

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0998, -8.2398,
5.8007)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0998, -8.2398, 5.8007)
contains.

HunterLab(17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293)	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(17.1360, -8.2642,
5.9293)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F351F
RGB	31, 53, 31
RGB Percent	12%, 21%, 12%
CMY	0.8784, 0.7922, 0.8784
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.42, 0.79
HSL	120°, 26%, 16%
HSV	120°, 42%, 21%
XYZ	2.0855, 2.9364, 1.7532
YIQ	43.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

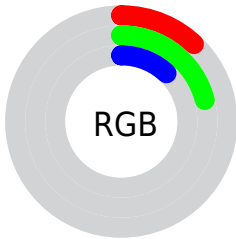
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 53, 53
Decimal	2045215
CIE Lab	19.79, -14.28, 11.20
CIE LCh	20, 18.147, 141.891
Yxy	2.9365, 0.3078, 0.4334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280235295 (0xFF1F351F)
YUV	43.9140, -6.3666, -11.3256
Hunter-Lab	17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293




Details

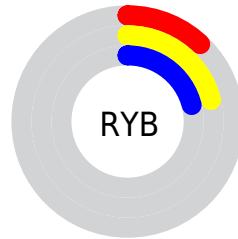
The HunterLab color **17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **14.1207, 8.1664, -5.2986**, and the grayscale version is **15.8641, -0.8465, 0.8619**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4049, -11.3944, 8.5697**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8382, -9.5938, 6.8280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4815, -6.7577, 4.9110**.

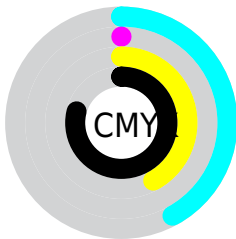
Distribution







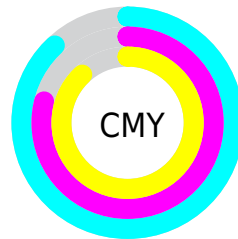
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (21%)
-  Blue (12%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (21%)
-  Blue (21%)



-  Cyan (42%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (42%)
-  Black (79%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (79%)
-  Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293 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 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1360, -8.2642,
5.9293

■ 17.1360, -8.2642,
5.9293

112.9202,
-20.7721, 16.8669

■ 10.4819, -6.7403,
5.0926

■ 33.3522, -11.2747,
8.4948

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7103, -12.6855,
9.7123

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8097, -14.0634,
10.9109

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.5993, -15.4203,
12.1001

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0377, -16.7647,
13.2865

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0898, -18.1021,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

14.4745

■ 99.7259, -19.4369,
15.6672

■ 17.1360, -8.2642,
5.9293

■ 17.1360, -8.2642,
5.9293

■ 16.8382, -9.5938,
6.8280

■ 17.4815, -6.7577,
4.9110

■ 16.5868, -10.7352,
7.5997

■ 17.8731, -5.0865,
3.7816

■ 16.3813, -11.6826,
8.2403

■ 18.3104, -3.2661,
2.5515

■ 16.2204, -12.4344,
8.7486

■ 18.7922, -1.3124,
1.2316

■ 16.0786, -13.1043,
9.2016

■ 19.3168, 0.7581,
-0.1669

■ 15.9572, -13.6833,
9.5932

■ 19.8826, 2.9297,
-1.6335

■ 20.4877, 5.1874,
-3.1579

■ 21.1302, 7.5176,
-4.7310

■ 21.8082, 9.9081,
-6.3444

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1364, -4.5755, 7.7429



17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293



17.1364, -9.9362, 2.2533

Triad

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



17.1364, -8.2645, 5.9295



17.1364, -2.3387, -11.8169



17.1364, 9.6827, 4.1875

Complementary

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



17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293



14.1207, 8.1664, -5.2986

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.



17.1364, 10.4718, -0.5019



17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293



17.1364, 3.0806, -10.8206

Square

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



17.1364, -8.2645, 5.9295



17.1364, -6.7991, -8.6617



17.1364, 7.9286, -6.2507



17.1364, 5.8881, 6.9727

Rectangle

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



17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293



17.1364, -9.8443, -1.2028



17.1364, 7.9286, -6.2507



17.1364, 10.3254, 2.8246

Sweetspot

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



17.1364, -8.2645, 5.9295



23.5571, -4.4799, 3.4716



18.4449, -3.3552, 7.1400



12.7583, -2.4405, 1.8899



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.



17.1364, -8.2645, 5.9295



21.6867, -12.5381, 8.9178



17.3343, -7.1023, 3.0645



9.7983, -1.3929, 1.1241



26.8075, -22.9874, 16.1162



70.3541, -60.3286, 42.2957

Inverse Universe

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



14.1207, 8.1664, -5.2986



16.8998, 13.7029, -9.0135



13.7988, 6.5901, -0.7941



9.4671, 0.3954, -0.0981



16.9166, 33.2585, -22.3117



44.3961, 87.2841, -58.5551

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

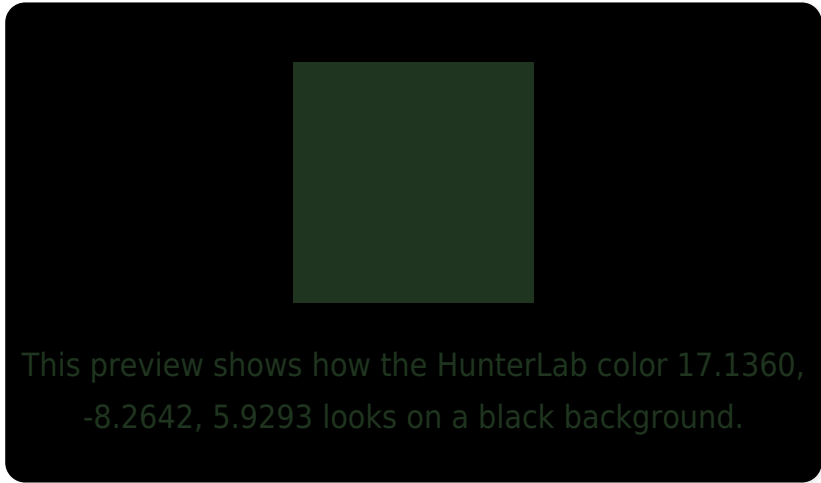
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

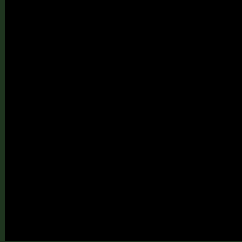
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1360, -8.2642,

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

17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293

Protanopia

17.1251, -1.8791, 6.4951

Deuteranopia

17.1279, 0.6537, 5.5849



Tritanopia

17.0957, -3.4592, -1.6302

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293

Protanomaly

17.0599, -4.6006, 6.1629

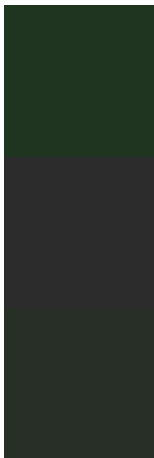
Deuteranomaly

17.1152, -3.0652, 5.7588

Tritanomaly

17.0440, -5.3556, 1.4172

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.1581, -3.7586, 2.8476

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293 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, 53, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 53, 31)  
}
```

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, 53, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 53, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293 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, 53, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 53, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 53, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 53, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 53, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 53, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1360, -8.2642, 5.9293 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 53, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 53,  
31) }
```

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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