

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.4987, 25.4543,
-4.4247)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.4987, 25.4543,
-4.4247) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4806, 25.5653,
-4.2386)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C123E
RGB	92, 18, 62
RGB Percent	36%, 7%, 24%
CMY	0.6392, 0.9294, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.33, 0.64
HSL	324°, 67%, 22%
HSV	324°, 80%, 36%
XYZ	5.4994, 3.0557, 4.8574
YIQ	45.1420, 29.9800, 29.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

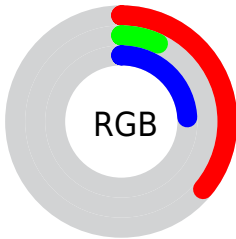
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 18, 62
Decimal	6033982
CIE _{Lab}	20.27, 37.07, -8.40
CIE _{LCh}	20, 38.010, 347.226
Yxy	3.0559, 0.4100, 0.2278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284224062 (0xFF5C123E)
YUV	45.1420, 8.3110, 41.0945
Hunter-Lab	17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386




Details

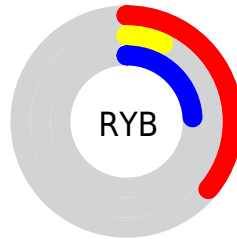
The HunterLab color **17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **28.2778, -20.3845, 11.2038**, and the grayscale version is **16.2132, -0.8651, 0.8809**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.7665, 28.7651, -4.5922**, and **7.9457, 14.2430, 0.2071** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6574, 27.4278, -3.6323**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5978, 22.9846, -4.4369**.

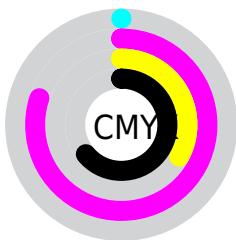
Distribution







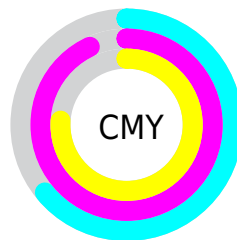
-  Red (36%)
-  Green (7%)
-  Blue (24%)






-  Red (36%)
-  Yellow (7%)
-  Blue (24%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (80%)
-  Yellow (33%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (93%)
-  Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386 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 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4806, 25.5653,
-4.2386

■ 17.4806, 25.5653,
-4.2386

■ 113.5649, 36.0454,
-2.6413

■ 10.7749, 23.9011,
-4.0493

■ 33.7820, 28.6975,
-4.3344

■ 1.7170, 94.3287,
-20.1962

■ 43.1770, 30.0756,
-4.2645

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.3104, 31.3291,
-4.1279

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1320, 32.4673,
-3.9314

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6005, 33.4996,
-3.6805

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.6812, 34.4350,

-3.3795

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.3446, 35.2813,
-3.0321

17.4806, 25.5653,
-4.2386

17.4806, 25.5653,
-4.2386

16.6574, 27.4278,
-3.6323

18.5978, 22.9846,
-4.4369

15.9633, 29.0476,
-2.9400

19.9928, 19.8797,
-4.2522

21.6382, 16.4478,
-3.7408

23.5029, 12.8484,
-2.9674

25.5568, 9.1914,
-1.9916

■ 27.7730, 5.5443,
-0.8620

■ 30.1289, 1.9433,
0.3839

■ 32.6055, -1.5951,
1.7184

■ 35.1872, -5.0663,
3.1215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4811, 17.9497, -19.5883



17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386



17.4811, 24.9009, 6.0148

Triad

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



17.4811, 25.5639, -4.2380



17.4811, -6.8901, 12.2367



17.4811, -13.3333, -21.8982

Complementary

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



17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386



28.2778, -20.3845, 11.2038

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.



17.4811, -17.1701, -6.3059



17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386



17.4811, -14.1483, 10.0720

Square

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



17.4811, 25.5639, -4.2380



17.4811, 4.1117, 12.2367



17.4811, -17.4248, 4.9178



17.4811, -5.4647, -33.3692

Rectangle

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



17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386



17.4811, 19.8434, 9.4037



17.4811, -17.4248, 4.9178



17.4811, -15.0402, -16.6382

Sweetspot

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



17.4811, 25.5639, -4.2380



35.4485, 9.4195, -1.8091



13.5064, 20.6163, -35.7637



17.3944, 5.3038, -1.0867



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



17.4811, 25.5639, -4.2380



21.3019, 37.7790, -3.6200



16.6734, 22.3145, 7.3124



15.3885, 0.6918, 0.2987



19.1742, 34.8386, -3.1306



44.6693, 80.8028, -4.5087

Inverse Universe

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



17.4811, 25.5639, -4.2380



21.3019, 37.7790, -3.6200



29.0387, -15.7767, 0.2392



15.3885, 0.6918, 0.2987



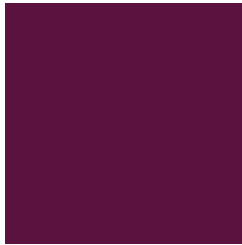
19.1742, 34.8386, -3.1306



44.6693, 80.8028, -4.5087

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

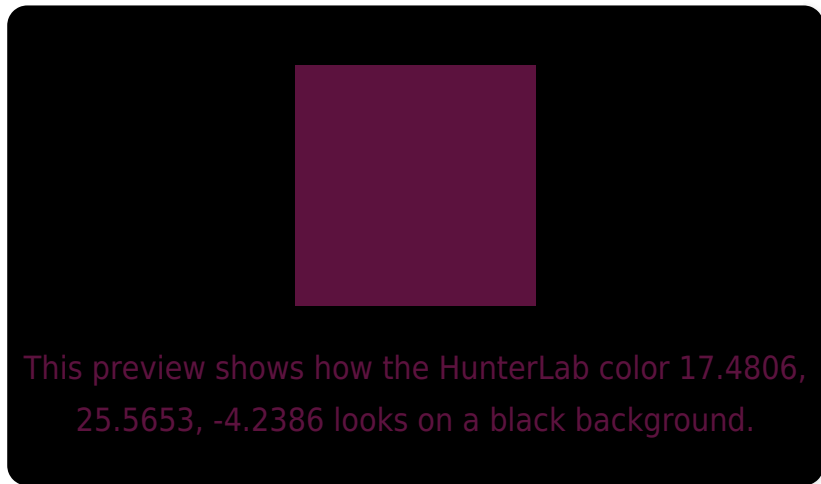
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

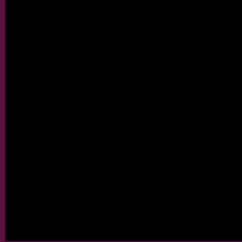
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4806, 25.5653,

-4.2386.

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

17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386

Protanopia

18.2061, 2.4919, -16.0527

Deuteranopia

18.2120, 0.6741, -1.7980



Tritanopia

17.7373, 18.1719, 7.1420

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386

Protanomaly

16.6670, 10.2979, -13.8728

Deuteranomaly

17.0155, 10.0577, -3.7566

Tritanomaly

17.5687, 20.8677, 3.7987

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

15.7010, 8.7346, -1.9991

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386 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(92, 18, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 18, 62)  
}
```

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(92, 18, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 18, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386 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(92, 18, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 18, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 18, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 18, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 18, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 18, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4806, 25.5653, -4.2386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 18, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 18,  
62) }
```

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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