

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8231, -7.9519,
-1.5733)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8231, -7.9519,
-1.5733) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6863, -7.8020,
-1.7806)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	103738
RGB	16, 55, 56
RGB Percent	6%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.9372, 0.7843, 0.7804
CMYK	0.71, 0.02, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	181°, 56%, 14%
HSV	181°, 71%, 22%
XYZ	2.2937, 3.1281, 4.2243
YIQ	43.4530, -23.5650, -7.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

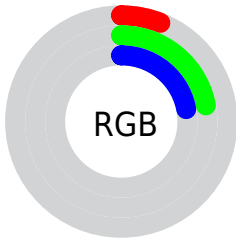
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 36, 56
Decimal	1062712
CIE _{Lab}	20.55, -13.05, -4.69
CIE _{LCh}	21, 13.869, 199.760
Yxy	3.1282, 0.2378, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279252792 (0xFF103738)
YUV	43.4530, 6.1857, -24.0763
Hunter-Lab	17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806

Details

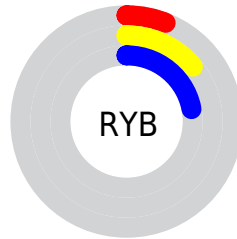
The HunterLab color **17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.3098, 10.5884, 4.5842**, and the grayscale version is **15.6773, -0.8365, 0.8518**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.0176, -10.6582, -1.5901**, and **3.4043, 0.1281, -4.5316** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5267, -8.2289, -2.0008**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8812, -7.2455, -1.5142**.

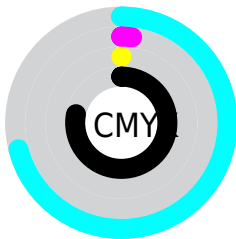
Distribution



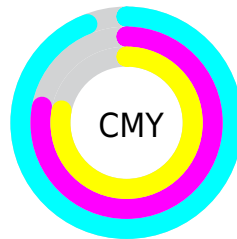
- Red (6%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806 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 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6863, -7.8020,
-1.7806

■ 17.6863, -7.8020,
-1.7806

■ 113.9480,
-19.6346, 1.3573

■ 10.9499, -6.2602,
-1.8063

■ 34.0379, -10.6071,
-1.4724

■ 2.4677, -4.3185,
-7.7420

■ 43.4546, -11.9339,
-1.2163

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.6082, -13.2355,
-0.9031

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.4487, -14.5224,
-0.5385


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 75.9350, -15.8014,
-0.1269


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.0326, -17.0776,


 100.7121,
-18.3544, 0.8237


 17.6863, -7.8020,
-1.7806


 17.6863, -7.8020,
-1.7806


 17.5267, -8.2289,
-2.0008


 17.8812, -7.2455,
-1.5142


 17.3853, -8.5866,
-2.1972

 18.1120, -6.5575,
-1.2020

 17.2632, -8.8985,
-2.3682

 18.3797, -5.7390,
-0.8443

 18.6848, -4.7933,
-0.4426

 19.0275, -3.7257,
0.0011

■ 19.4074, -2.5431,
0.4841

■ 19.8240, -1.2532,
1.0036

■ 20.2765, 0.1353,
1.5565

■ 20.7640, 1.6135,
2.1396

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6866, -8.0872, 2.2511



17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806



17.6866, -5.7784, -5.8129

Triad

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



17.6866, -7.8021, -1.7803



17.6866, 5.5204, -4.6324



17.6866, 0.4863, 6.8907

Complementary

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



17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806



11.3098, 10.5884, 4.5842

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.



17.6866, 4.4714, 5.8048



17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806



17.6866, 7.5492, -0.4305

Square

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



17.6866, -7.8021, -1.7803



17.6866, 1.8152, -7.7031



17.6866, 7.1486, 3.3265



17.6866, -3.5450, 6.6895

Rectangle

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



17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806



17.6866, -3.6036, -7.6717



17.6866, 7.1486, 3.3265



17.6866, 1.8813, 6.6759

Sweetspot

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



17.6866, -7.8021, -1.7803



24.9904, -4.9949, -0.0380



17.2569, -12.3410, 8.6419



13.3610, -2.7374, -0.0463



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.



