

Converting Colors

HunterLab(8.2354, -2.5356,
-0.1069)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(8.2354, -2.5356, -0.1069)
contains.

HunterLab(8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004)	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(8.1340, -2.3506,
-0.2004)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B1515
RGB	11, 21, 21
RGB Percent	4%, 8%, 8%
CMY	0.9569, 0.9176, 0.9176
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.00, 0.92
HSL	180°, 31%, 6%
HSV	180°, 48%, 8%
XYZ	0.5415, 0.6616, 0.8086
YIQ	18.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

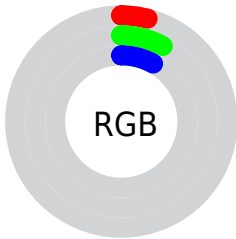
Format	Color
RYB	11, 16, 21
Decimal	726293
CIELab	5.98, -3.58, -1.26
CIELCh	6, 3.793, 199.431
Yxy	0.6616, 0.2692, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278916373 (0xFF0B1515)
YUV	18.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478
Hunter-Lab	8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004

Details

The HunterLab color **8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **6.5035, 2.0502, 1.1567**, and the grayscale version is **7.7776, -0.4150, 0.4226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **21.6753, -3.3765, 0.4336**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8.0494, -2.6673, -0.3125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **8.2270, -2.0082, -0.0788**.

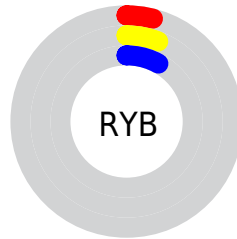
Distribution



Red (4%)

Green (8%)

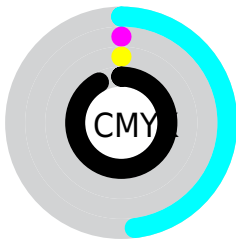
Blue (8%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (8%)

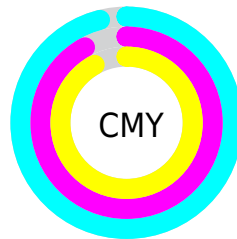


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (92%)



Cyan (96%)

Magenta (92%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004 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 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 8.1340, -2.3506,
-0.2004

■ 8.1340, -2.3506,
-0.2004

■ 94.8427, -8.6168,
3.9541

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 21.7683, -3.3101,
0.4370

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 29.9933, -4.0007,
0.8031

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 39.0530, -4.7120,
1.2220

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.8765, -5.4459,
1.6881

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 59.4084, -6.2032,
2.1973

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.6040, -6.9842,

2.7464

■ 82.4259, -7.7888,
3.3327

■ 8.1340, -2.3506,
-0.2004

■ 8.1340, -2.3506,
-0.2004

■ 8.0494, -2.6673,
-0.3125

■ 8.2270, -2.0082,
-0.0788

■ 7.9648, -2.9870,
-0.4257

■ 8.3291, -1.6356,
0.0534

■ 7.8792, -3.3140,
-0.5414

■ 8.4407, -1.2344,
0.1959

■ 7.7928, -3.6486,
-0.6598

■ 8.5616, -0.8059,
0.3482

■ 7.7053, -3.9912,
-0.7809

■ 8.6917, -0.3516,
0.5098

■ 7.6844, -4.0740,
-0.8101

■ 8.8308, 0.1267,
0.6801

■ 8.9788, 0.6274,
0.8586

■ 9.1355, 1.1487,
1.0446

■ 9.3007, 1.6891,
1.2376

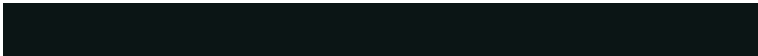
Harmonies

Analogous

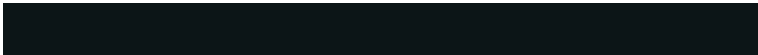
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



8.1342, -2.4320, 0.7973



8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004



8.1342, -1.7560, -1.0256

Triad

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



8.1342, -2.3507, -0.2003



8.1342, 1.1091, -0.8144



8.1342, -0.0618, 2.3429

Complementary

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



8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004



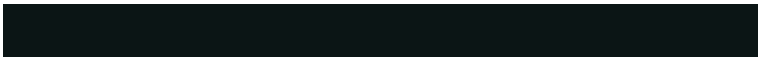
6.5035, 2.0502, 1.1567

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.



