

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.8939, -8.8391,
-11.6176)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.8939, -8.8391,
-11.6176) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6617, -5.4216,
-10.3719)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003649
RGB	0, 54, 73
RGB Percent	0%, 21%, 29%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7882, 0.7137
CMYK	1.00, 0.26, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	196°, 100%, 14%
HSV	196°, 100%, 29%
XYZ	2.5218, 3.1194, 6.7725
YIQ	40.0200, -38.2830, -5.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

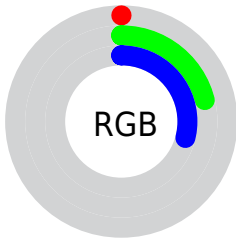
Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 73
Decimal	13897
CIELab	20.52, -8.27, -16.28
CIELCh	21, 18.263, 243.084
Yxy	3.1195, 0.2031, 0.2513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203977 (0xFF003649)
YUV	40.0200, 16.2591, -35.0975
Hunter-Lab	17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719

Details

The HunterLab color **17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.7200, 14.7687, 8.7121**, and the grayscale version is **14.5318, -0.7754, 0.7895**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1208, -7.5534, -11.1013**, and **4.4975, 3.5839, -13.3582** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6616, -5.4213, -10.3724**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2946, -5.6383, -9.2539**.

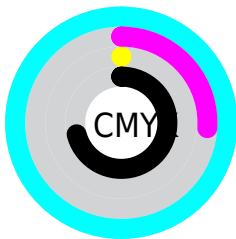
Distribution



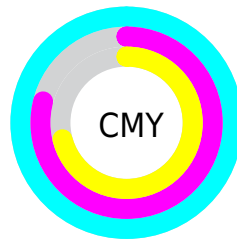
- Red (0%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719 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 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6617, -5.4216,
-10.3719

■ 17.6617, -5.4216,
-10.3719

■ 113.9021,
-14.7400, -11.5280

■ 10.9289, -4.3233,
-9.9485

■ 34.0072, -7.4935,
-11.0974

■ 2.3903, -4.1831,
-28.6007

■ 43.4214, -8.5099,
-11.3530

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.5726, -9.5265,
-11.5367

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.4108, -10.5482,
-11.6529

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.8949, -11.5786,
-11.7060

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.9905, -12.6197,

-11.7003

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.6681,
-13.6731, -11.6399

17.6617, -5.4216,
-10.3719

17.6617, -5.4216,
-10.3719

17.6616, -5.4213,
-10.3724

18.2946, -5.6383,
-9.2539

18.9351, -5.8335,
-8.1716

19.6240, -5.8566,
-7.0547

20.3648, -5.6957,
-5.9026

21.1566, -5.3572,
-4.7219

■ 21.9978, -4.8506,
-3.5192

■ 22.8863, -4.1871,
-2.3006

■ 23.8198, -3.3787,
-1.0712

■ 24.7961, -2.4379,
0.1646

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6620, -8.8607, -5.3576



17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719



17.6620, -0.3788, -12.0934

Triad

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



17.6620, -5.4214, -10.3716



17.6620, 10.7254, 1.4868



17.6620, -6.2839, 7.4181

Complementary

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



17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719



13.7200, 14.7687, 8.7121

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.



17.6620, -1.5009, 8.2765



17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719



17.6620, 8.6732, 5.5652

Square

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



17.6620, -5.4214, -10.3716



17.6620, 9.3526, -4.1459



17.6620, 4.0308, 7.7177



17.6620, -9.3148, 4.8891

Rectangle

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



17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719



17.6620, 3.3350, -10.8188



17.6620, 4.0308, 7.7177



17.6620, -4.8496, 7.8701

Sweetspot

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



17.6620, -5.4214, -10.3716



29.6443, -5.5566, -3.1755



21.9309, -18.0808, 11.6205



15.1764, -2.9709, -1.8159



65.8695, -3.5146, 3.5788



17.3419, -0.9253, 0.9422

Same Dimension

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



17.6620, -5.4214, -10.3716



22.7350, -6.7062, -13.9400



9.6019, 9.6525, -32.8365



12.7410, -1.1713, 0.1748



23.9773, -7.0191, -14.8173



57.8823, -15.4447, -39.0070

Inverse Universe

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



12.9728, 24.2672, -7.5323



16.8458, 31.4582, -9.3417



20.3108, 0.5070, 12.5239



12.3682, 0.5397, 0.0934



17.7950, 33.2199, -9.7833



43.7554, 81.3832, -21.7309

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719 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

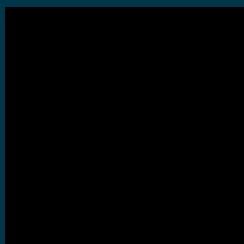
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

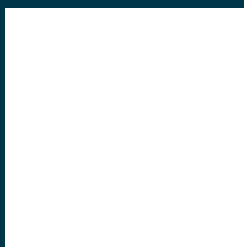
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719.

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

17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719

Protanopia

17.7814, 1.1185, -7.7970

Deuteranopia

17.9631, 0.8769, -10.2994



Tritanopia

17.7612, -8.6727, -3.4781

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719

Protanomaly

17.4835, -2.3338, -8.9174

Deuteranomaly

17.5178, -1.9137, -11.1662

Tritanomaly

17.6466, -7.4109, -6.0587

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719

Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

Achromatomaly

15.2689, -3.8174, -3.2736

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719 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, 54, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 54, 73)  
}
```

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, 54, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 54, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719 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, 54, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 54, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 54, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 54, 73); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 73); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 73) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6617, -5.4216, -10.3719 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 54, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 54,  
73) }
```

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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