3.3974

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.1688, -3.1415,

4.0178

■ 76.6954, -3.7382,
4.6717

■ 3.6349, 0.2663,
0.8393

■ 3.6349, 0.2663,
0.8393

■ 3.4948, 0.3878,
0.9910

■ 3.7700, 0.1538,
0.6999

■ 3.3487, 0.5206,
1.1574

■ 3.9003, 0.0492,
0.5708

■ 3.1959, 0.6668,
1.3417

■ 4.0264, -0.0487,
0.4505

■ 3.0355, 0.8298,
1.5484

■ 4.1487, -0.1407,
0.3379

■ 2.8661, 1.0142,
1.7838

■ 4.2675, -0.2277,
0.2319

■ 2.8661, 1.0142,
1.7838

■ 4.3831, -0.3102,
0.1317

■ 4.4957, -0.3887,
0.0367

■ 4.6055, -0.4636,
-0.0537

■ 4.7128, -0.5354,
-0.1400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



3.6350, 0.5417, 0.5345



3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393



3.6350, -0.1327, 0.9724

Triad

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



3.6350, 0.2662, 0.8394



3.6350, -1.0083, 0.2563



3.6350, 0.1597, -0.5021

Complementary

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



3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393



3.7556, -0.6457, -0.4172

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.



3.6350, -0.2556, -0.5766



3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393



3.6350, -0.9300, -0.1387

Square

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



3.6350, 0.2662, 0.8394



3.6350, -0.8685, 0.6358



3.6350, -0.6545, -0.4436



3.6350, 0.4802, -0.2400

Rectangle

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



3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393



3.6350, -0.4148, 0.9456



3.6350, -0.6545, -0.4436



3.6350, 0.0265, -0.5499

Sweetspot

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



3.6350, 0.2662, 0.8394



4.6160, -0.1077, 0.4441



3.3882, 1.1860, -0.4039



3.7350, -0.0623, 0.3941



48.2724, -2.5757, 2.6227



3.9344, -0.2099, 0.2138

Same Dimension

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



3.6350, 0.2662, 0.8394



3.9461, 0.4379, 1.1190



4.0582, -0.4495, 1.2341



2.7046, -0.0917, 0.2203



13.2156, 11.3951, 8.3429



38.9606, 42.0740, 24.7439

Inverse Universe

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



3.7556, -0.6457, -0.4172



4.1153, -0.8414, -0.6438



3.2937, 0.1113, -1.0699



2.7186, -0.1974, 0.0748



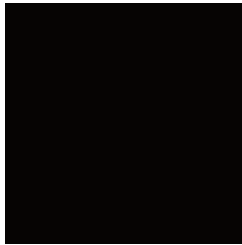
14.8756, -3.2307, -11.6190



44.3121, -6.6896, -40.9454

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393 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

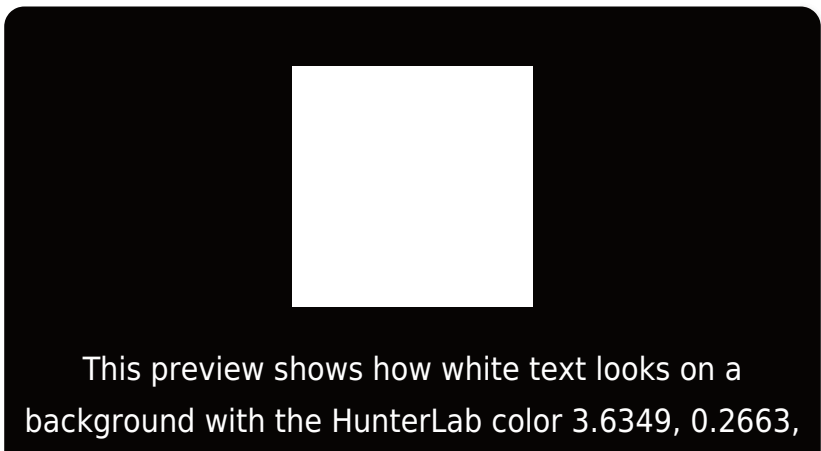
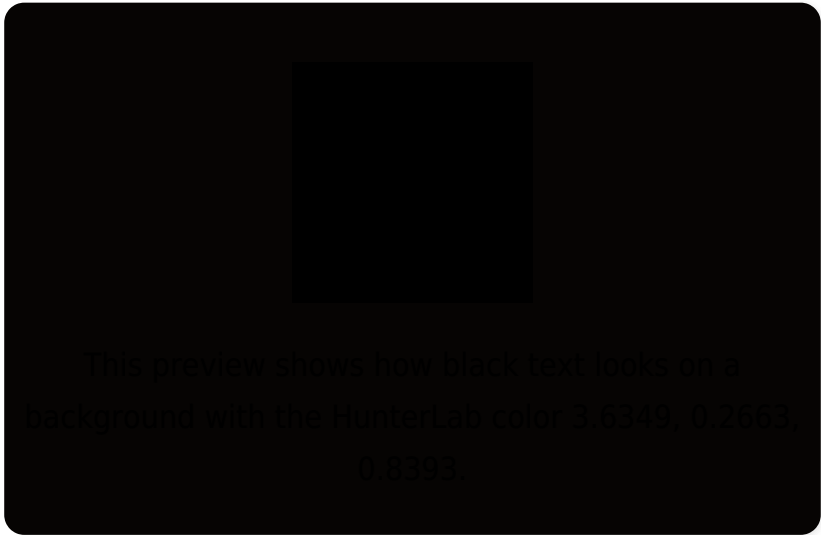
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393 Background



0.8393.

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

3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393

Protanopia

3.5450, -0.0387, 0.7429

Deuteranopia

3.5450, -0.0387, 0.7429



Tritanopia

3.6649, 0.4263, 0.4075

Trichromacy



Original Color

3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393

Protanomaly

3.5450, -0.0387, 0.7429

Deuteranomaly

3.5450, -0.0387, 0.7429

Tritanomaly

3.6649, 0.4263, 0.4075

Monochromacy



Original Color

3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393

Achromatopsia

3.4844, -0.1859, 0.1893

Achromatomaly

3.5758, 0.1279, 0.3011

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393 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(6, 4, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 4, 3)  
}
```

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(6, 4, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 4, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393 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(6, 4, 3) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 4, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 4, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 4, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 4, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 4, 3) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 3.6349, 0.2663, 0.8393 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 4, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 4, 3)  
}
```

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