

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6068, 7.5995,
-1.6178)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.6068, 7.5995, -1.6178)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6060, 7.6001,
-1.6177)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	422A38
RGB	66, 42, 56
RGB Percent	26%, 16%, 22%
CMY	0.7412, 0.8353, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.15, 0.74
HSL	325°, 22%, 21%
HSV	325°, 36%, 26%
XYZ	3.7886, 3.0997, 4.1400
YIQ	50.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

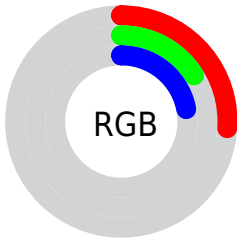
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 42, 56
Decimal	4336184
CIE Lab	20.44, 13.73, -4.43
CIE LCh	20, 14.428, 342.134
Yxy	3.0999, 0.3435, 0.2811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282526264 (0xFF422A38)
YUV	50.7720, 2.5774, 13.3550
Hunter-Lab	17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177




Details

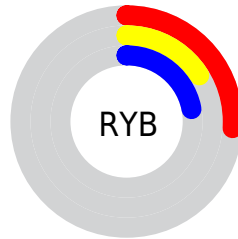
The HunterLab color **17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **21.5330, -8.4782, 4.1741**, and the grayscale version is **18.1079, -0.9662, 0.9838**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9649, 8.2374, -1.3266**, and **4.8552, 8.9132, -1.5020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2587, 10.0616, -2.1981**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0655, 5.1292, -0.9243**.

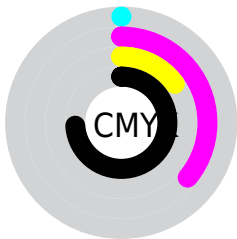
Distribution







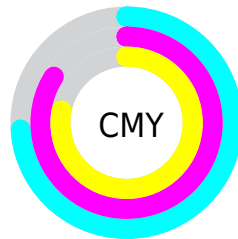
-  Red (26%)
-  Green (16%)
-  Blue (22%)






-  Red (26%)
-  Yellow (16%)
-  Blue (22%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (36%)
-  Yellow (15%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (84%)
-  Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177 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 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6060, 7.6001,
-1.6177

■ 17.6060, 7.6001,
-1.6177

■ 113.7986, 8.8871,
1.6277

■ 10.8816, 6.9291,
-1.6592

■ 33.9381, 8.4988,
-1.2806

■ 2.2057, 27.0119,
-8.1988

■ 43.3463, 8.7796,
-1.0115

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.4921, 8.9701,
-0.6860

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.3252, 9.0816,
-0.3098

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.8045, 9.1229,
0.1129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.8956, 9.1007,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.5688, 9.0206,
1.0843

17.6060, 7.6001,
-1.6177

17.6060, 7.6001,
-1.6177

16.2587, 10.0616,
-2.1981

19.0655, 5.1292,
-0.9243

15.0397, 12.4656,
-2.6346

20.6209, 2.6802,
-0.1447

13.9684, 14.7342,
-2.8893

22.2599, 0.2675,
0.7018

13.0638, 16.7618,
-2.9239

23.9720, -2.1029,
1.6005

12.3395, 18.4311,
-2.7116

25.7483, -4.4305,
2.5405

■ 11.6628, 20.1086,
-2.4411

■ 27.5816, -6.7176,
3.5138

■ 11.4081, 20.7917,
-2.3571

■ 29.4659, -8.9679,
4.5145

■ 31.3962, -11.1859,
5.5382

■ 33.3681, -13.3758,
6.5815

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6064, 4.9294, -5.8939



17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177



17.6064, 7.8520, 2.5262

Triad

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



17.6064, 7.5994, -1.6173



17.6064, -2.6375, 7.0239



17.6064, -6.6385, -5.1459

Complementary

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



17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177



21.5330, -8.4782, 4.1741

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.



