

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7492, -7.8317,
-5.2786)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7492, -7.8317,
-5.2786) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.8844, -7.9468,
-5.1991)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003840
RGB	0, 56, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7804, 0.7490
CMYK	1.00, 0.12, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	187°, 100%, 13%
HSV	187°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.3396, 3.1985, 5.3446
YIQ	40.1680, -35.9440, -9.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

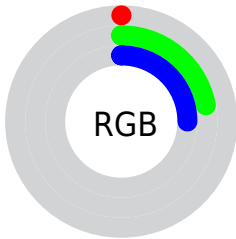
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 64
Decimal	14400
CIELab	20.82, -13.27, -9.74
CIELCh	21, 16.461, 216.286
Yxy	3.1986, 0.2150, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204480 (0xFF003840)
YUV	40.1680, 11.7492, -35.2273
Hunter-Lab	17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991

Details

The HunterLab color **17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.2417, 15.2798, 7.1940**, and the grayscale version is **14.5932, -0.7787, 0.7929**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.2640, -10.6680, -5.5990**, and **4.5813, 0.5855, -6.9902** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8845, -7.9469, -5.1991**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2157, -7.7821, -4.6999**.

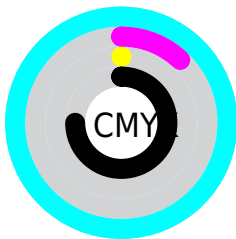
Distribution



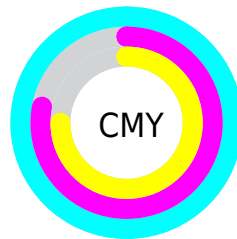
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991 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 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8844, -7.9468,
-5.1991

■ 17.8844, -7.9468,
-5.1991

■ 114.3161,
-19.8886, -4.0873

■ 11.1189, -6.3765,
-4.9537

■ 34.2841, -10.7816,
-5.4146

■ 3.0175, -5.2806,
-13.2185

■ 43.7217, -12.1217,
-5.4026

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.8946, -13.4358,
-5.3219

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.7532, -14.7345,
-5.1794

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.2566, -16.0248,
-4.9805

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.3704, -17.3116,

-4.7298

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 101.0654,
-18.5987, -4.4310

■ 17.8844, -7.9468,
-5.1991

■ 17.8844, -7.9468,
-5.1991

■ 17.8845, -7.9469,
-5.1991

■ 18.2157, -7.7821,
-4.6999

■ 18.5480, -7.6150,
-4.2093

■ 18.9140, -7.3225,
-3.6787

■ 19.3216, -6.8764,
-3.0989

■ 19.7715, -6.2777,
-2.4724

■ 20.2639, -5.5306,
-1.8026

■ 20.7982, -4.6414,
-1.0932

■ 21.3736, -3.6182,
-0.3484

■ 21.9891, -2.4703,
0.4276

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8847, -9.4052, -0.0380



17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991



17.8847, -4.5959, -9.3554

Triad

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



17.8847, -7.9468, -5.1988



17.8847, 8.5352, -3.0280



17.8847, -1.9773, 7.7973

Complementary

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



17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991



11.2417, 15.2798, 7.1940

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.



17.8847, 3.0021, 7.3986



17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991



17.8847, 9.4295, 1.9292

Square

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



17.8847, -7.9468, -5.1988



17.8847, 4.9820, -7.8840



17.8847, 7.3086, 5.5147



17.8847, -6.2066, 6.8051

Rectangle

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



17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991



17.8847, -1.5626, -10.5072



17.8847, 7.3086, 5.5147



17.8847, -0.3396, 7.8167

Sweetspot

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



17.8847, -7.9468, -5.1988



27.3009, -6.2839, -1.5697



19.1918, -16.1521, 10.8804



14.2615, -3.4145, -0.9140



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.



17.8847, -7.9468, -5.1988



23.4327, -10.3058, -7.0416



10.2263, 4.1542, -21.7483



12.0718, -1.2558, 0.2956



27.0644, -11.8478, -8.2522



67.1130, -28.8058, -21.7019

Inverse Universe

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



11.7287, 22.5183, -11.2924



15.4312, 29.5981, -14.6159



16.0375, 3.7155, 9.9469



11.6377, 0.5390, -0.0514



17.8561, 34.2332, -16.7881



44.6237, 85.3864, -40.6752

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991 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

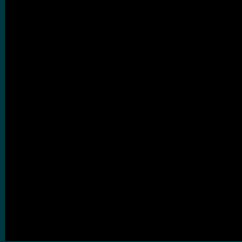
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

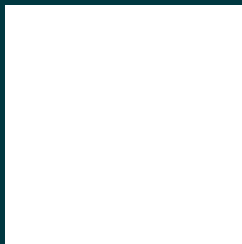
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991.

-5.1991.

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

17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991

Protanopia

18.0566, 0.2605, -2.9061

Deuteranopia

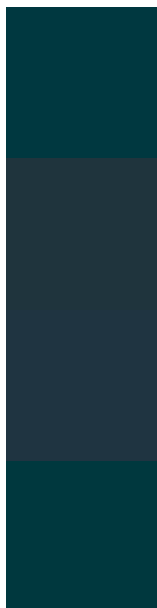
18.1418, 0.8556, -5.1503



Tritanopia

17.7912, -8.4952, -3.8987

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991

Protanomaly

17.5619, -3.9474, -4.1524

Deuteranomaly

17.6888, -3.2331, -5.9194

Tritanomaly

17.8217, -8.3151, -4.3257

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991

Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

Achromatomaly

15.4351, -4.6654, -1.7323

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991 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(0, 56, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 64)  
}
```

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(0, 56, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991 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(0, 56, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 56, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8844, -7.9468, -5.1991 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 56, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
64) }
```

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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