

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0487, -6.9151,
3.2777)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0487, -6.9151, 3.2777)
contains.

HunterLab(17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831)	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(17.0308, -6.9966,
3.3831)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3428
RGB	31, 52, 40
RGB Percent	12%, 20%, 16%
CMY	0.8784, 0.7961, 0.8431
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.23, 0.80
HSL	146°, 25%, 16%
HSV	146°, 40%, 20%
XYZ	2.1761, 2.9005, 2.4526
YIQ	44.3530, -8.6640, -8.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

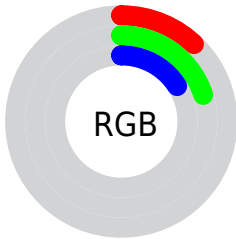
Format	Color
RYB	31, 46, 52
Decimal	2044968
CIELab	19.64, -11.65, 4.97
CIELCh	20, 12.664, 156.909
Yxy	2.9006, 0.2890, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280235048 (0xFF1F3428)
YUV	44.3530, -2.1460, -11.7106
Hunter-Lab	17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831

Details

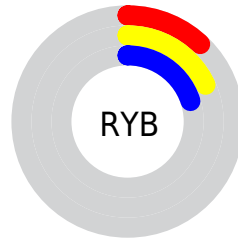
The HunterLab color **17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.7277, 6.4329, -1.2999**, and the grayscale version is **15.9954, -0.8535, 0.8691**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3408, -9.7229, 5.0909**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7536, -8.1874, 3.9776**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.3464, -5.6786, 2.7867**.

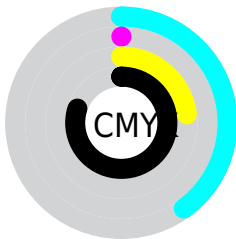
Distribution



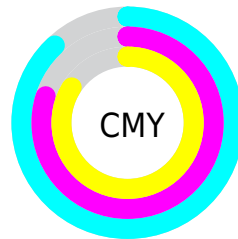
- Red (12%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831 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 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.0308, -6.9966,
3.3831

■ 17.0308, -6.9966,
3.3831

112.7228,
-18.0982, 11.0273

■ 10.3926, -5.6468,
2.6256

■ 33.2207, -9.5946,
4.9698

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.5676, -10.8316,
5.7785

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.6565, -12.0500,
6.6039

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.4363, -13.2590,
7.4480

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.8655, -14.4647,
8.3120

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.9088, -15.6712,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

9.1964

■ 99.5366, -16.8816,
10.1014

■ 17.0308, -6.9966,
3.3831

■ 17.0308, -6.9966,
3.3831

■ 16.7536, -8.1874,
3.9776

■ 17.3464, -5.6786,
2.7867

■ 16.5136, -9.2427,
4.5647

■ 17.6991, -4.2417,
2.1927

■ 16.3108, -10.1576,
5.1391

■ 18.0887, -2.6965,
1.6055

■ 16.1440, -10.9296,
5.6954

■ 18.5143, -1.0539,
1.0288

■ 15.9974, -11.6193,
6.2154

■ 18.9748, 0.6753,
0.4658

■ 15.8591, -12.2703,
6.6654

■ 19.4692, 2.4801,
-0.0811

■ 19.9960, 4.3505,
-0.6099

■ 20.5539, 6.2768,
-1.1192

■ 21.1414, 8.2505,
-1.6080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.0312, -4.9919, 5.5158



17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831



17.0312, -7.4386, 0.0890

Triad

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



17.0312, -6.9969, 3.3833



17.0312, -0.0416, -7.2956



17.0312, 5.1887, 4.5248

Complementary

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



17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831



13.7277, 6.4329, -1.2999

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.



17.0312, 6.7803, 1.7246



17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831



17.0312, 3.5975, -5.4528

Square

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



17.0312, -6.9969, 3.3833



17.0312, -3.6225, -6.5859



17.0312, 6.1744, -1.9601



17.0312, 1.9844, 6.0694

Rectangle

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



17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831



17.0312, -6.8246, -2.4450



17.0312, 6.1744, -1.9601



17.0312, 5.9421, 3.7253

Sweetspot

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



17.0312, -6.9969, 3.3833



23.6401, -4.0151, 2.2832



17.5330, -5.4120, 6.3252



12.8035, -2.1868, 1.2412



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



17.0312, -6.9969, 3.3833



21.9984, -10.7910, 5.2440



17.2623, -5.6578, 0.0756



9.8210, -1.2664, 0.7985



27.0703, -21.3460, 12.2443



70.9121, -56.8381, 34.0633

Inverse Universe

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



13.7277, 6.4329, -1.2999



16.6804, 10.9452, -2.2379



13.4852, 5.2208, 2.1550



9.4422, 0.2612, 0.2561



15.4119, 27.9442, -2.0632



40.2059, 72.4643, -2.0080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

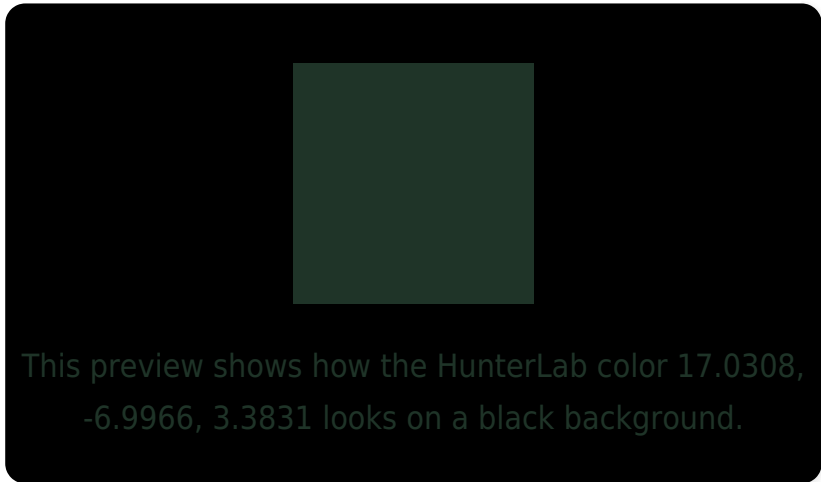
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

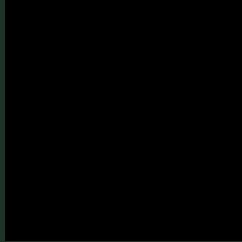
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831.

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

17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831

Protanopia

16.8851, -1.1990, 3.9447

Deuteranopia

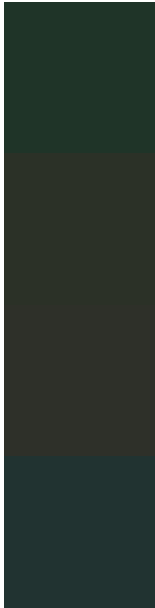
17.0246, 0.5979, 3.1950



Tritanopia

16.9930, -3.8326, -1.7731

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831

Protanomaly

16.9018, -3.5897, 3.6187

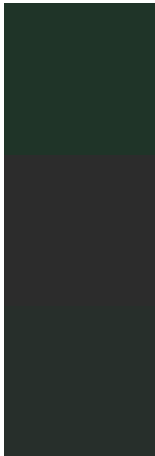
Deuteranomaly

16.8963, -2.2709, 3.0103

Tritanomaly

17.0667, -5.1272, 0.3322

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.2443, -3.2722, 1.6106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831 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(31, 52, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 52, 40)  
}
```

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(31, 52, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 52, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831 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(31, 52, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 52, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 52, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 52, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 52, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 52, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.0308, -6.9966, 3.3831 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 52, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 52,  
40) }
```

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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