

Converting Colors

HunterLab(6.1230, 10.5709,
3.2963)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(6.1230, 10.5709, 3.2963)
contains.

HunterLab(6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289)	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(6.1600, 10.6203,
3.4289)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	240002
RGB	36, 0, 2
RGB Percent	14%, 0%, 1%
CMY	0.8588, 1.0000, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.94, 0.86
HSL	357°, 100%, 7%
HSV	357°, 100%, 14%
XYZ	0.7385, 0.3795, 0.0918
YIQ	10.9920, 20.8140, 8.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

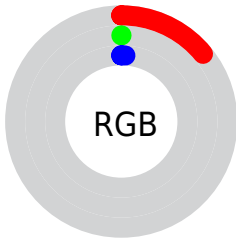
Format	Color
RYB	36, 0, 2
Decimal	2359298
CIELab	3.43, 15.48, 4.60
CIELCh	3, 16.146, 16.544
Yxy	0.3795, 0.6105, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280549378 (0xFF240002)
YUV	10.9920, -4.4331, 21.9320
Hunter-Lab	6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289

Details

The HunterLab color **6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **11.7357, -6.5496, -0.5294**, and the grayscale version is **5.7907, -0.3090, 0.3146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **19.9218, 9.0454, 3.4533**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **6.1599, 10.6202, 3.4292**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **6.8197, 8.9063, 3.0100**.

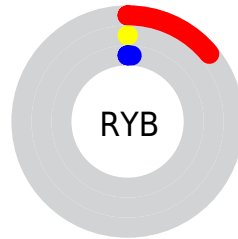
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (0%)

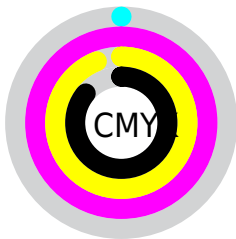
Blue (1%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (1%)

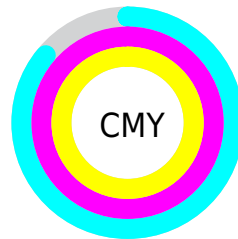


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289 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 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

6.1600, 10.6203,
3.4289

6.1600, 10.6203,
3.4289

91.6230, 10.9170,
9.2069

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

19.8160, 8.9893,
3.5026

0.0000, NaN, NaN

27.8144, 9.5645,
4.2662

0.0000, NaN, NaN

36.6689, 10.0140,
5.0418

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

46.3034, 10.3575,
5.8341

0.0000, NaN, NaN


56.6594, 10.6097,
6.6458


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


67.6896, 10.7816,


7.4782


 79.3551, 10.8818,
8.3318


 6.1600, 10.6203,
3.4289

 6.1600, 10.6203,
3.4289


 6.1599, 10.6202,
3.4292

 6.8197, 8.9063,
3.0100

 7.4208, 7.5542,
2.6858

 7.9807, 6.4444,
2.3984

 8.5806, 5.3832,
2.1015

 9.2452, 4.3142,
1.8212

■ 9.9662, 3.2569,
1.5609

■ 10.7362, 2.2225,
1.3218

■ 11.5490, 1.2162,
1.1031

■ 12.3993, 0.2393,
0.9037

Harmonies

Analogous

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



6.1602, 10.7788, -2.1930



6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289



6.1602, 7.5266, 4.3121

Triad

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



6.1602, 10.6195, 3.4290



6.1602, -8.6198, 4.3121



6.1602, -2.9868, -11.2882

Complementary

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



6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289



11.7357, -6.5496, -0.5294

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.



6.1602, -8.1846, -7.7983



6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289



6.1602, -10.7803, 2.8636

Square

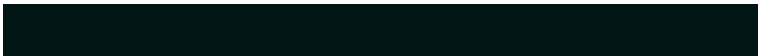
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



6.1602, 10.6195, 3.4290



6.1602, -3.5812, 4.3121



6.1602, -10.7803, -2.7584



6.1602, 2.9231, -11.0750

Rectangle

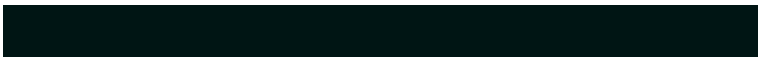
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289



6.1602, 4.2173, 4.3121



6.1602, -10.7803, -2.7584



6.1602, -4.8753, -10.4559

Sweetspot

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



6.1602, 10.6195, 3.4290



13.1445, 3.0062, 1.6970



6.7877, 13.4996, -10.1603



7.4120, 1.6213, 0.9365



55.4075, -2.9564, 3.0104



9.2414, -0.4931, 0.5021

Same Dimension

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



6.1602, 10.6195, 3.4290



7.6427, 13.1614, 4.3721



8.5670, 3.9057, 5.3471



7.3319, 0.0156, 0.5018



13.3637, 22.9600, 8.0594



36.8721, 63.2140, 23.2877

Inverse Universe

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



6.1602, 10.6195, 3.4290



7.6427, 13.1614, 4.3721



8.0122, -1.1947, -7.4350



7.3319, 0.0156, 0.5018



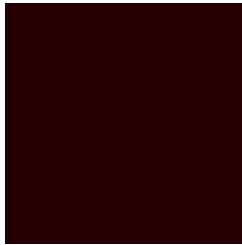
13.3637, 22.9600, 8.0594



36.8721, 63.2140, 23.2877

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289 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

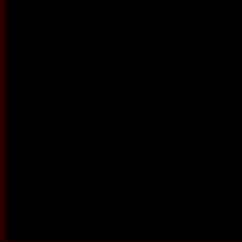
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289.

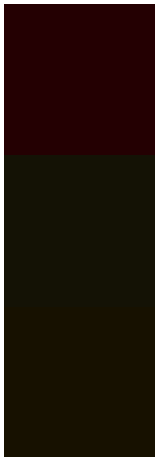


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 6.1600, 10.6203,

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

6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289

Protanopia

7.6961, -1.1246, 3.6165

Deuteranopia

7.6358, -0.4167, 4.6979



Tritanopia

6.6347, 8.8394, 4.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289

Protanomaly

6.8390, 2.8459, 3.2682

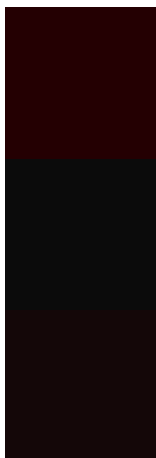
Deuteranomaly

6.9886, 3.1979, 4.1187

Tritanomaly

6.4860, 9.4208, 3.8990

Monochromacy



Original Color

6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289

Achromatopsia

5.7849, -0.3087, 0.3143

Achromatomaly

5.6410, 3.0481, 1.1148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289 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(36, 0, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 0, 2)  
}
```

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(36, 0, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 0, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289 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(36, 0, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 0, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 0, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 0, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 0, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 0, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 6.1600, 10.6203, 3.4289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 0, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 0,  
2) }
```

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