

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7546, 8.8683,  
11.0956)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.7546, 8.8683,  
11.0956) contains.

<b>HunterLab(17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	22
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**HunterLab(17.8321, 8.6661,  
11.1398)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4F2800
RGB	79, 40, 0
RGB Percent	31%, 16%, 0%
CMY	0.6902, 0.8431, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	30°, 100%, 15%
HSV	30°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	3.9832, 3.1798, 0.4038
YIQ	47.1010, 36.0840, -4.1720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

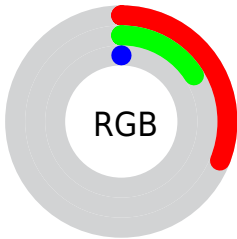
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	77, 79, 0
Decimal	5187584
CIE Lab	20.75, 15.27, 30.00
CIE LCh	21, 33.661, 63.030
Yxy	3.1800, 0.5264, 0.4202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283377664 (0xFF4F2800)
YUV	47.1010, -23.2208, 27.9754
Hunter-Lab	17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398

# Details

The HunterLab color **17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **14.1964, 2.0224, -22.1099**, and the grayscale version is **16.9600, -0.9049, 0.9215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3021, 9.4759, 16.6543**, and **5.3973, 9.2430, 3.4876** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.8325, 8.6650, 11.1400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6378, 7.2711, 10.8901**.

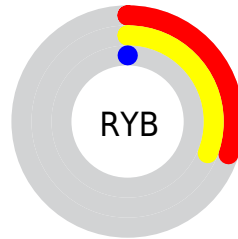
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (16%)

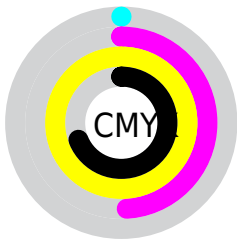
Blue (0%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (0%)

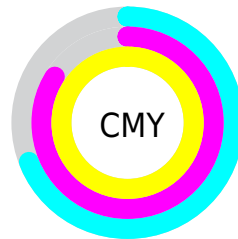


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398 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 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.8321, 8.6661,  
11.1398

■ 17.8321, 8.6661,  
11.1398

■ 114.2193, 10.6024,  
32.6066

■ 11.0744, 7.9031,  
7.7521

■ 34.2193, 9.7347,  
16.5889

■ 2.8831, 22.9195,  
2.0182

■ 43.6514, 10.0938,  
19.1680

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.8193, 10.3587,  
21.6076

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.6731, 10.5412,  
23.9410

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.1720, 10.6502,  
26.1921

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.2816, 10.6930,

28.3784

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 100.9725, 10.6755,  
30.5132

 17.8321, 8.6661,  
11.1398

 17.8321, 8.6661,  
11.1398


 17.8325, 8.6650,  
11.1400

 18.6378, 7.2711,  
10.8901

 19.4854, 5.8900,  
10.6420

 20.3873, 4.6054,  
10.1773

 21.3407, 3.4270,  
9.4921

 22.3423, 2.3563,  
8.5986

■ 23.3887, 1.3917,  
7.5112

■ 24.4768, 0.5298,  
6.2448

■ 25.6035, -0.2344,  
4.8147

■ 26.7661, -0.9063,  
3.2350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.8326, 18.2695, 8.3549



17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398



17.8326, -1.9604, 11.9800

# Triad

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



17.8326, 8.6649, 11.1400



17.8326, -16.4146, -0.0265



17.8326, 10.8251, -22.2796

# Complementary

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



17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398



14.1964, 2.0224, -22.1099

# 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.



17.8326, 0.0784, -28.7893



17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398



17.8326, -14.4128, -12.2052

# Square

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



17.8326, 8.6649, 11.1400



17.8326, -15.0919, 7.4479



17.8326, -8.8838, -24.3450



17.8326, 19.6979, -9.5162



# Rectangle

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



17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398



17.8326, -7.8878, 11.3674



17.8326, -8.8838, -24.3450



17.8326, 7.2374, -25.5148

# Sweetspot

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



17.8326, 8.6649, 11.1400



31.7556, 0.8032, 8.3256



13.4614, 24.1657, 0.0711



15.6941, 0.5198, 4.3434



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886



# Same Dimension

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



17.8326, 8.6649, 11.1400



22.9118, 12.0388, 14.3289



26.9335, -7.2341, 16.4696



13.4854, -0.4969, 1.5051



54.1106, 33.1100, 33.9224

# Inverse Universe

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



14.1964, 2.0224, -22.1099



18.0850, 3.4291, -30.0070



7.5135, 20.3796, -53.3847



13.3030, -0.8979, -0.0857



41.9049, 12.4997, -79.3607

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

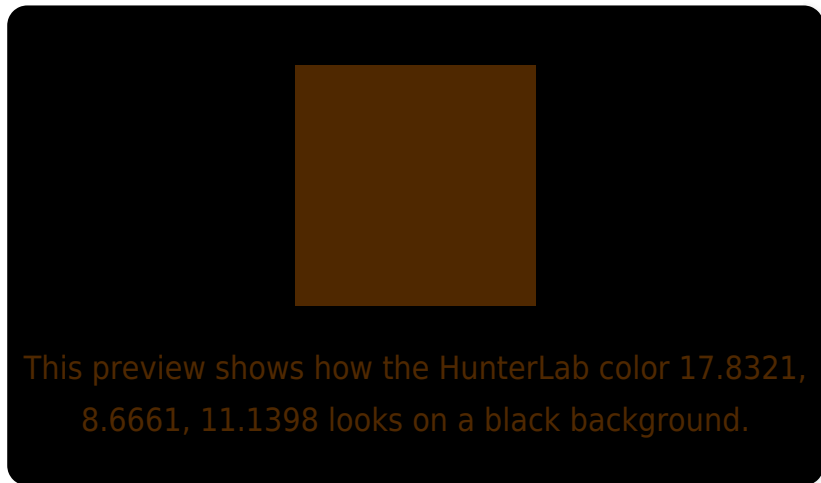
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

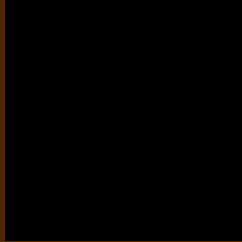
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8321, 8.6661,





# 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

17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398

### Protanopia

18.0357, -2.7667, 10.4043

### Deuteranopia

17.8994, 0.3015, 11.0348



## Tritanopia

17.8376, 12.3427, 4.5349

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398

## Protanomaly

17.7922, 1.1523, 10.6009

## Deuteranomaly

17.7256, 3.1445, 10.9775

## Tritanomaly

17.7817, 10.8109, 8.0797

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398

## Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

## Achromatomaly

16.8075, 1.7963, 6.0552

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398 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(79, 40, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 40, 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(79, 40, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 40, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398 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(79, 40, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 40, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 40, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 40, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 40, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 40, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8321, 8.6661, 11.1398 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 40, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 40,  
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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