

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0579, -5.9167,
-4.9939)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0579, -5.9167,
-4.9939) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.0384, -5.8894,
-4.9670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10343D
RGB	16, 52, 61
RGB Percent	6%, 20%, 24%
CMY	0.9372, 0.7961, 0.7608
CMYK	0.74, 0.15, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	192°, 58%, 15%
HSV	192°, 74%, 24%
XYZ	2.2840, 2.9031, 4.8549
YIQ	42.2620, -24.3450, -4.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

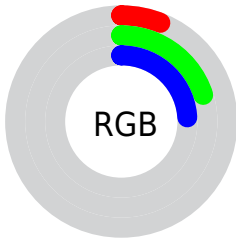
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 36, 61
Decimal	1061949
CIE _{Lab}	19.65, -9.38, -9.45
CIE _{LCh}	20, 13.319, 225.203
Yxy	2.9032, 0.2274, 0.2891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279252029 (0xFF10343D)
YUV	42.2620, 9.2378, -23.0318
Hunter-Lab	17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670

Details

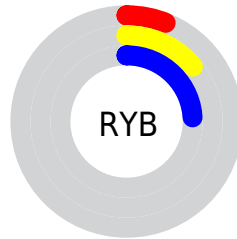
The HunterLab color **17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.1334, 9.1695, 6.0398**, and the grayscale version is **15.2786, -0.8152, 0.8301**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3620, -8.3647, -4.8023**, and **2.6216, 4.1548, -12.2457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5813, -5.9739, -5.6739**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5359, -5.6608, -4.2208**.

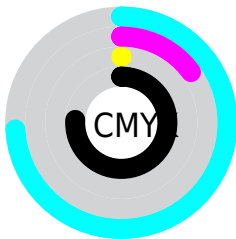
Distribution



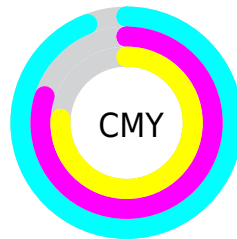
- Red (6%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670 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 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.0384, -5.8894,
-4.9670

■ 17.0384, -5.8894,
-4.9670

■ 112.7370,
-15.7929, -3.8107

■ 10.3990, -4.6979,
-4.7232

■ 33.2302, -8.1364,
-5.1756

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.5779, -9.2254,
-5.1588

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.6675, -10.3081,
-5.0730

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.4481, -11.3910,
-4.9251

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.8778, -12.4784,
-4.7207

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.9218, -13.5732,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-4.4644

■ 99.5502, -14.6776,
-4.1600

■ 17.0384, -5.8894,
-4.9670

■ 17.0384, -5.8894,
-4.9670

■ 16.5813, -5.9739,
-5.6739

■ 17.5359, -5.6608,
-4.2208

■ 16.1410, -5.9982,
-6.3763

■ 18.0727, -5.2904,
-3.4401

■ 15.8648, -6.0223,
-6.8292

■ 18.6488, -4.7835,
-2.6289

■ 19.2630, -4.1469,
-1.7916

■ 19.9143, -3.3890,
-0.9326

■ 20.6012, -2.5185,
-0.0558

■ 21.3222, -1.5445,
0.8351

■ 22.0756, -0.4760,
1.7370

■ 22.8599, 0.6785,
2.6473

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.0387, -7.5739, -1.0563



17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670



17.0387, -2.7876, -7.5353

Triad

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



17.0387, -5.8894, -4.9667



17.0387, 6.9834, -1.0016



17.0387, -2.8368, 6.4853

Complementary

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



17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670



13.1334, 9.1695, 6.0398

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.



17.0387, 1.0525, 6.4936



17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670



17.0387, 6.9672, 2.6981

Square

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



17.0387, -5.8894, -4.9667



17.0387, 4.7586, -4.9190



17.0387, 4.7162, 5.2613



17.0387, -5.9226, 5.2355

Rectangle

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



17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670



17.0387, -0.2230, -7.8407



17.0387, 4.7162, 5.2613



17.0387, -1.5864, 6.6223

Sweetspot

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



17.0387, -5.8894, -4.9667



25.8621, -4.3061, -1.1195



18.7476, -13.2898, 8.5429



13.6661, -2.3276, -0.6419



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.



17.0387, -5.8894, -4.9667



20.9752, -7.6782, -8.1459



11.7832, 2.5070, -14.9101



11.2482, -1.0783, 0.2240



24.3146, -8.8916, -11.1968



60.7457, -21.1420, -30.2873

Inverse Universe

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



12.6914, 16.1821, -7.0743



14.9485, 24.9059, -10.1757



17.4434, 0.4255, 9.0894



10.8980, 0.4478, 0.0450



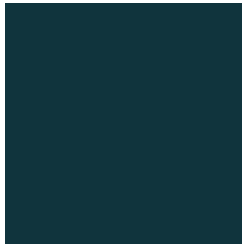
17.0670, 32.2429, -12.3442



43.2429, 81.4396, -29.3038

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670 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

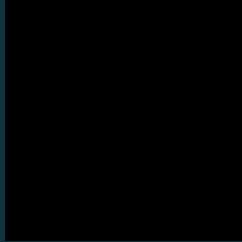
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670.

-4.9670.

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

17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670

Protanopia

17.0188, 0.2392, -3.4544

Deuteranopia

17.0772, 0.6857, -5.2880



Tritanopia

17.1090, -7.2216, -2.9982

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670

Protanomaly

16.8893, -2.6330, -4.1644

Deuteranomaly

16.9838, -2.1067, -5.4813

Tritanomaly

17.1612, -6.9625, -3.3772

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.8085, -3.2915, -1.2145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670 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(16, 52, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 52, 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(16, 52, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 52, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670 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(16, 52, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 52, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 52, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 52, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 52, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 52, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.0384, -5.8894, -4.9670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 52, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 52,  
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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