

Converting Colors

HunterLab(9.4884, 17.6025,
-4.3599)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(9.4884, 17.6025, -4.3599)
contains.

HunterLab(9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713)	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(9.5480, 17.6853,
-4.1713)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	360024
RGB	54, 0, 36
RGB Percent	21%, 0%, 14%
CMY	0.7882, 1.0000, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.33, 0.79
HSL	320°, 100%, 11%
HSV	320°, 100%, 21%
XYZ	1.8398, 0.9116, 1.7481
YIQ	20.2500, 20.6280, 22.6440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

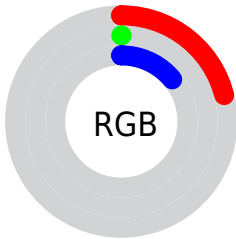
Format	Color
R _Y B	54, 0, 36
Decimal	3538980
CIE Lab	8.23, 29.80, -8.67
CIE LCh	8, 31.034, 343.771
Yxy	0.9117, 0.4089, 0.2026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281729060 (0xFF360024)
YUV	20.2500, 7.7648, 29.5987
Hunter-Lab	9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713

Details

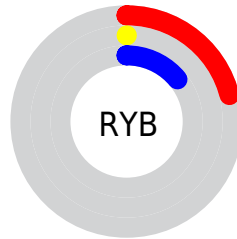
The HunterLab color **9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **16.3769, -13.0908, 7.7901**, and the grayscale version is **8.4114, -0.4488, 0.4570**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **23.6012, 20.7964, -4.6491**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.5480, 17.6852, -4.1710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.1990, 15.8705, -3.9996**.

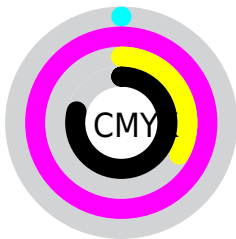
Distribution



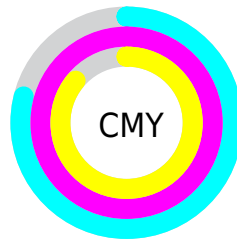
- Red (21%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713 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 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

9.5480, 17.6853,
-4.1713

9.5480, 17.6853,
-4.1713

97.7238, 26.7387,
-3.3874

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

23.5469, 20.5523,
-4.5167

0.0000, NaN, NaN

31.9675, 21.7882,
-4.5517

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

41.2051, 22.8864,
-4.5090

0.0000, NaN, NaN

51.1928, 23.8599,
-4.3976

0.0000, NaN, NaN

61.8780, 24.7214,
-4.2245

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

73.2180, 25.4823,

-3.9955

■ 85.1767, 26.1520,
-3.7152

■ 9.5480, 17.6853,
-4.1713

■ 9.5480, 17.6853,
-4.1713

■ 9.5480, 17.6852,
-4.1710

■ 10.1990, 15.8705,
-3.9996

■ 10.8148, 14.3317,
-3.8963

■ 11.5055, 12.7072,
-3.6880

■ 12.3243, 10.8817,
-3.3033

■ 13.2578, 8.9363,
-2.7768

■ 14.2924, 6.9333,
-2.1407

■ 15.4152, 4.9147,
-1.4220

■ 16.6148, 2.9070,
-0.6419

■ 17.8816, 0.9246,
0.1839

Harmonies

Analogous

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



9.5483, 11.6722, -15.6696



9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713



9.5483, 17.9499, 3.7285

Triad

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



9.5483, 17.6844, -4.1709



9.5483, -3.8857, 6.6838



9.5483, -10.7413, -14.7006

Complementary

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



9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713



16.3769, -13.0908, 7.7901

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.



9.5483, -14.2699, -3.3621



9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713



9.5483, -10.3118, 6.6838

Square

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



9.5483, 17.6844, -4.1709



9.5483, 3.8697, 6.6838



9.5483, -14.1126, 4.2866



9.5483, -4.4725, -24.3094

Rectangle

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



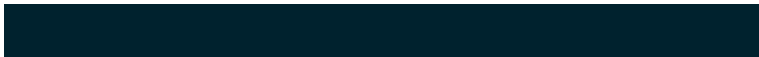
9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713



9.5483, 14.7009, 6.6838



9.5483, -14.1126, 4.2866



9.5483, -12.2872, -10.7017

Sweetspot

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



9.5483, 17.6844, -4.1709



20.0185, 6.8813, -2.0253



6.2849, 14.9989, -28.7888



10.3808, 3.7293, -1.1073



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



9.5483, 17.6844, -4.1709



12.5095, 23.1024, -4.9360



8.9669, 15.5747, 4.0888



10.1638, 0.3431, 0.1794



16.1372, 29.7365, -5.8599



41.4585, 76.0195, -12.1281

Inverse Universe

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



9.5483, 17.6844, -4.1709



12.5095, 23.1024, -4.9360



16.8161, -10.3974, 1.4267



10.1638, 0.3431, 0.1794



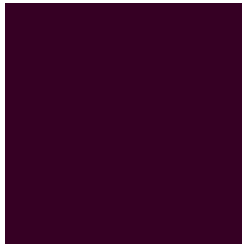
16.1372, 29.7365, -5.8599



41.4585, 76.0195, -12.1281

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

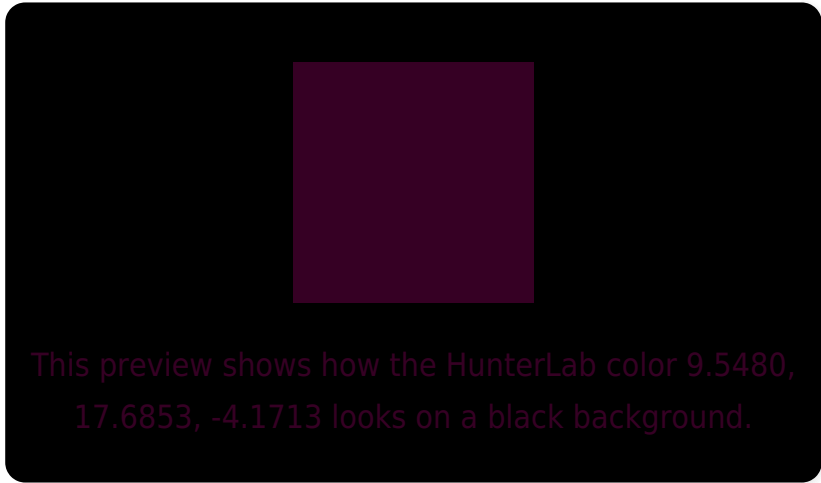
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

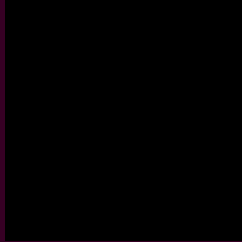
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 9.5480, 17.6853,

-4.1713.

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

9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713

Protanopia

10.9459, 1.4288, -10.1950

Deuteranopia

10.9873, 0.4409, -1.3884



Tritanopia

10.5140, 10.6564, 4.1167

Trichromacy



Original Color

9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713

Protanomaly

9.5978, 6.9075, -9.9323

Deuteranomaly

9.8287, 6.7545, -3.4174

Tritanomaly

10.0704, 12.8740, 1.6581

Monochromacy



Original Color

9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713

Achromatopsia

8.3639, -0.4463, 0.4544

Achromatomaly

8.1823, 5.8828, -1.9366

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713 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(54, 0, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 0, 36)  
}
```

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(54, 0, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 0, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713 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(54, 0, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 0, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 0, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 0, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 0, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 0, 36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 9.5480, 17.6853, -4.1713 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 0, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 0,  
36) }
```

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