

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2551, 9.7306,
-0.6730)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2551, 9.7306, -0.6730)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3498, 9.6994,
-0.6494)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	462735
RGB	70, 39, 53
RGB Percent	27%, 15%, 21%
CMY	0.7255, 0.8471, 0.7922
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.24, 0.73
HSL	333°, 28%, 21%
HSV	333°, 44%, 27%
XYZ	3.8939, 3.0102, 3.7439
YIQ	49.8650, 13.9820, 10.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

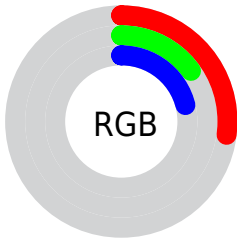
Format	Color
R_YB	70, 39, 53
Decimal	4597557
CIE Lab	20.09, 16.83, -2.82
CIE LCh	20, 17.063, 350.485
Yxy	3.0103, 0.3657, 0.2827
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282787637 (0xFF462735)
YUV	49.8650, 1.5456, 17.6584
Hunter-Lab	17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494




Details

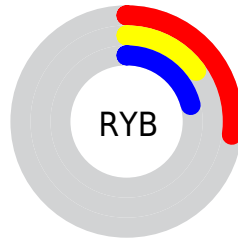
The HunterLab color **17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **22.5771, -9.9342, 3.9121**, and the grayscale version is **17.8063, -0.9501, 0.9675**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6449, 10.6668, 0.1166**, and **5.2796, 9.3735, 0.8375** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9948, 12.1863, -0.7681**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8415, 7.1711, -0.3791**.

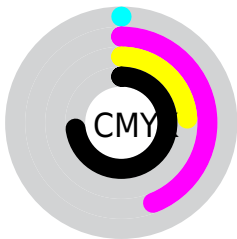
Distribution







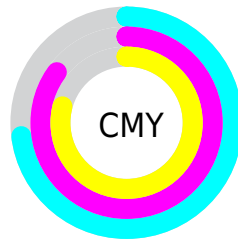
-  Red (27%)
-  Green (15%)
-  Blue (21%)






-  Red (27%)
-  Yellow (15%)
-  Blue (21%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (44%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (73%)
-  Magenta (85%)
-  Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494 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 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3498, 9.6994,
-0.6494

■ 17.3498, 9.6994,
-0.6494

■ 113.3205, 12.3656,
3.2837

■ 10.6635, 8.8302,
-0.7976

■ 33.6190, 10.9641,
-0.1251

■ 0.9706, 75.4989,
-11.9929

■ 43.0000, 11.4119,
0.2277

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.1205, 11.7603,
0.6316

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9300, 12.0219,
1.0820

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3871, 12.2062,
1.5752

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4570, 12.3210,

2.1081

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.1101, 12.3724,
2.6783

17.3498, 9.6994,
-0.6494

17.3498, 9.6994,
-0.6494

15.9948, 12.1863,
-0.7681

18.8415, 7.1711,
-0.3791

14.7966, 14.5594,
-0.7063

20.4498, 4.6498,
0.0139

13.7777, 16.7105,
-0.4368

22.1587, 2.1599,
0.5062

12.9582, 18.5057,
0.0555

23.9548, -0.2868,
1.0787

12.2611, 20.1093,
0.6600

25.8270, -2.6870,
1.7164

■ 11.8502, 21.1561,
0.9733

■ 27.7660, -5.0421,
2.4075

■ 29.7643, -7.3556,
3.1430

■ 31.8158, -9.6322,
3.9158

■ 33.9151, -11.8768,
4.7205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3502, 7.1973, -6.0019



17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494



17.3502, 9.1128, 3.8699

Triad

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



17.3502, 9.6986, -0.6490



17.3502, -4.1885, 7.5493



17.3502, -6.6704, -7.7753

Complementary

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



17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494



22.5771, -9.9342, 3.9121

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.



