

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8171, -10.2178,
3.4383)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8171, -10.2178,
3.4383) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.9237,
-10.3312, 3.6177)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11392A
RGB	17, 57, 42
RGB Percent	7%, 22%, 16%
CMY	0.9333, 0.7765, 0.8353
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.26, 0.78
HSL	157°, 54%, 15%
HSV	157°, 70%, 22%
XYZ	2.1122, 3.2126, 2.6993
YIQ	43.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

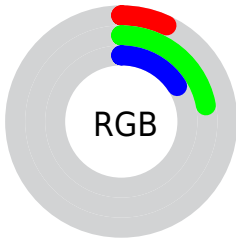
Format	Color
RYB	17, 42, 57
Decimal	1128746
CIELab	20.88, -18.37, 5.26
CIELCh	21, 19.114, 164.017
Yxy	3.2127, 0.2632, 0.4004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279318826 (0xFF11392A)
YUV	43.3300, -0.6557, -23.0914
Hunter-Lab	17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177

Details

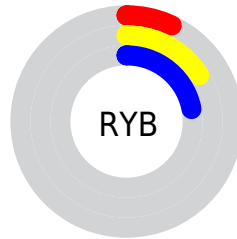
The HunterLab color **17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.7266, 12.1844, 0.5294**, and the grayscale version is **15.6576, -0.8355, 0.8507**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1742, -13.9188, 5.1707**, and **3.6090, -3.0947, 2.1697** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.7535, -11.1017, 4.0817**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1326, -9.4158, 3.1722**.

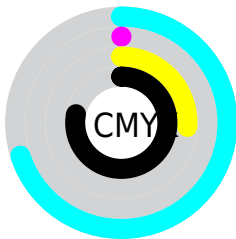
Distribution



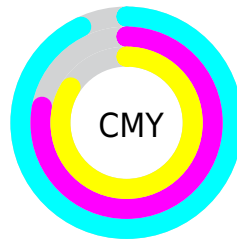
- Red (7%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177 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 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9237, -10.3312,
3.6177

■ 17.9237, -10.3312,
3.6177

■ 114.3890,
-25.0217, 11.4294

■ 11.1525, -8.3788,
2.7930

■ 34.3330, -13.9741,
5.2494

■ 3.1149, -5.4511,
2.1804

■ 43.7746, -15.6543,
6.0785

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9514, -17.2800,
6.9231

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.8136, -18.8677,
7.7854

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.3203, -20.4287,
8.6666

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.4374, -21.9710,

■ 101.1355,
-23.5005, 10.4883

■ 17.9237, -10.3312,
3.6177

■ 17.9237, -10.3312,
3.6177

■ 17.7535, -11.1017,
4.0817

■ 18.1326, -9.4158,
3.1722

■ 17.6088, -11.7706,
4.5480

■ 18.3804, -8.3559,
2.7496

■ 17.4684, -12.4226,
4.9829

■ 18.6682, -7.1557,
2.3542

■ 18.9963, -5.8219,
1.9894

■ 19.3646, -4.3629,
1.6581

■ 19.7727, -2.7885,
1.3622

■ 20.2198, -1.1093,
1.1032

■ 20.7048, 0.6636,
0.8817

■ 21.2267, 2.5196,
0.6977

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9241, -7.9611, 6.9748



17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177



17.9241, -10.4075, -1.7405

Triad

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



17.9241, -10.3314, 3.6179



17.9241, 1.7779, -12.3897



17.9241, 7.6337, 6.8178

Complementary

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



17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177



11.7266, 12.1844, 0.5294

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.



17.9241, 10.9764, 3.3237



17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177



17.9241, 7.3203, -8.2684

Square

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



17.9241, -10.3314, 3.6179



17.9241, -3.8791, -12.2353



17.9241, 10.8550, -2.1423



17.9241, 2.1645, 8.3879

Rectangle

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



17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177



17.9241, -9.1741, -5.8994



17.9241, 10.8550, -2.1423



17.9241, 9.0721, 5.8870

Sweetspot

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



17.9241, -10.3314, 3.6179



24.9439, -5.9955, 2.2182



18.1088, -10.2959, 9.2419



13.3353, -3.2928, 1.2055



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.



17.9241, -10.3314, 3.6179



22.8119, -15.0011, 5.7570



17.0310, -6.6131, -3.0976



10.5915, -1.3245, 0.6994



28.1404, -20.3353, 8.7249



72.5449, -53.3107, 24.4076

Inverse Universe

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



11.7266, 12.1844, 0.5294



13.5457, 19.1869, 1.6793



12.1308, 9.2184, 5.0442



10.1453, 0.2435, 0.4423



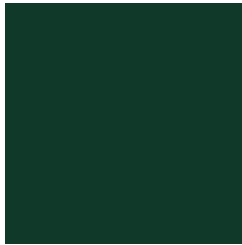
15.4369, 27.2004, 4.0512



39.6478, 69.4439, 13.6372

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177 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

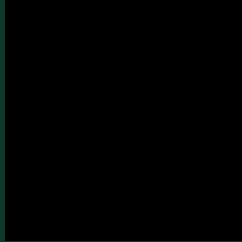
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177.

-10.3312, 3.6177.

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

17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177

Protanopia

17.9219, -1.2036, 4.6723

Deuteranopia

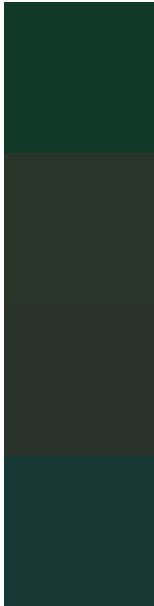
17.7922, 0.9569, 3.0396



Tritanopia

18.0065, -6.4085, -2.6408

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177

Protanomaly

17.8068, -5.3940, 4.1939

Deuteranomaly

17.4193, -4.0999, 2.8827

Tritanomaly

18.0134, -8.0776, -0.1278

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.2124, -4.6703, 1.5499

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177 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(17, 57, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 57, 42)  
}
```

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(17, 57, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 57, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177 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(17, 57, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 57, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 57, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 57, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 57, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 57, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9237, -10.3312, 3.6177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 57, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 57,  
42) }
```

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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