17.6866, -7.8021, -1.7803



22.8956, -11.1844, -2.8415



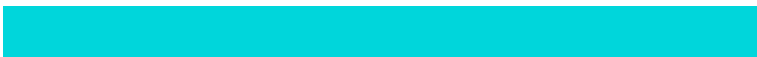
12.7182, -0.6648, -9.6165



10.5992, -1.1698, 0.3478



28.2817, -14.5418, -3.9581



72.8922, -37.3788, -10.4189

Inverse Universe

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



12.1952, 15.3358, -9.7898



14.6671, 24.4016, -15.5688



14.7673, 2.8738, 7.1814



10.1839, 0.4511, -0.1056



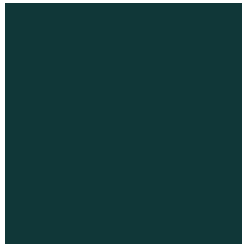
17.3056, 33.8534, -21.5074



44.6683, 87.3440, -55.2306

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

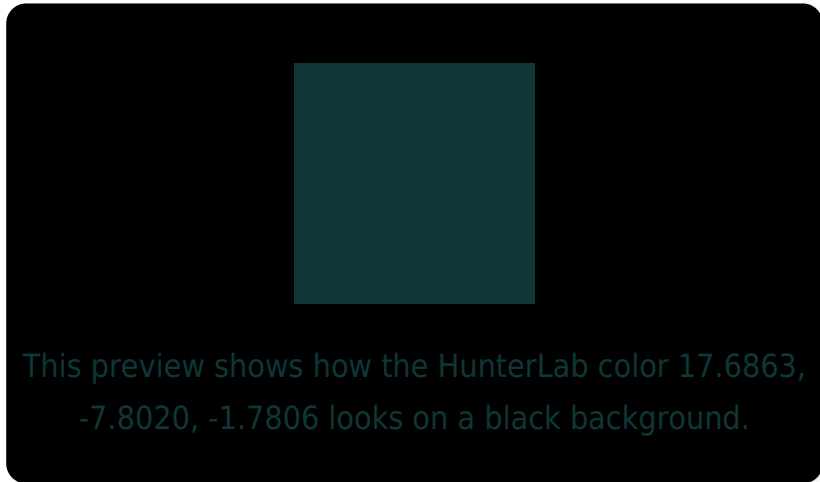
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

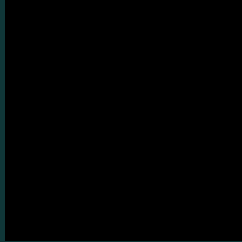
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806.

-1.7806.

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

17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806

Protanopia

17.6711, -0.2818, -0.0165

Deuteranopia

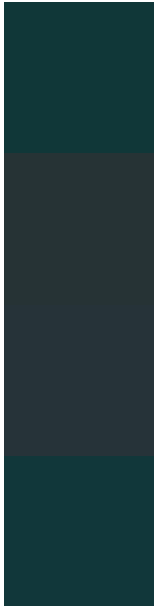
17.6440, 1.0990, -2.1161



Tritanopia

17.8234, -7.1045, -2.9057

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806

Protanomaly

17.4263, -3.6001, -0.7846

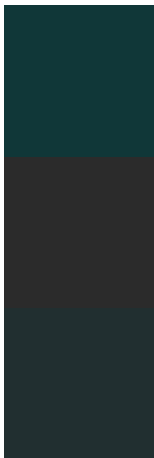
Deuteranomaly

17.5360, -2.9841, -2.3342

Tritanomaly

17.7680, -7.3744, -2.5380

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.0305, -3.8100, -0.5311

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806 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(16, 55, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 55, 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(16, 55, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 55, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806 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(16, 55, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 55, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 55, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 55, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 55, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 55, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6863, -7.8020, -1.7806 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 55, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 55,  
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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