17.6064, -8.2872, -0.7683



17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177



17.6064, -6.1295, 5.8326

Square

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



17.6064, 7.5994, -1.6173



17.6064, 1.6570, 6.9011



17.6064, -8.1102, 3.1955



17.6064, -3.3954, -8.2425

Rectangle

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



17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177



17.6064, 6.5867, 4.6354



17.6064, -8.1102, 3.1955



17.6064, -7.3830, -3.7363

Sweetspot

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



17.6064, 7.5994, -1.6173



28.2183, 1.9736, 0.3441



16.6719, 5.3816, -7.9630



14.3155, 1.0740, 0.1508



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



17.6064, 7.5994, -1.6173



21.5025, 13.1188, -2.8670



17.3095, 6.1053, 2.6103



11.6149, 0.4163, 0.2727



16.8124, 30.5205, -2.5376



41.8892, 75.6416, -3.2027

Inverse Universe

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



17.6064, 7.5994, -1.6173



21.5025, 13.1188, -2.8670



21.8150, -6.8490, 0.1392



11.6149, 0.4163, 0.2727



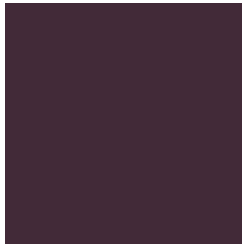
16.8124, 30.5205, -2.5376



41.8892, 75.6416, -3.2027

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

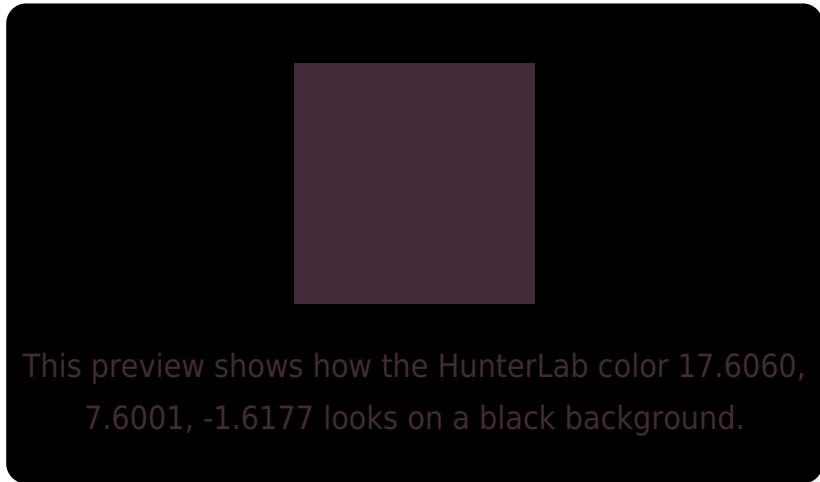
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

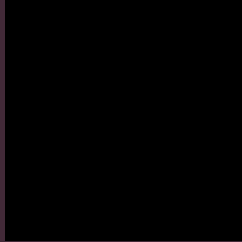
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177.

-1.6177.

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

17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177

Protanopia

17.7141, 0.3683, -3.8551

Deuteranopia

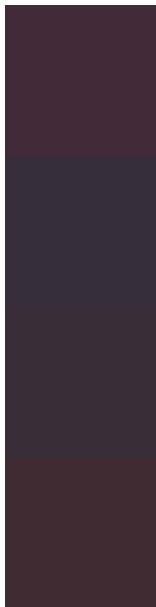
17.6630, 1.0519, -1.2304



Tritanopia

17.6930, 5.2936, 1.9830

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177

Protanomaly

17.4758, 2.9988, -3.2169

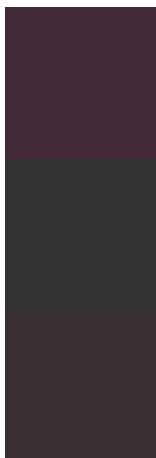
Deuteranomaly

17.6059, 3.1939, -1.2674

Tritanomaly

17.5552, 6.0818, 0.7324

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177

Achromatopsia

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Achromatomaly

17.9212, 1.8100, -0.0685

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177 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(66, 42, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 42, 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(66, 42, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 42, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177 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(66, 42, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 42, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 42, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 42, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 42, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 42, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6060, 7.6001, -1.6177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 42, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 42,  
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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