

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1109, -10.1672,
9.1156)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1109, -10.1672,
9.1156) contains.

HunterLab(17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565)	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(17.1058,
-10.1897, 9.1565)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D360C
RGB	29, 54, 12
RGB Percent	11%, 21%, 5%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7882, 0.9529
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.78, 0.79
HSL	96°, 64%, 13%
HSV	96°, 78%, 21%
XYZ	1.8922, 2.9261, 0.8129
YIQ	41.7370, -1.4180, -18.3620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

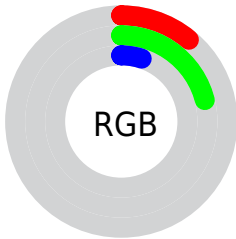
Format	Color
R_{YB}	12, 54, 37
Decimal	1914380
CIE Lab	19.75, -18.56, 22.42
CIE LCh	20, 29.104, 129.627
Yxy	2.9262, 0.3360, 0.5196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280104460 (0xFF1D360C)
YUV	41.7370, -14.6603, -11.1703
Hunter-Lab	17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **9.6058, 12.1868, -15.4102**, and the grayscale version is **15.1774, -0.8098, 0.8246**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2998, -13.9487, 13.6135**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9402, -10.9323, 9.5836**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2937, -9.3530, 8.6174**.

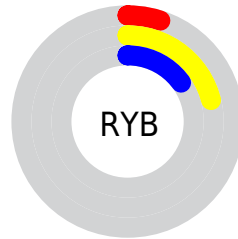
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (21%)

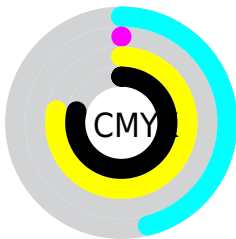
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (15%)

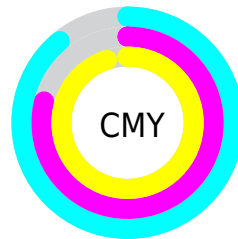


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565 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 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1058, -10.1897,
9.1565

■ 17.1058, -10.1897,
9.1565

■ 112.8636,
-25.0356, 26.4878

■ 10.4562, -8.5277,
7.3194

■ 33.3145, -13.8926,
13.6246

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.6694, -15.5931,
15.6460

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.7657, -17.2358,
17.5745

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.5526, -18.8380,
19.4354

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.9883, -20.4117,
21.2462

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0379, -21.9653,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

23.0194

■ 99.6716, -23.5051,
24.7643

■ 17.1058, -10.1897,
9.1565

■ 17.1058, -10.1897,
9.1565

■ 16.9402, -10.9323,
9.5836

■ 17.2937, -9.3530,
8.6174

■ 16.7875, -11.6276,
10.0190

■ 17.5054, -8.4086,
7.9292

■ 16.7553, -11.7764,
10.1184

■ 17.7417, -7.3590,
7.0896

■ 18.0025, -6.2076,
6.0988

■ 18.2879, -4.9588,
4.9586

■ 18.5977, -3.6179,
3.6727

■ 18.9313, -2.1905,
2.2462

■ 19.2885, -0.6828,
0.6849

■ 19.6687, 0.8989,
-1.0044

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1062, -3.5781, 10.6779



17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565



17.1062, -13.7623, 5.5313

Triad

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



17.1062, -10.1900, 9.1566



17.1062, -6.2709, -21.1862



17.1062, 18.5084, 3.3464

Complementary

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



17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565



9.6058, 12.1868, -15.4102

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.



17.1062, 17.3953, -5.4598



17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565



17.1062, 1.9246, -22.7897

Square

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



17.1062, -10.1900, 9.1566



17.1062, -11.8273, -12.3541



17.1062, 10.8901, -16.0331



17.1062, 13.6859, 8.2058

Rectangle

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



17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565



17.1062, -14.4488, 1.0326



17.1062, 10.8901, -16.0331



17.1062, 18.8345, 0.8290

Sweetspot

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



17.1062, -10.1900, 9.1566



24.1768, -5.9036, 5.9372



14.5023, 2.1169, 7.5511



12.6063, -3.1845, 3.1970



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.



17.1062, -10.1900, 9.1566



22.0760, -15.2019, 12.9516



16.5908, -12.2424, 8.3260



10.6244, -1.2820, 1.3142



28.3123, -20.6816, 17.0838



72.7541, -54.9266, 43.8691

Inverse Universe

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



9.6058, 12.1868, -15.4102



10.5630, 19.8051, -26.9839



11.3222, 15.4925, -8.8527



10.1080, 0.1970, -0.2305



12.5359, 27.6040, -39.4642



31.4948, 70.2246, -105.9172

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

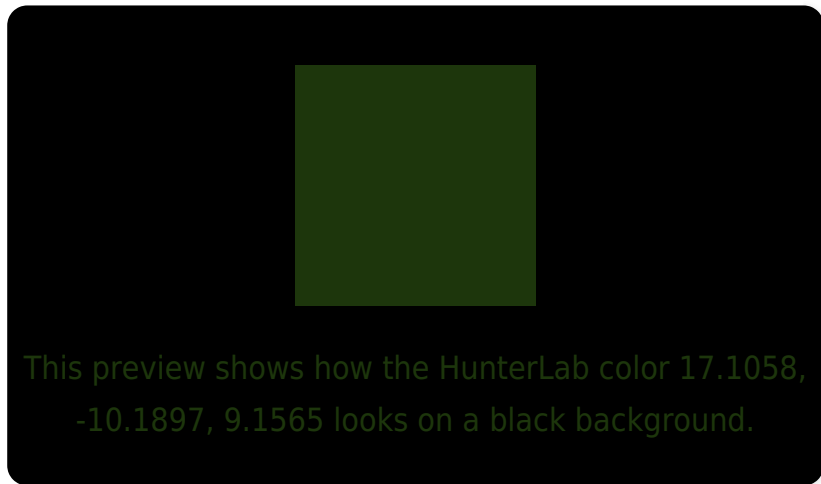
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

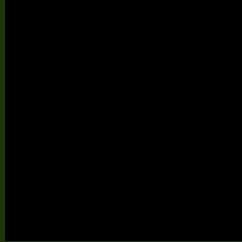
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1058,

-10.1897, 9.1565.

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

17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565

Protanopia

17.0883, -2.4001, 9.4914

Deuteranopia

16.9554, 0.8098, 8.7478



Tritanopia

17.0957, -3.4592, -1.6302

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565

Protanomaly

16.9212, -5.5268, 9.2206

Deuteranomaly

16.7373, -3.5901, 8.6496

Tritanomaly

16.8448, -6.4068, 3.5115

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.6404, -4.6906, 4.6413

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565 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(29, 54, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 54, 12)  
}
```

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(29, 54, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 54, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565 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(29, 54, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 54, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 54, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 54, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 54, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 54, 12)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1058, -10.1897, 9.1565 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 54, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 54,  
12) }
```

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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