

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.3004, 17.3431,
-6.7001)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.3004, 17.3431,
-6.7001) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3004, 17.3431,
-6.7001)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E1F42
RGB	78, 31, 66
RGB Percent	31%, 12%, 26%
CMY	0.6941, 0.8784, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.15, 0.69
HSL	315°, 43%, 21%
HSV	315°, 60%, 31%
XYZ	4.6153, 2.9930, 5.4887
YIQ	49.0430, 16.7770, 20.8490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

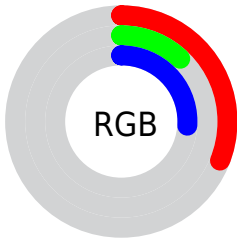
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 31, 66
Decimal	5119810
CIE Lab	20.02, 27.17, -11.78
CIE LCh	20, 29.616, 336.553
Yxy	2.9932, 0.3524, 0.2285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283309890 (0xFF4E1F42)
YUV	49.0430, 8.3598, 25.3953
Hunter-Lab	17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001

Details

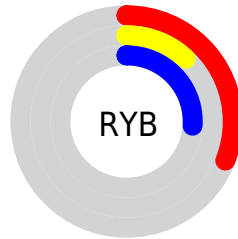
The HunterLab color **17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **24.3200, -15.2150, 9.1470**, and the grayscale version is **17.5091, -0.9342, 0.9513**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6613, 19.6537, -6.9543**, and **6.6409, 12.3658, -3.4066** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1581, 20.0875, -7.4947**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6416, 14.3360, -5.6518**.

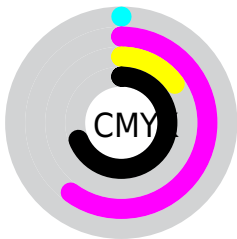
Distribution



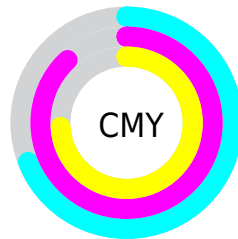
- Red (31%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001 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 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3004, 17.3431,
-6.7001

■ 17.3004, 17.3431,
-6.7001

■ 113.2282, 24.2462,
-6.3869

■ 10.6216, 15.9612,
-6.3699

■ 33.5574, 19.6717,
-7.1099

■ 0.4283, 276.4233,
-114.0301

■ 42.9331, 20.6279,
-7.1934

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.0488, 21.4644,
-7.2052

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.8537, 22.1946,
-7.1519

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3065, 22.8294,
-7.0391

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.3723, 23.3780,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-6.8714

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.0214, 23.8481,
-6.6529

17.3004, 17.3431,
-6.7001

17.3004, 17.3431,
-6.7001

16.1581, 20.0875,
-7.4947

18.6416, 14.3360,
-5.6518

15.2343, 22.4161,
-7.9668

20.1572, 11.1946,
-4.4187

14.5302, 24.2114,
-8.0809

21.8249, 8.0065,
-3.0552

13.8783, 25.9743,
-8.1430

23.6242, 4.8275,
-1.6030

25.5375, 1.6886,
-0.0913

■ 27.5497, -1.3954,
1.4600

■ 29.6486, -4.4198,
3.0375

■ 31.8238, -7.3857,
4.6329

■ 34.0668, -10.2975,
6.2407

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3008, 10.2605, -17.4411



17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001



17.3008, 19.1276, 2.6681

Triad

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



17.3008, 17.3422, -6.6996



17.3008, -2.7998, 10.8913



17.3008, -12.4561, -11.5349

Complementary

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



17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001



24.3200, -15.2150, 9.1470

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.



