

Converting Colors

HunterLab(14.8919, -26.0608,
10.4243)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(14.8919, -26.0608,
10.4243) contains.

HunterLab(17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840)	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(17.1063,
-14.6687, 10.2840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003900
RGB	0, 57, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7765, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	120°, 100%, 11%
HSV	120°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.4631, 2.9263, 0.4877
YIQ	33.4590, -15.6750, -29.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 57, 57
Decimal	14592
CIELab	19.75, -29.70, 27.07
CIELCh	20, 40.183, 137.652
Yxy	2.9264, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204672 (0xFF003900)
YUV	33.4590, -16.4953, -29.3435
Hunter-Lab	17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840

Details

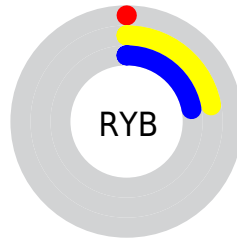
The HunterLab color **17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **10.7949, 21.2230, -14.2368**, and the grayscale version is **12.5311, -0.6686, 0.6808**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3056, -20.3079, 15.3798**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1067, -14.6689, 10.2841**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2501, -13.9853, 9.8218**.

Distribution



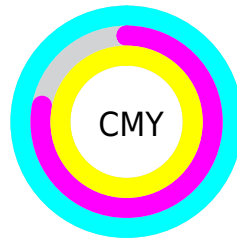
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840 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 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1063, -14.6687,
10.2840

■ 17.1063, -14.6687,
10.2840

■ 112.8645,
-35.8107, 30.1691

■ 10.4567, -13.1680,
7.3197

■ 33.3151, -20.2532,
15.3475

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.6700, -22.7368,
17.7192

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.7664, -25.0927,
19.9668

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.5534, -27.3536,
22.1212

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.9891, -29.5418,
24.2046

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0388, -31.6732,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

26.2329

■ 99.6725, -33.7599,
28.2180

■ 17.1063, -14.6687,
10.2840

■ 17.1063, -14.6687,
10.2840

■ 17.1067, -14.6689,
10.2841

■ 17.2501, -13.9853,
9.8218

■ 17.3936, -13.3078,
9.3636

■ 17.5706, -12.4814,
8.8048

■ 17.7968, -11.4391,
8.1001

■ 18.0738, -10.1827,
7.2507

■ 18.4026, -8.7198,
6.2618

■ 18.7831, -7.0621,
5.1414

■ 19.2149, -5.2245,
3.8996

■ 19.6970, -3.2242,
2.5480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1067, -7.2690, 11.9747



17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840



17.1067, -17.9243, 4.9364

Triad

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



17.1067, -14.6689, 10.2841



17.1067, -5.5039, -36.4622



17.1067, 26.5472, 6.2715

Complementary

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



17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840



10.7949, 21.2230, -14.2368

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.



17.1067, 27.3991, -4.3622



17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840



17.1067, 6.5307, -35.0893

Square

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



17.1067, -14.6689, 10.2841



17.1067, -13.6801, -23.9612



17.1067, 19.3108, -20.9463



17.1067, 17.2273, 10.9211

Rectangle

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



17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840



17.1067, -18.1029, -2.2019



17.1067, 19.3108, -20.9463



17.1067, 27.9093, 3.5648

Sweetspot

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



17.1067, -14.6689, 10.2841



24.2086, -9.4492, 6.8626



19.4840, -5.2333, 11.9143



12.9242, -5.2256, 3.7868



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



17.1067, -14.6689, 10.2841



22.1154, -18.9638, 13.2952



17.3569, -13.1094, 6.6048



10.5543, -1.5315, 1.2319



27.6038, -23.6702, 16.5948



71.2880, -61.1293, 42.8570

Inverse Universe

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



10.7949, 21.2230, -14.2368



13.9555, 27.4369, -18.4052



9.7783, 17.6277, -0.5194



10.1855, 0.4600, -0.1290



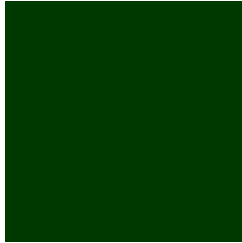
17.4189, 34.2460, -22.9728



44.9851, 88.4416, -59.3279

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

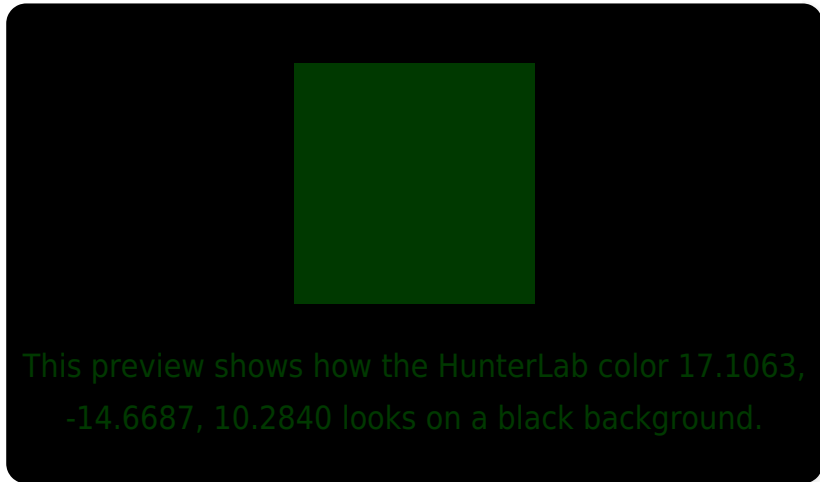
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

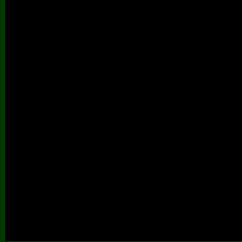
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1063,

-14.6687, 10.2840.

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

17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840

Protanopia

17.3460, -2.8401, 10.6388

Deuteranopia

17.2413, 0.5536, 9.4376



Tritanopia

17.4236, -6.0236, -2.5413

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840

Protanomaly

16.7729, -8.9077, 10.1794

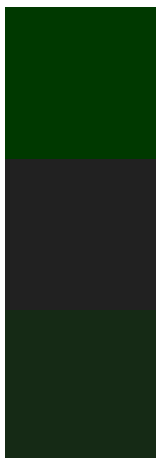
Deuteranomaly

16.5229, -7.0805, 9.2330

Tritanomaly

16.9330, -10.2932, 4.4097

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

13.6730, -7.3142, 5.2207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840 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(0, 57, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 57, 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(0, 57, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 57, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840 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(0, 57, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 57, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 57, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 57, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1063, -14.6687, 10.2840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 57, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 57,  
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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