

Converting Colors

HunterLab(9.5168, 18.4191,
-10.2943)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(9.5168, 18.4191,
-10.2943) contains.

HunterLab(9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251)	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(9.5344, 18.4804,
-10.5251)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33002F
RGB	51, 0, 47
RGB Percent	20%, 0%, 18%
CMY	0.8000, 1.0000, 0.8157
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.08, 0.80
HSL	305°, 100%, 10%
HSV	305°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.8783, 0.9090, 2.7658
YIQ	20.6070, 15.3090, 25.4290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	51, 0, 47
Decimal	3342383
CIE Lab	8.21, 30.83, -17.05
CIE LCh	8, 35.229, 331.054
Yxy	0.9091, 0.3382, 0.1637
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281532463 (0xFF33002F)
YUV	20.6070, 13.0117, 26.6547
Hunter-Lab	9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251

Details

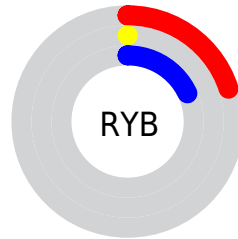
The HunterLab color **9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **15.4158, -13.0158, 8.8293**, and the grayscale version is **8.5030, -0.4537, 0.4620**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **23.5216, 21.4280, -11.2347**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **9.5344, 18.4805, -10.5250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.1146, 16.5686, -9.4910**.

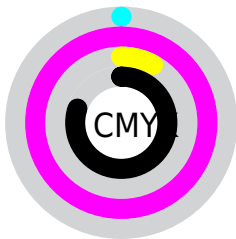
Distribution



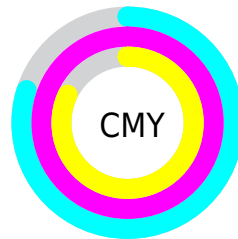
- Red (20%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251 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 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

9.5344, 18.4804,
-10.5251

9.5344, 18.4804,
-10.5251

97.6942, 27.9115,
-12.5249

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

23.5284, 21.4201,
-11.3624

0.0000, NaN, NaN

31.9471, 22.7016,
-11.7324

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

41.1829, 23.8457,
-12.0315

0.0000, NaN, NaN

51.1689, 24.8643,
-12.2589

0.0000, NaN, NaN

61.8526, 25.7698,
-12.4177

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

73.1911, 26.5734,

-12.5122

■ 85.1485, 27.2846,
-12.5466

■ 9.5344, 18.4804,
-10.5251

■ 9.5344, 18.4804,
-10.5251

■ 9.5344, 18.4805,
-10.5250

■ 10.1146, 16.5686,
-9.4910

■ 10.6632, 14.9091,
-8.5966

■ 11.2655, 13.2114,
-7.6582

■ 11.9867, 11.3159,
-6.5705

■ 12.8160, 9.3014,
-5.3829

■ 13.7414, 7.2293,
-4.1353

■ 14.7519, 5.1435,
-2.8576

■ 15.8368, 3.0719,
-1.5700

■ 16.9873, 1.0309,
-0.2854

Harmonies

Analogous

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



9.5346, 9.4992, -24.8125



9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251



9.5346, 22.0225, 0.8020

Triad

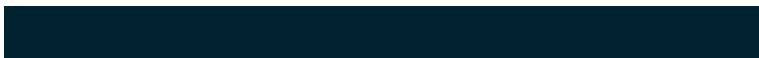
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



9.5346, 18.4798, -10.5246



9.5346, -0.8087, 6.6742



9.5346, -14.3058, -11.5285

Complementary

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



9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251



15.4158, -13.0158, 8.8293

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.



9.5346, -16.6105, 0.2279



9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251



9.5346, -8.8181, 6.6742

Square

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



9.5346, 18.4798, -10.5246



9.5346, 8.7862, 6.6742



9.5346, -14.6019, 6.6742



9.5346, -8.3052, -25.6712

Rectangle

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



9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251



9.5346, 20.1034, 6.0225



9.5346, -14.6019, 6.6742



9.5346, -15.5384, -6.9490

Sweetspot

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



9.5346, 18.4798, -10.5246



18.7977, 7.0507, -3.9430



5.1089, 13.4256, -32.9646



9.8771, 3.8196, -2.1415



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



9.5346, 18.4798, -10.5246



12.2748, 23.7744, -13.4131



8.7303, 15.6177, 0.4632



9.4625, 0.3705, -0.0324



16.5808, 32.0921, -17.9439



43.4417, 83.9673, -46.1299

Inverse Universe

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



9.5346, 18.4798, -10.5246



12.2748, 23.7744, -13.4131



15.6714, -11.4283, 5.0831



9.4625, 0.3705, -0.0324



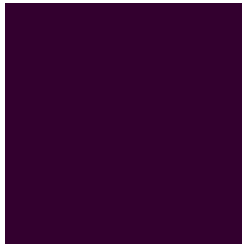
16.5808, 32.0921, -17.9439



43.4417, 83.9673, -46.1299

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

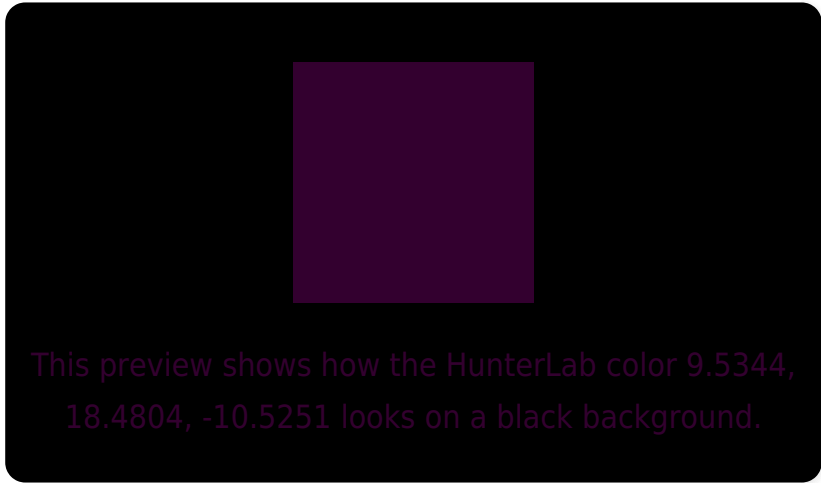
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 9.5344, 18.4804,

-10.5251.

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

9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251

Protanopia

10.7064, 1.3483, -16.2927

Deuteranopia

11.0454, 0.1157, -5.9827



Tritanopia

10.5428, 7.9880, 2.9143

Trichromacy



Original Color

9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251

Protanomaly

9.2027, 6.6756, -17.4991

Deuteranomaly

9.6392, 6.9386, -9.2092

Tritanomaly

9.9300, 11.7548, -1.0093

Monochromacy



Original Color

9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251

Achromatopsia

8.6597, -0.4621, 0.4705

Achromatomaly

8.2986, 6.4265, -3.5496

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251 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(51, 0, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 0, 47)  
}
```

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(51, 0, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 0, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251 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(51, 0, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 0, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 0, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 0, 47); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 0, 47); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 0, 47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 9.5344, 18.4804, -10.5251 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 0, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 0,  
47) }
```

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