17.3502, -9.1010, -2.6002



17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494



17.3502, -7.7857, 5.8444

Square

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



17.3502, 9.6986, -0.6490



17.3502, 0.7039, 7.7965



17.3502, -9.4846, 2.3997



17.3502, -2.4992, -10.8243

Rectangle

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



17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494



17.3502, 7.0733, 5.9255



17.3502, -9.4846, 2.3997



17.3502, -7.6971, -6.1674

Sweetspot

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



17.3502, 9.6986, -0.6490



29.3984, 2.6058, 0.7206



16.4947, 8.3180, -10.5182



14.7201, 1.5102, 0.3222



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



17.3502, 9.6986, -0.6490



20.9438, 16.3637, -1.0160



17.2295, 7.6838, 4.1454



12.3440, 0.4093, 0.4378



16.9317, 30.1110, 2.2987



41.5834, 73.5430, 8.8068

Inverse Universe

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



17.3502, 9.6986, -0.6490



20.9438, 16.3637, -1.0160



22.6401, -7.5443, -1.3557



12.3440, 0.4093, 0.4378



16.9317, 30.1110, 2.2987



41.5834, 73.5430, 8.8068

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

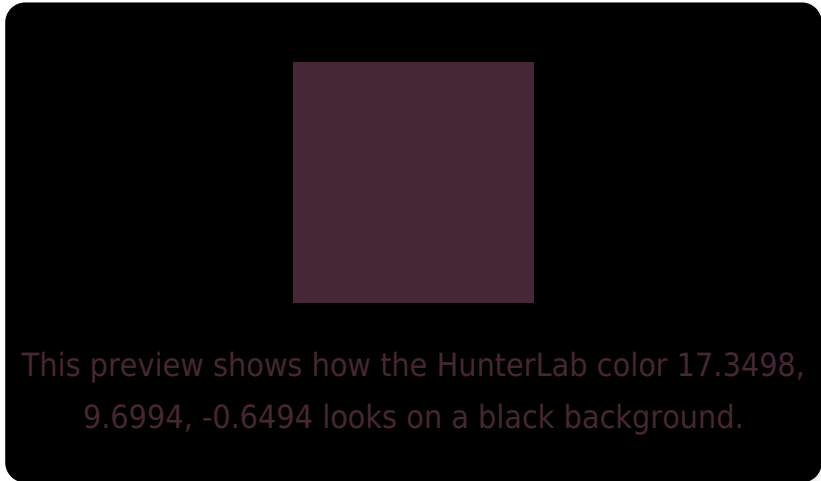
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

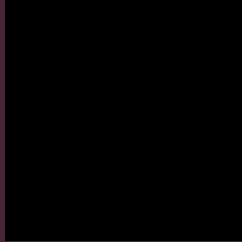
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494.

-0.6494.

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

17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494

Protanopia

17.6543, 0.0445, -3.0167

Deuteranopia

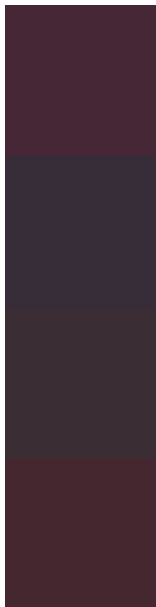
17.6599, 0.8835, -0.0099



Tritanopia

17.4153, 7.4652, 2.7495

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494

Protanomaly

17.2754, 3.3743, -2.5810

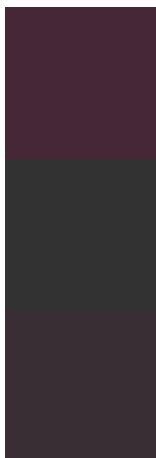
Deuteranomaly

17.4772, 3.7507, -0.1863

Tritanomaly

17.2859, 8.2268, 1.5713

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.5010, 2.6424, 0.2198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494 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(70, 39, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 39, 53)  
}
```

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(70, 39, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 39, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494 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(70, 39, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 39, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 39, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 39, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 39, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 39, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3498, 9.6994, -0.6494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 39, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 39,  
53) }
```

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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