17.3008, -14.6498, -0.9832



17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001



17.3008, -9.8352, 9.5419

Square

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



17.3008, 17.3422, -6.6996



17.3008, 6.2802, 10.3518



17.3008, -13.7957, 6.1698



17.3008, -7.1136, -21.0692

Rectangle

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



17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001



17.3008, 16.8128, 6.6706



17.3008, -13.7957, 6.1698



17.3008, -13.5323, -7.8332

Sweetspot

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



17.3008, 17.3422, -6.6996



31.5889, 5.7144, -1.8051



14.2773, 10.6603, -20.9479



15.5599, 3.2039, -1.0669



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



17.3008, 17.3422, -6.6996



20.7617, 27.9690, -10.2312



16.6506, 14.4233, 2.4589



13.1173, 0.6011, 0.0801



18.2920, 34.1748, -10.2666



44.3586, 82.5852, -22.6513

Inverse Universe

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



17.3008, 17.3422, -6.6996



20.7617, 27.9690, -10.2312



24.7720, -12.5079, 2.6160



13.1173, 0.6011, 0.0801



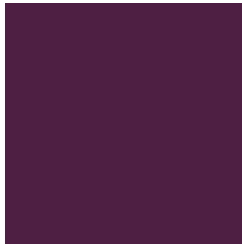
18.2920, 34.1748, -10.2666



44.3586, 82.5852, -22.6513

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

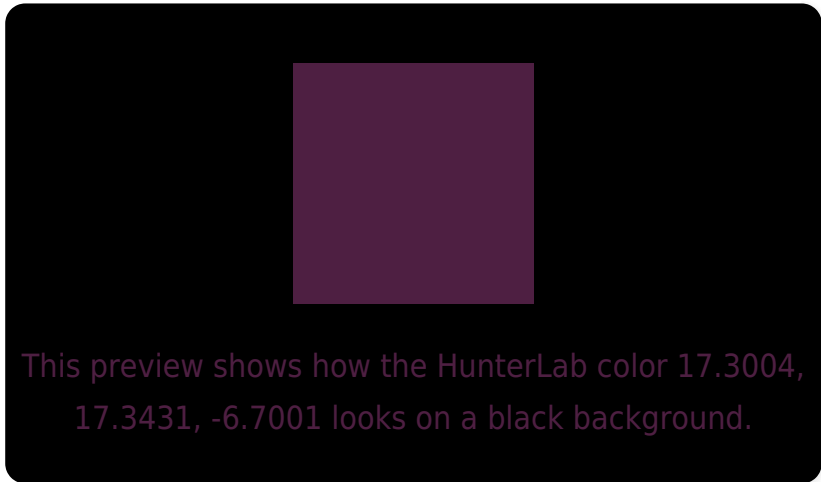
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

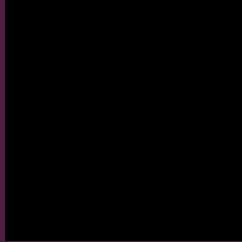
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001.

-6.7001.

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

17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001

Protanopia

17.5682, 2.4586, -14.7447

Deuteranopia

17.5417, 1.1158, -5.0659



Tritanopia

17.4221, 10.2661, 4.0833

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001

Protanomaly

17.0117, 7.1024, -12.5930

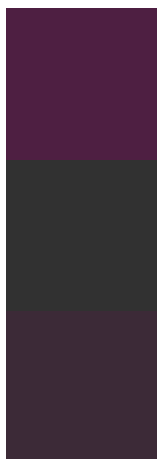
Deuteranomaly

17.1045, 6.5749, -6.1586

Tritanomaly

17.2056, 12.7984, 0.8130

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.0071, 5.7235, -2.0207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001 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(78, 31, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 31, 66)  
}
```

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(78, 31, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 31, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

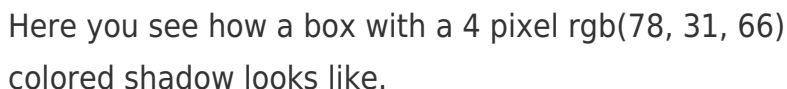
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(78, 31, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 31, 66) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 31, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 31, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 31, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 31, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3004, 17.3431, -6.7001 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 31, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 31,  
66) }
```

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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