

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7048, -11.9859,
10.7691)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7048, -11.9859,
10.7691) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.7366,
-12.0270, 10.7187)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A3900
RGB	26, 57, 0
RGB Percent	10%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.8980, 0.7765, 1.0000
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 1.00, 0.78
HSL	93°, 100%, 11%
HSV	93°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.8891, 3.1459, 0.5076
YIQ	41.2330, -0.1790, -24.2990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

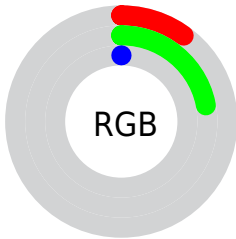
Format	Color
RYB	0, 57, 31
Decimal	1718528
CIELab	20.62, -22.40, 28.29
CIELCh	21, 36.084, 128.375
Yxy	3.1460, 0.3408, 0.5676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279908608 (0xFF1A3900)
YUV	41.2330, -20.3279, -13.3593
Hunter-Lab	17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187

Details

The HunterLab color $[17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003300 . A complement of this color would be $[7.6603, 16.9740, -24.9445]$, and the grayscale version is $[15.0309, -0.8020, 0.8167]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[33.9446, -16.2245, 15.9351]$, and $[2.9467, -2.5268, 1.7715]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[17.7370, -12.0275, 10.7189]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[17.8929, -11.3210, 10.2848]$.

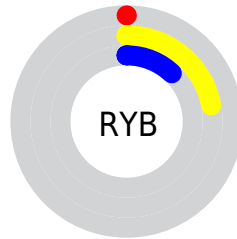
Distribution



Red (10%)

Green (22%)

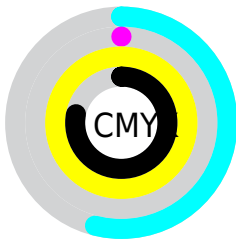
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (12%)

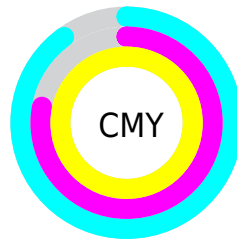


Cyan (54%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (90%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187 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 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.7366, -12.0270,
10.7187

■ 17.7366, -12.0270,
10.7187

■ 114.0416,
-28.9510, 31.2791

■ 10.9928, -9.9730,
7.6950

■ 34.1005, -16.3352,
15.9841

■ 2.6186, -4.5826,
1.8330

■ 43.5225, -18.2927,
18.4356

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.6811, -20.1713,
20.7580

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.5261, -21.9929,
22.9831

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.0168, -23.7723,
25.1332

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.1185, -25.5202,

27.2249

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.8020,
-27.2444, 29.2703

■ 17.7366, -12.0270,
10.7187

■ 17.7366, -12.0270,
10.7187

■ 17.7370, -12.0275,
10.7189

■ 17.8929, -11.3210,
10.2848

■ 18.0604, -10.5751,
9.8638

■ 18.2477, -9.7424,
9.3369

■ 18.4586, -8.8032,
8.6496

■ 18.6934, -7.7585,
7.7978

■ 18.9524, -6.6111,
6.7803

■ 19.2356, -5.3646,
5.5981

■ 19.5428, -4.0235,
4.2540

■ 19.8737, -2.5931,
2.7523

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.7370, -3.8544, 12.4159



17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187



17.7370, -16.3445, 6.7838

Triad

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



17.7370, -12.0274, 10.7188



17.7370, -7.9304, -28.6991



17.7370, 24.4370, 3.5936

Complementary

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



17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187



7.6603, 16.9740, -24.9445

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.



17.7370, 22.6044, -7.9006



17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187



17.7370, 2.1598, -31.5102

Square

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



17.7370, -12.0274, 10.7188



17.7370, -14.4005, -16.0584



17.7370, 13.7694, -22.3518



17.7370, 18.3053, 9.3429

Rectangle

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



17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187



17.7370, -17.2221, 1.5132



17.7370, 13.7694, -22.3518



17.7370, 24.7560, 0.3997

Sweetspot

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



17.7370, -12.0274, 10.7188



24.8135, -7.1723, 7.4677



13.4866, 5.0122, 8.3980



13.2583, -3.9640, 4.1178



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.



17.7370, -12.0274, 10.7188



22.8613, -15.8319, 13.8099



17.1189, -14.5925, 10.1040



10.6335, -1.2499, 1.3248



28.4767, -20.0007, 17.1971



73.1645, -53.2165, 44.1520

Inverse Universe

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



7.6603, 16.9740, -24.9445



9.7431, 21.7528, -32.9859



10.7086, 20.9230, -13.1177



10.0983, 0.1640, -0.2433



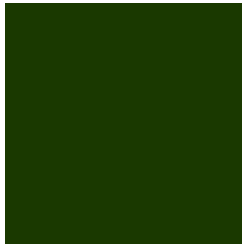
12.0230, 26.9874, -41.8248



30.1192, 68.6128, -112.5729

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187 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 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7366,

-12.0270, 10.7187.

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

17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187

Protanopia

17.6691, -2.9222, 10.8364

Deuteranopia

17.6531, 0.7841, 9.7233



Tritanopia

17.8373, -4.4832, -1.9538

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187

Protanomaly

17.6184, -6.9698, 10.7344

Deuteranomaly

17.5023, -4.6932, 9.9244

Tritanomaly

17.4843, -8.1101, 4.9719

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

15.7565, -5.7037, 5.9318

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187 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(26, 57, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 57, 0)  
}
```

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(26, 57, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 57, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187 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(26, 57, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 57, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 57, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 57, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 57, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 57, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.7366, -12.0270, 10.7187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 57, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 57,  
0) }
```

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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