

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0618, -8.0991,
-3.8421)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0618, -8.0991,
-3.8421) contains.

HunterLab(17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257)	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>	30

Color

**HunterLab(17.1875, -8.1795,
-3.8257)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00363B
RGB	0, 54, 59
RGB Percent	0%, 21%, 23%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7882, 0.7686
CMYK	1.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	185°, 100%, 12%
HSV	185°, 100%, 23%
XYZ	2.1086, 2.9541, 4.5968
YIQ	38.4240, -33.7890, -9.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

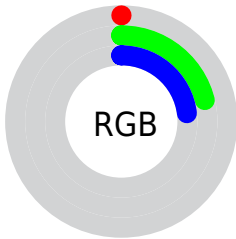
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 59
Decimal	13883
CIELab	19.86, -14.07, -7.81
CIELCh	20, 16.096, 209.042
Yxy	2.9542, 0.2183, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203963 (0xFF00363B)
YUV	38.4240, 10.1440, -33.6978
Hunter-Lab	17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257

Details

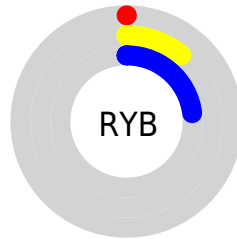
The HunterLab color **17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.1904, 14.7123, 6.5363**, and the grayscale version is **14.0350, -0.7489, 0.7625**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4069, -11.2775, -3.8126**, and **2.4936, 3.6559, -11.0088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1877, -8.1796, -3.8256**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4329, -7.9206, -3.4692**.

Distribution



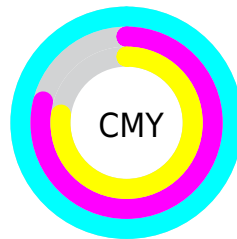
- Red (0%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257 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 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1875, -8.1795,
-3.8257

■ 17.1875, -8.1795,
-3.8257

■ 113.0166,
-20.5738, -2.0169

■ 10.5256, -6.6516,
-3.6623

■ 33.4164, -11.1556,
-3.8692

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7801, -12.5524,
-3.7740

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8845, -13.9174,
-3.6130

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6790, -15.2625,
-3.3931

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1218, -16.5959,
-3.1195

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1783, -17.9230,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-2.7967

■ 99.8185, -19.2479,
-2.4281

■ 17.1875, -8.1795,
-3.8257

■ 17.1875, -8.1795,
-3.8257

■ 17.1877, -8.1796,
-3.8256

■ 17.4329, -7.9206,
-3.4692

■ 17.6776, -7.6657,
-3.1191

■ 17.9492, -7.3102,
-2.7356

■ 18.2581, -6.8164,
-2.3054

■ 18.6052, -6.1844,
-1.8298

■ 18.9909, -5.4169,
-1.3109

■ 19.4151, -4.5189,
-0.7514

■ 19.8775, -3.4973,
-0.1547

■ 20.3773, -2.3598,
0.4758

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1878, -9.1113, 1.0799



17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257



17.1878, -5.3578, -8.2786

Triad

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



17.1878, -8.1795, -3.8254



17.1878, 7.6126, -4.1460



17.1878, -0.7654, 7.5407

Complementary

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



17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257



10.1904, 14.7123, 6.5363

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.



17.1878, 4.0238, 6.8315



17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257



17.1878, 9.1720, 0.7900

Square

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



17.1878, -8.1795, -3.8254



17.1878, 3.7318, -8.4962



17.1878, 7.7937, 4.6332



17.1878, -5.1207, 6.9184

Rectangle

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



17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257



17.1878, -2.6157, -9.9324



17.1878, 7.7937, 4.6332



17.1878, 0.8482, 7.4543

Sweetspot

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



17.1878, -8.1795, -3.8254



25.0453, -6.0183, -1.0756



17.7166, -14.9744, 10.1820



12.9228, -3.1907, -0.6033



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.



17.1878, -8.1795, -3.8254



22.1613, -10.4851, -5.0655



9.9673, 2.7637, -18.4231



11.3277, -1.2066, 0.3176



27.4350, -12.9274, -6.3848



69.2829, -32.2761, -16.9227

Inverse Universe

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



10.9373, 21.1639, -11.8097



14.1403, 27.3443, -15.1157



14.4843, 4.0783, 8.9962



10.9063, 0.4925, -0.0730



17.5381, 33.8981, -18.6169



44.5198, 85.9316, -46.3489

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257 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

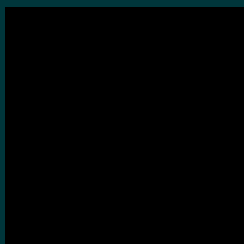
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257.

-3.8257.

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

17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257

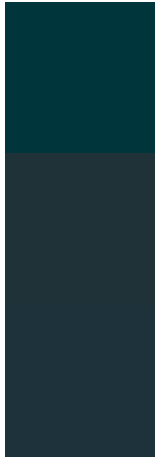
Protanopia

17.3727, 0.0670, -1.6292

Deuteranopia

17.4485, 0.6144, -3.7639

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257

Protanomaly

16.9057, -4.0387, -2.7749

Deuteranomaly

16.9808, -3.5246, -4.5247

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

14.8081, -4.5722, -1.3044

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257 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, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 54, 59)  
}
```

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, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 54, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257 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, 59) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 54, 59) }
```

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, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 54, 59); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 59); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 59) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1875, -8.1795, -3.8257 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, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 54,  
59) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor