

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.9002, -20.6318,
11.8302)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.9002, -20.6318,
11.8302) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.9770,
-15.4153, 10.8075)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003C00
RGB	0, 60, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7647, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.76
HSL	120°, 100%, 12%
HSV	120°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	1.6159, 3.2317, 0.5386
YIQ	35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 60, 60
Decimal	15360
CIELab	20.95, -30.70, 28.41
CIELCh	21, 41.830, 137.211
Yxy	3.2319, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205440 (0xFF003C00)
YUV	35.2200, -17.3635, -30.8879
Hunter-Lab	17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075

Details

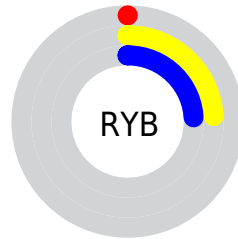
The HunterLab color **17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **11.3444, 22.3033, -14.9617**, and the grayscale version is **13.0917, -0.6985, 0.7113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3091, -20.9865, 16.1262**, and **3.6090, -3.0947, 2.1697** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.9774, -15.4155, 10.8076**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1211, -14.7306, 10.3444**.

Distribution



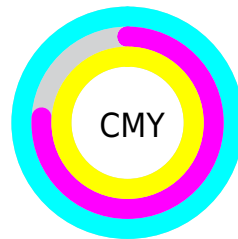
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (0%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075 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 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9770, -15.4153,
10.8075

■ 17.9770, -15.4153,
10.8075

■ 114.4879,
-37.0055, 31.4416

■ 11.1980, -13.1763,
7.8386

■ 34.3992, -21.1084,
16.1108

■ 3.2422, -5.6738,
2.2695

■ 43.8464, -23.6458,
18.5668

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.0284, -26.0538,
20.8943

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.8954, -28.3649,
23.1246

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.4067, -30.6014,
25.2801


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 88.5281, -32.7795,


27.3770


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 101.2303,
-34.9111, 29.4277


 17.9770, -15.4153,
10.8075


 17.9770, -15.4153,
10.8075


 17.9774, -15.4155,
10.8076

 18.1211, -14.7306,
10.3444

 18.2663, -14.0447,
9.8806

 18.4503, -13.1847,
9.2990

 18.6869, -12.0932,
8.5610

 18.9780, -10.7721,
7.6679

■ 19.3244, -9.2290,
6.6248

■ 19.7264, -7.4765,
5.4402

■ 20.1833, -5.5307,
4.1253

■ 20.6942, -3.4101,
2.6924

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9774, -7.5329, 12.5842



17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075



17.9774, -18.9059, 5.3391

Triad

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



17.9774, -15.4155, 10.8076



17.9774, -5.9765, -38.6374



17.9774, 28.2364, 6.5139

Complementary

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



17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075



11.3444, 22.3033, -14.9617

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.



17.9774, 28.9907, -4.8529



17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075



17.9774, 6.7178, -37.4185

Square

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



17.9774, -15.4155, 10.8076



17.9774, -14.5457, -25.1809



17.9774, 20.2937, -22.5072



17.9774, 18.4504, 11.3339

Rectangle

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



17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075



17.9774, -19.1293, -2.1342



17.9774, 20.2937, -22.5072



17.9774, 29.6336, 3.6183

Sweetspot

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



17.9774, -15.4155, 10.8076



25.8843, -10.1881, 7.3953



20.4757, -5.4996, 12.5208



13.6684, -5.6025, 4.0565



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.



17.9774, -15.4155, 10.8076



23.6626, -20.2906, 14.2254



18.2362, -13.8024, 7.0018



11.3195, -1.6721, 1.3413



28.4039, -24.3563, 17.0758



72.2239, -61.9319, 43.4197

Inverse Universe

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



11.3444, 22.3033, -14.9617



14.9319, 29.3565, -19.6932



10.2686, 18.4981, -0.4410



10.9125, 0.5257, -0.1605



17.9238, 35.2387, -23.6391



45.5758, 89.6030, -60.1080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

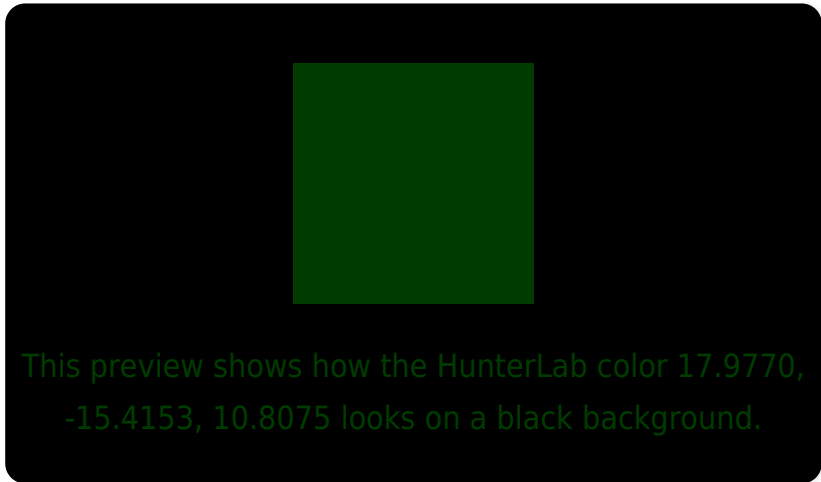
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

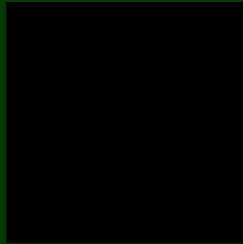
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075.

-15.4153, 10.8075.

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

17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075

Protanopia

18.0754, -2.7096, 11.0905

Deuteranopia

18.2090, 0.3397, 9.9864



Tritanopia

18.3338, -6.4713, -2.6410

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075

Protanomaly

17.4116, -9.1250, 10.5692

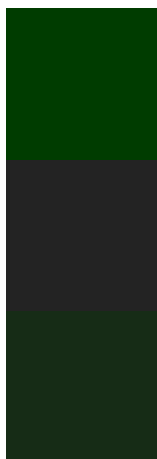
Deuteranomaly

17.4217, -7.6256, 9.8199

Tritanomaly

17.8223, -10.8910, 4.6911

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075

Achromatopsia

12.9643, -0.6917, 0.7044

Achromatomaly

14.2473, -7.6887, 5.4857

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075 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, 60, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 60, 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, 60, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 60, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075 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, 60, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 60, 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, 60, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 60, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9770, -15.4153, 10.8075 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 60, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 60,  
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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