

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5323, 23.1862,
-1.0139)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5323, 23.1862,
-1.0139) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.5323, 23.1862,
-1.0139)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B1637
RGB	91, 22, 55
RGB Percent	36%, 9%, 22%
CMY	0.6431, 0.9137, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.40, 0.64
HSL	331°, 61%, 22%
HSV	331°, 76%, 36%
XYZ	5.2909, 3.0738, 3.9289
YIQ	46.3930, 30.5310, 24.8910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

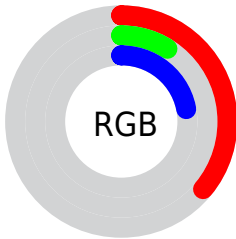
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 22, 55
Decimal	5969463
CIE _{Lab}	20.34, 34.28, -3.44
CIE _{LCh}	20, 34.457, 354.273
Yxy	3.0740, 0.4304, 0.2500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284159543 (0xFF5B1637)
YUV	46.3930, 4.2433, 39.1203
Hunter-Lab	17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139




Details

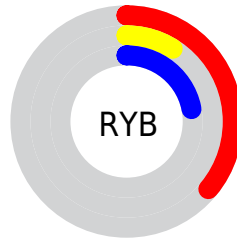
The HunterLab color **17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **28.2105, -18.7696, 8.6403**, and the grayscale version is **16.6390, -0.8878, 0.9040**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.7566, 26.3413, -0.8168**, and **7.6292, 13.3820, 2.4749** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5591, 25.3321, -0.2599**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7968, 20.4378, -1.4343**.

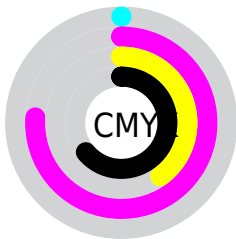
Distribution







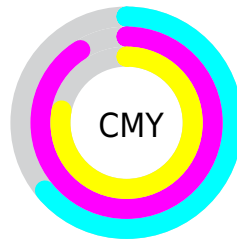
-  Red (36%)
-  Green (9%)
-  Blue (22%)






-  Red (36%)
-  Yellow (9%)
-  Blue (22%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (40%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (64%)
-  Magenta (91%)
-  Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139 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 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5323, 23.1862,
-1.0139

■ 17.5323, 23.1862,
-1.0139

■ 113.6614, 32.6928,
2.6569

■ 10.8189, 21.5800,
-1.1208

■ 33.8464, 26.1099,
-0.5612

■ 1.9338, 77.1875,
-7.2654

■ 43.2468, 27.3737,
-0.2404

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.3854, 28.5131,
0.1336

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.2117, 29.5389,
0.5558

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6847, 30.4612,
1.0221

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.7697, 31.2892,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

1.5294

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.4371, 32.0308,
2.0751

17.5323, 23.1862,
-1.0139

17.5323, 23.1862,
-1.0139

16.5591, 25.3321,
-0.2599

18.7968, 20.4378,
-1.4343

15.8117, 26.9586,
0.7140

20.3259, 17.2943,
-1.5383

15.4997, 27.6937,
1.1009

22.0886, 13.9309,
-1.3649

24.0531, 10.4757,
-0.9614

26.1906, 7.0102,
-0.3726

■ 28.4760, 3.5800,
0.3636

■ 30.8888, 0.2072,
1.2166

■ 33.4118, -3.1008,
2.1632

■ 36.0311, -6.3447,
3.1851

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.5328, 18.0162, -13.8273



17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139



17.5328, 20.7885, 7.0264

Triad

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



17.5328, 23.1848, -1.0134



17.5328, -8.2988, 11.4090



17.5328, -10.9903, -21.9822

Complementary

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



17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139



28.2105, -18.7696, 8.6403

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.



17.5328, -15.4835, -8.5890



17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139



17.5328, -14.1967, 8.7320

Square

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



17.5328, 23.1848, -1.0134



17.5328, 1.0659, 12.0885



17.5328, -16.5062, 2.7175



17.5328, -2.8528, -29.6507

Rectangle

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



17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139



17.5328, 15.4506, 9.6695



17.5328, -16.5062, 2.7175



17.5328, -12.8951, -17.7277

Sweetspot

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



17.5328, 23.1848, -1.0134



34.8613, 8.2150, -0.2987



14.8946, 20.6743, -29.8588



16.7997, 4.5642, -0.2506



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



17.5328, 23.1848, -1.0134



20.9177, 34.6469, 0.7388



17.0324, 20.1695, 8.2053



15.3755, 0.6219, 0.4836



18.8268, 33.5794, 1.7940



43.8542, 77.8415, 7.0990

Inverse Universe

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



17.5328, 23.1848, -1.0134



20.9177, 34.6469, 0.7388



28.6584, -13.6352, -3.0561



15.3755, 0.6219, 0.4836



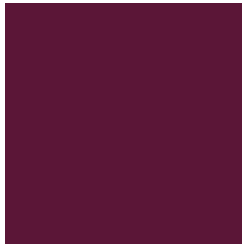
18.8268, 33.5794, 1.7940



43.8542, 77.8415, 7.0990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139 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

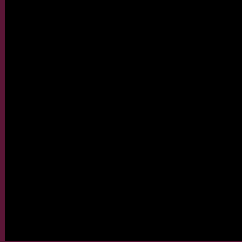
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139.

-1.0139.

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

17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139

Protanopia

18.0993, 1.2610, -9.4738

Deuteranopia

18.0466, 0.9967, 0.4640



Tritanopia

17.5963, 17.8327, 7.0163

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139

Protanomaly

16.9458, 8.3253, -7.4461

Deuteranomaly

17.1377, 9.0885, -0.9332

Tritanomaly

17.4898, 19.9332, 4.6192

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

16.0282, 7.6164, -0.7388

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139 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(91, 22, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 22, 55)  
}
```

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(91, 22, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 22, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139 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(91, 22, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 22, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 22, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 22, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 22, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 22, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5323, 23.1862, -1.0139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 22, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 22,  
55) }
```

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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