

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.3977, -12.7060,
-6.0676)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.3977, -12.7060,
-6.0676) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.5194, -8.1573,
-4.2885)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00373D
RGB	0, 55, 61
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7843, 0.7608
CMYK	1.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	186°, 100%, 12%
HSV	186°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	2.2085, 3.0693, 4.8909
YIQ	39.2390, -34.7060, -9.7940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

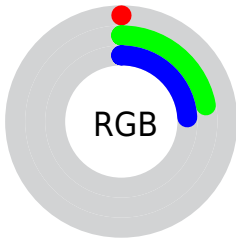
Format	Color
RYB	0, 29, 61
Decimal	14141
CIELab	20.32, -13.87, -8.48
CIELCh	20, 16.255, 211.425
Yxy	3.0694, 0.2172, 0.3018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204221 (0xFF00373D)
YUV	39.2390, 10.7282, -34.4126
Hunter-Lab	17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885

Details

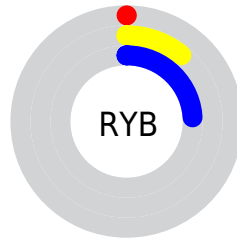
The HunterLab color **17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.5945, 14.9823, 6.7900**, and the grayscale version is **14.2959, -0.7628, 0.7767**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.8027, -11.1587, -4.2510**, and **3.3488, 2.1408, -8.8070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5196, -8.1574, -4.2885**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7936, -7.9292, -3.8855**.

Distribution



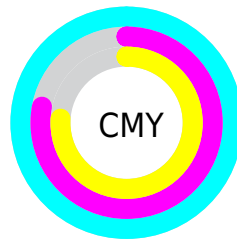
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885 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 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5194, -8.1573,
-4.2885

■ 17.5194, -8.1573,
-4.2885

■ 113.6370,
-20.4320, -2.7164

■ 10.8078, -6.5719,
-4.0966

■ 33.8302, -11.0941,
-4.3908

■ 1.8814, -3.2925,
-18.5705

■ 43.2292, -12.4757,
-4.3238

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.3665, -13.8273,
-4.1901

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1916, -15.1604,
-3.9964

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6634, -16.4827,
-3.7481

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.7473, -17.7996,

-3.4497

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.4137,
-19.1151, -3.1048

■ 17.5194, -8.1573,
-4.2885

■ 17.5194, -8.1573,
-4.2885

■ 17.5196, -8.1574,
-4.2885

■ 17.7936, -7.9292,
-3.8855

■ 18.0677, -7.7029,
-3.4895

■ 18.3714, -7.3659,
-3.0570

■ 18.7140, -6.8846,
-2.5765

■ 19.0965, -6.2591,
-2.0497

■ 19.5192, -5.4928,
-1.4790

■ 19.9819, -4.5912,
-0.8676

■ 20.4839, -3.5615,
-0.2192

■ 21.0245, -2.4120,
0.4627

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.5197, -9.2643, 0.7331



17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885



17.5197, -5.1481, -8.6787

Triad

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



17.5197, -8.1573, -4.2882



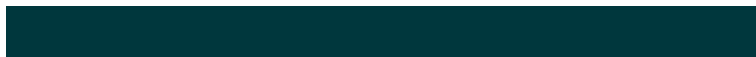
17.5197, 7.9595, -3.8039



17.5197, -1.1655, 7.6714

Complementary

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



17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885



10.5945, 14.9823, 6.7900

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.



17.5197, 3.7164, 7.0593



17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885



17.5197, 9.3144, 1.1713

Square

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



17.5197, -8.1573, -4.2882



17.5197, 4.1579, -8.3500



17.5197, 7.6859, 4.9524



17.5197, -5.5066, 6.9276

Rectangle

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



17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885



17.5197, -2.2950, -10.1826



17.5197, 7.6859, 4.9524



17.5197, 0.4662, 7.6188

Sweetspot

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



17.5197, -8.1573, -4.2882



25.7978, -6.1134, -1.2330



18.2995, -15.4740, 10.5319



13.6172, -3.3433, -0.7223



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



17.5197, -8.1573, -4.2882



22.5981, -10.4483, -5.6908



10.2482, 2.9497, -19.1758



11.3183, -1.1914, 0.3066



27.0600, -12.4590, -6.9272



68.2553, -30.9865, -18.4224

Inverse Universe

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



11.2607, 21.7322, -11.7121



14.5701, 28.0983, -14.9766



14.9295, 4.2768, 9.2740



10.9053, 0.4872, -0.0590



17.4792, 33.6922, -17.8412



44.3592, 85.3701, -44.2312

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

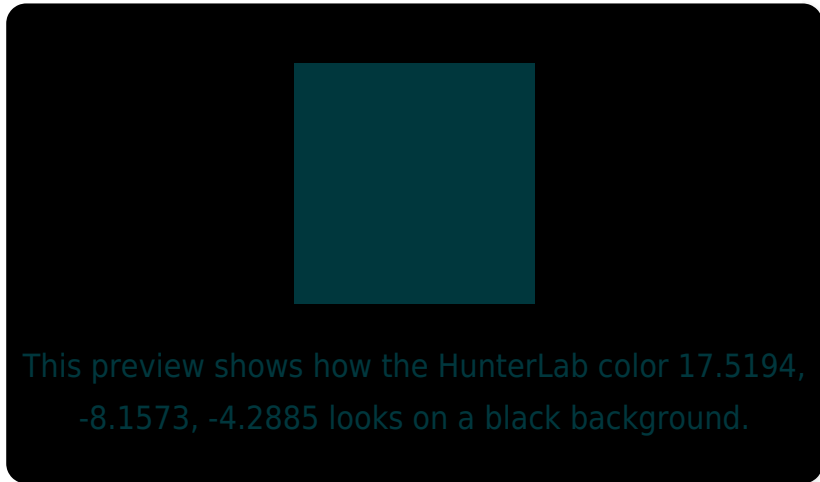
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

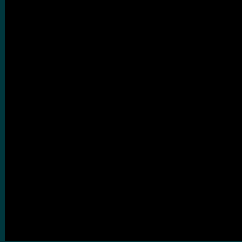
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

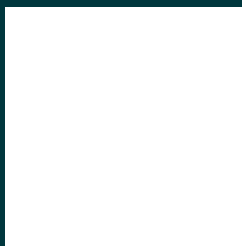
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885.

-4.2885.

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

17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885

Protanopia

17.6647, -0.0351, -2.1080

Deuteranopia

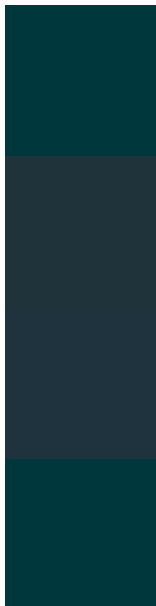
17.8124, 0.7631, -4.1805



Tritanopia

17.4889, -8.3371, -3.8621

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885

Protanomaly

17.2176, -4.0816, -3.2467

Deuteranomaly

17.3400, -3.3909, -4.9576

Tritanomaly

17.4889, -8.3371, -3.8621

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

15.1284, -4.6184, -1.2986

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885 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, 55, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 55, 61)  
}
```

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, 55, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 55, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885 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, 55, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 55, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 55, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 55, 61); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 61); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5194, -8.1573, -4.2885 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 55, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 55,  
61) }
```

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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