

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(31.1053, 53.2708,  
20.0843)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(31.1053, 53.2708,  
20.0843) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(31.1501, 53.3455,  
20.1285)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B40000
RGB	180, 0, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.2941, 0.9999, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	0°, 100%, 35%
HSV	0°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	18.8224, 9.7033, 0.8808
YIQ	53.8200, 107.2800, 38.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

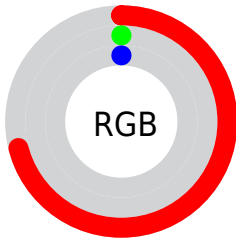
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	180, 0, 0
Decimal	11796480
CIE Lab	37.31, 61.67, 51.72
CIE LCh	37, 80.490, 39.982
Yxy	9.7039, 0.6401, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289986560 (0xFFB40000)
YUV	53.8200, -26.5333, 110.6599
Hunter-Lab	31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285

# Details

The HunterLab color **31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. A complement of this color would be **59.9369, -31.7685, -6.3369**, and the grayscale version is **19.2131, -1.0252, 1.0439**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **50.2257, 57.8406, 28.5313**, and **19.4471, 33.3038, 12.5663** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.1511, 53.3414, 20.1290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.9068, 51.2860, 19.4953**.

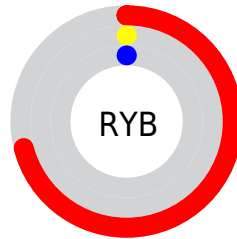
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (0%)

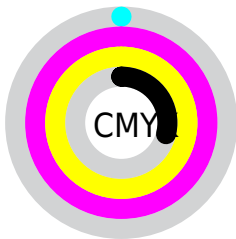
Blue (0%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

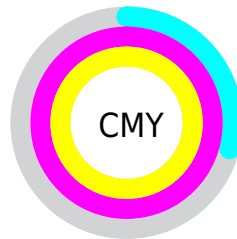


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285 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 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 31.1501, 53.3455,  
20.1285


 31.1501, 53.3455,  
20.1285


 137.3119, 69.6464,  
52.3008


 22.8103, 51.2120,  
15.9672

 50.2365, 57.6009,  
28.4780

 15.3848, 49.3411,  
10.7693


 60.8590, 59.6148,  
32.3061

 8.9933, 48.5813,  
6.2953


 72.1399, 61.5297,  
35.9507

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, INF, NaN

 84.0426, 63.3435,  
39.4418

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 96.5363, 65.0580,  
42.8042


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 109.5942, 66.6770,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


46.0579


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 123.1930, 68.2050,  
49.2190

 31.1501, 53.3455,  
20.1285


 31.1501, 53.3455,  
20.1285


 31.1511, 53.3414,  
20.1290

 31.9068, 51.2860,  
19.4953

 33.3075, 47.6747,  
18.3875

 35.5105, 42.4531,  
16.7976

 38.4816, 36.1465,  
14.8989

 42.1383, 29.3005,  
12.8685

■ 46.3828, 22.3246,  
10.8365

■ 51.1211, 15.4645,  
8.8787

■ 56.2718, 8.8379,  
7.0286

■ 61.7684, 2.4831,  
5.2943

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



31.1511, 74.0812, 9.5345



31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285



31.1511, 19.7199, 21.8058

# Triad

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



31.1511, 53.3414, 20.1290



31.1511, -38.5583, 14.9017



31.1511, 8.5609, -108.1275

# Complementary

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



31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285



59.9369, -31.7685, -6.3369

# 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.



31.1511, -18.4878, -100.0049



31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285



31.1511, -39.6635, -8.9242

# Square

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



31.1511, 53.3414, 20.1290



31.1511, -29.9223, 21.4538



31.1511, -33.8212, -54.9432



31.1511, 42.6616, -72.0350



# Rectangle

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



31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285



31.1511, -1.6468, 21.8058



31.1511, -33.8212, -54.9432



31.1511, -1.6808, -110.9222

# Sweetspot

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



31.1511, 53.3414, 20.1290



68.4958, 21.2913, 12.0877



36.0534, 70.8822, -47.5523



30.5854, 11.6675, 6.1219



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978



# Same Dimension

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



31.1511, 53.3414, 20.1290



41.9465, 71.8290, 27.1047



41.2498, 25.0832, 25.8571



29.1642, 0.9656, 2.4304



26.0248, 44.5623, 16.8165



4.6172, 7.9015, 2.9834



# Inverse Universe

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



59.9369, -31.7685, -6.3369



80.7085, -42.7780, -8.5333



32.5692, 8.1922, -58.3932



31.0343, -4.0256, 0.8912



50.0733, -26.5405, -5.2939



8.8825, -4.7084, -0.9384



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285 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 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.1501, 53.3455,



# 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

31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285

### Protanopia

32.2006, -4.3808, 18.2726

### Tritanopia

31.5984, 50.8526, 20.3611

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285

## Protanomaly

27.9400, 20.1361, 16.6100

## Tritanomaly

31.3417, 51.7111, 20.2179

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285

## Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

## Achromatomaly

19.9220, 19.9380, 8.1210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285 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(180, 0, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 0, 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(180, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 0, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285 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(180, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 0, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(180, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 0, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 0, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 0, 0) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 31.1501, 53.3455, 20.1285 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180, 0,  
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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