8.1342, 0.8871, 1.9111



8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004



8.1342, 1.5631, 0.0882

Square

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



8.1342, -2.3507, -0.2003



8.1342, 0.2415, -1.3802



8.1342, 1.4818, 1.0858



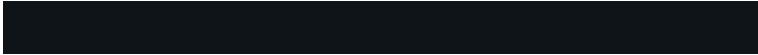
8.1342, -1.1104, 2.2656

Rectangle

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



8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004



8.1342, -1.1484, -1.3670



8.1342, 1.4818, 1.0858



8.1342, 0.2795, 2.2525

Sweetspot

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



8.1342, -2.3507, -0.2003



10.5483, -1.4314, 0.2821



7.9549, -3.4013, 2.4824



6.8471, -0.9018, 0.1923



52.3296, -2.7922, 2.8432



6.9974, -0.3734, 0.3802

Same Dimension

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



8.1342, -2.3507, -0.2003



9.9778, -3.5230, -0.4599



7.0771, -0.7534, -1.5963



5.5047, -0.5049, 0.2283



23.2047, -12.3026, -2.4460



67.9862, -36.0450, -7.1661

Inverse Universe

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



6.5035, 2.0502, 1.1567



7.3397, 3.6739, 1.7612



7.4113, 0.3375, 2.0398



5.3406, -0.0673, 0.3631



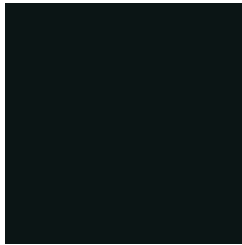
12.0576, 20.6492, 7.7909



35.3270, 60.4987, 22.8271

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

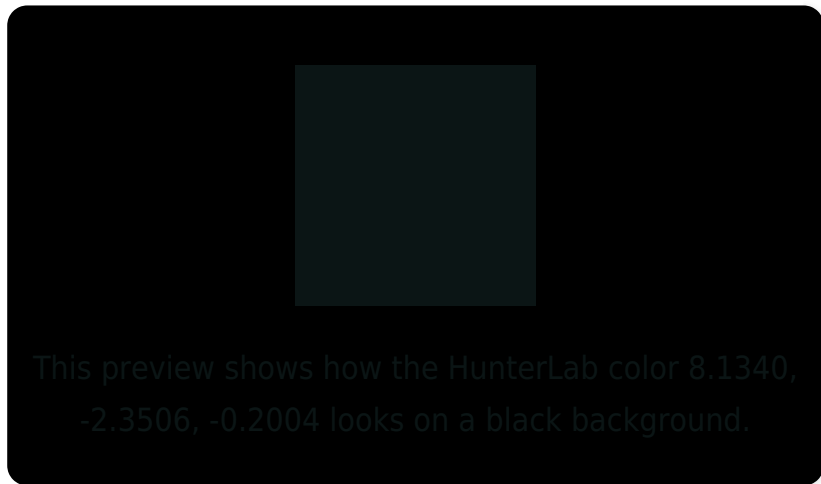
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

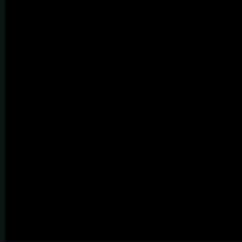
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

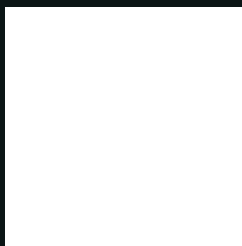
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004.



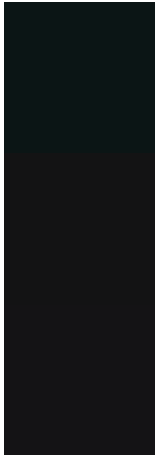
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 8.1340, -2.3506,

-0.2004.

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

8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004

Protanopia

8.0913, -0.3125, 0.1308

Deuteranopia

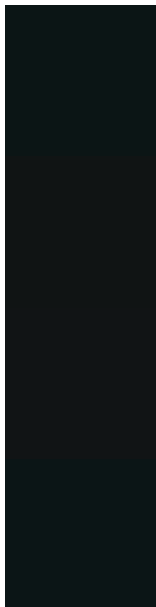
8.1769, 0.0266, -0.1053



Tritanopia

8.1572, -2.2181, -0.5295

Trichromacy



Original Color

8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004

Protanomaly

8.1301, -1.2714, 0.1610

Deuteranomaly

8.2075, -0.9512, -0.0844

Tritanomaly

8.1572, -2.2181, -0.5295

Monochromacy



Original Color

8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004

Achromatopsia

7.7774, -0.4150, 0.4226

Achromatomaly

7.8379, -1.2493, 0.1473

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004 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(11, 21, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 21, 21)  
}
```

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(11, 21, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 21, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004 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(11, 21, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 21, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 21, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 21, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 21, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 21, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 8.1340, -2.3506, -0.2004 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 21, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 21,  
21) }
```

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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