

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2893, -9.8546,
-2.1916)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2893, -9.8546,
-2.1916) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3721, -9.0290,
-2.2226)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003738
RGB	0, 55, 56
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7843, 0.7804
CMYK	1.00, 0.02, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	181°, 100%, 11%
HSV	181°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	2.0800, 3.0179, 4.2143
YIQ	38.6690, -33.1010, -11.3490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

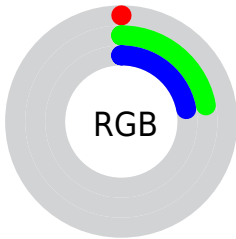
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 56
Decimal	14136
CIELab	20.12, -15.81, -5.38
CIELCh	20, 16.706, 198.801
Yxy	3.0180, 0.2234, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204216 (0xFF003738)
YUV	38.6690, 8.5442, -33.9127
Hunter-Lab	17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226

Details

The HunterLab color **17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.2873, 15.3026, 5.9901**, and the grayscale version is **14.1186, -0.7533, 0.7671**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6069, -12.2039, -2.1437**, and **2.2531, 2.6721, -8.5845** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.3724, -9.0292, -2.2225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5033, -8.6545, -2.0397**.

Distribution



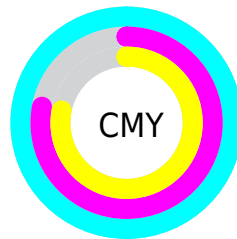
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226 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 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3721, -9.0290,
-2.2226

■ 17.3721, -9.0290,
-2.2226

■ 113.3620,
-22.3572, 0.5985

■ 10.6824, -7.3591,
-2.2000

■ 33.6466, -12.2780,
-2.0004

■ 1.1326, -1.9821,
-19.6429

■ 43.0300, -13.7902,
-1.7828

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.1528, -15.2611,
-1.5058

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9643, -16.7047,
-1.1754

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.4233, -18.1303,
-0.7963

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4951, -19.5445,

-0.3723

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.1499,
-20.9523, 0.0935

■ 17.3721, -9.0290,
-2.2226

■ 17.3721, -9.0290,
-2.2226

■ 17.3724, -9.0292,
-2.2225

■ 17.5033, -8.6545,
-2.0397

■ 17.6340, -8.2833,
-1.8588

■ 17.7874, -7.8263,
-1.6476

■ 17.9759, -7.2390,
-1.3905

■ 18.2007, -6.5198,
-1.0870

■ 18.4627, -5.6700,
-0.7377

■ 18.7624, -4.6930,
-0.3440

■ 19.0998, -3.5942,
0.0920

■ 19.4747, -2.3807,
0.5679

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3724, -9.2908, 2.6090



17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226



17.3724, -6.7467, -7.3097

Triad

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



17.3724, -9.0290, -2.2224



17.3724, 6.8041, -6.1126



17.3724, 0.9537, 7.6745

Complementary

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



17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226



9.2873, 15.3026, 5.9901

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.



17.3724, 5.7746, 6.4588



17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226



17.3724, 9.3949, -0.9004

Square

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



17.3724, -9.0290, -2.2224



17.3724, 2.2373, -9.9534



17.3724, 8.9984, 3.6105



17.3724, -3.8815, 7.5042

Rectangle

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



17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226



17.3724, -4.2277, -9.7509



17.3724, 8.9984, 3.6105



17.3724, 2.6383, 7.4319

Sweetspot

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



17.3724, -9.0290, -2.2224



24.6085, -6.3795, -0.5357



16.8240, -14.3827, 10.0203



13.1460, -3.5160, -0.3270



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.



17.3724, -9.0290, -2.2224



22.8262, -11.8514, -2.9470



10.3564, 0.9624, -15.0211



10.6037, -1.1769, 0.3530



28.4759, -14.7746, -3.6984



73.4355, -38.0305, -9.6911

Inverse Universe

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



10.5673, 20.7055, -13.4062



13.8925, 27.2185, -17.5905



13.1008, 5.2598, 8.1644



10.1843, 0.4536, -0.1123



17.3377, 33.9648, -21.9236



44.7580, 87.6552, -56.3938

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226 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

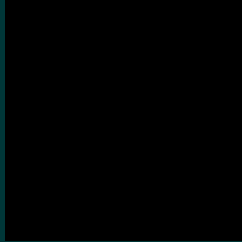
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226.

-2.2226.

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

17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226

Protanopia

17.5998, -0.5276, -0.1089

Deuteranopia

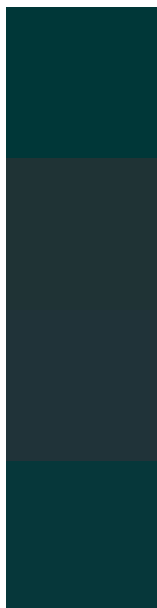
17.5997, 1.0071, -2.6228



Tritanopia

17.6245, -7.8699, -3.1971

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226

Protanomaly

17.0763, -4.8849, -1.2576

Deuteranomaly

17.2341, -4.0797, -2.7688

Tritanomaly

17.5402, -8.2557, -2.8674

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

15.0762, -4.9183, -0.5596

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226 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, 55, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 55, 56)  
}
```

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, 55, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 55, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226 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, 55, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 55, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 55, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 55, 56); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 56); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 55, 56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3721, -9.0290, -2.2226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 55, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 55,  
56) }
```

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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