

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0291, -16.5240,
10.4753)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0291, -16.5240,
10.4753) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3957,
-14.9168, 10.4580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003A00
RGB	0, 58, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7725, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.77
HSL	120°, 100%, 11%
HSV	120°, 100%, 23%
XYZ	1.5131, 3.0261, 0.5044
YIQ	34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 58, 58
Decimal	14848
CIELab	20.15, -30.03, 27.52
CIELCh	20, 40.737, 137.495
Yxy	3.0262, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204928 (0xFF003A00)
YUV	34.0460, -16.7847, -29.8583
Hunter-Lab	17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580

Details

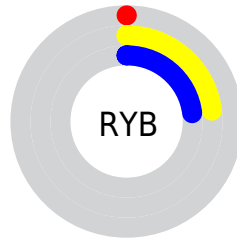
The HunterLab color **17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **10.9775, 21.5820, -14.4778**, and the grayscale version is **12.7175, -0.6786, 0.6910**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6534, -20.4779, 15.6406**, and **1.4734, -1.2634, 0.8858** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.3961, -14.9170, 10.4581**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5396, -14.2330, 9.9955**.

Distribution



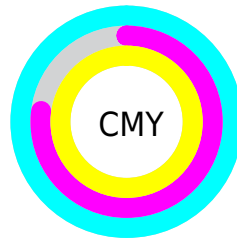
- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580 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 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3957, -14.9168,
10.4580

■ 17.3957, -14.9168,
10.4580

■ 113.4062,
-36.2092, 30.5985

■ 10.7025, -13.1466,
7.4918

■ 33.6761, -20.5379,
15.6039

■ 1.2828, -2.2449,
0.8979

■ 43.0620, -23.0395,
18.0043

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.1871, -25.4129,
20.2790

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.0008, -27.6906,
22.4593

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.4619, -29.8950,
24.5671


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 87.5356, -32.0421,


26.6187


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 100.1923,
-34.1438, 28.6261


 17.3957, -14.9168,
10.4580


 17.3957, -14.9168,
10.4580


 17.3961, -14.9170,
10.4581

 17.5396, -14.2330,
9.9955

 17.6837, -13.5528,
9.5355

 17.8630, -12.7152,
8.9691

 18.0926, -11.6565,
8.2533

 18.3743, -10.3786,
7.3894

■ 18.7089, -8.8890,
6.3824

■ 19.0966, -7.1997,
5.2407

■ 19.5368, -5.3262,
3.9746

■ 20.0285, -3.2859,
2.5960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3961, -7.3556, 12.1772



17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580



17.3961, -18.2513, 5.0720

Triad

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



17.3961, -14.9170, 10.4581



17.3961, -5.6631, -37.1883



17.3961, 27.1120, 6.3514

Complementary

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



17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580



10.9775, 21.5820, -14.4778

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.



17.3961, 27.9301, -4.5278



17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580



17.3961, 6.5913, -35.8687

Square

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



17.3961, -14.9170, 10.4581



17.3961, -13.9697, -24.3666



17.3961, 19.6375, -21.4697



17.3961, 17.6372, 11.0556

Rectangle

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



17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580



17.3961, -18.4452, -2.1774



17.3961, 19.6375, -21.4697



17.3961, 28.4855, 3.5814

Sweetspot

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



17.3961, -14.9170, 10.4581



25.0441, -9.8175, 7.1282



19.8136, -5.3218, 12.1159



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.



17.3961, -14.9170, 10.4581



22.8868, -19.6254, 13.7590



17.6492, -13.3397, 6.7368



10.5543, -1.5315, 1.2319



27.6038, -23.6702, 16.5948



71.2880, -61.1294, 42.8570

Inverse Universe

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



10.9775, 21.5820, -14.4778



14.4424, 28.3940, -19.0474



9.9413, 17.9170, -0.4934



10.1855, 0.4600, -0.1290



17.4189, 34.2460, -22.9731



44.9851, 88.4418, -59.3286

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

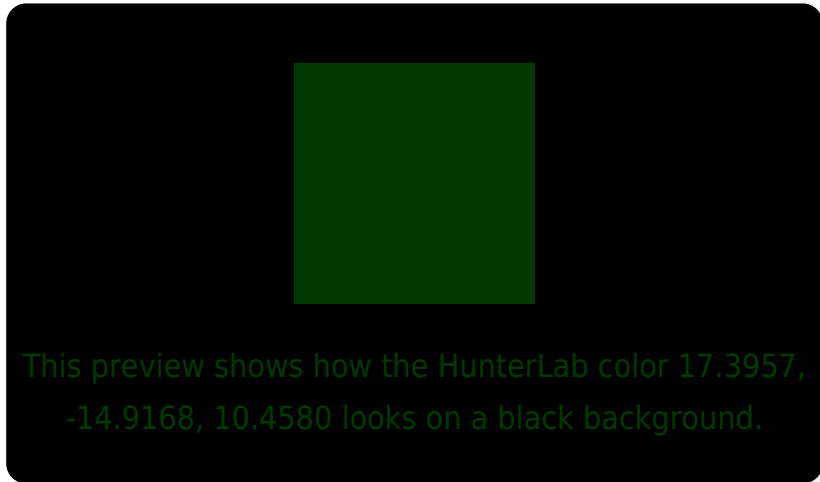
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

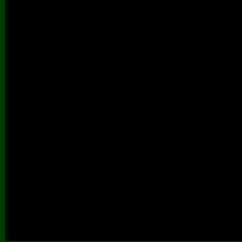
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3957,

-14.9168, 10.4580.

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

17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580

Protanopia

17.6691, -2.9222, 10.8364

Deuteranopia

17.5676, 0.5086, 9.5489



Tritanopia

17.7144, -6.2163, -2.5912

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580

Protanomaly

17.0917, -9.0164, 10.3740

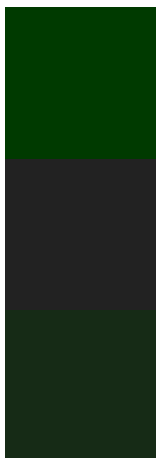
Deuteranomaly

16.7825, -7.4127, 9.3999

Tritanomaly

17.2265, -10.4884, 4.4072

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

13.9866, -7.3807, 5.2716

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580 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, 58, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 58, 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, 58, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 58, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580 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, 58, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 58, 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, 58, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 58, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 58, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 58, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3957, -14.9168, 10.4580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 58, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 58,  
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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