

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8623, -4.9291,
-8.5196)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8623, -4.9291,
-8.5196) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.8384, -4.9836,
-8.3541)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F3646
RGB	15, 54, 70
RGB Percent	6%, 21%, 27%
CMY	0.9412, 0.7882, 0.7255
CMYK	0.79, 0.23, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	197°, 65%, 17%
HSV	197°, 79%, 27%
XYZ	2.6217, 3.1821, 6.2704
YIQ	44.1630, -28.3800, -3.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

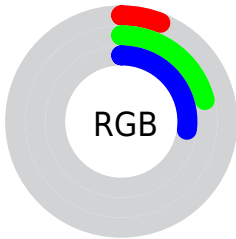
Format	Color
RYB	15, 38, 70
Decimal	996934
CIELab	20.76, -7.37, -13.86
CIElCh	21, 15.695, 241.986
Yxy	3.1822, 0.2171, 0.2635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279187014 (0xFF0F3646)
YUV	44.1630, 12.7376, -25.5760
Hunter-Lab	17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541

Details

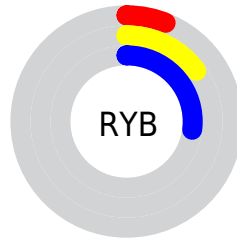
The HunterLab color **17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **15.2208, 9.7433, 7.7886**, and the grayscale version is **15.8906, -0.8479, 0.8634**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3127, -7.1389, -8.5976**, and **4.8072, 1.7545, -9.7960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1658, -4.7500, -9.5193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5601, -5.0472, -7.1618**.

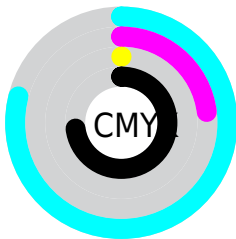
Distribution



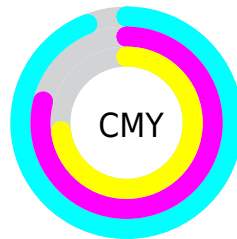
- Red (6%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541 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 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8384, -4.9836,
-8.3541

■ 17.8384, -4.9836,
-8.3541

■ 114.2307,
-13.8401, -8.7161

■ 11.0796, -3.9705,
-7.9704

■ 34.2270, -6.9206,
-8.9142

■ 2.8993, -5.0737,
-19.7182

■ 43.6597, -7.8801,
-9.0769

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.8281, -8.8442,
-9.1672

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.6825, -9.8173,
-9.1910

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.1819, -10.8020,
-9.1535

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 88.2920, -11.8000,


-9.0593


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 100.9834,
-12.8124, -8.9124


 17.8384, -4.9836,
-8.3541


 17.8384, -4.9836,
-8.3541


 17.1658, -4.7500,
-9.5193


 18.5601, -5.0472,
-7.1618


 16.5037, -4.4857,
-10.7255

 19.3313, -4.9370,
-5.9462

 16.4086, -4.4494,
-10.9042

 20.1509, -4.6609,
-4.7135

 21.0168, -4.2292,
-3.4700

 21.9268, -3.6535,
-2.2208

■ 22.8785, -2.9456,
-0.9702

■ 23.8696, -2.1173,
0.2785

■ 24.8976, -1.1798,
1.5226

■ 25.9603, -0.1436,
2.7605

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8387, -7.9581, -4.1815



17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541



17.8387, -0.6400, -9.8701

Triad

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



17.8387, -4.9835, -8.3538



17.8387, 8.9548, 1.2650



17.8387, -5.4713, 6.8101

Complementary

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



17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541



15.2208, 9.7433, 7.7886

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.



17.8387, -1.2634, 7.5798



17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541



17.8387, 7.3344, 4.9345

Square

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



17.8387, -4.9835, -8.3538



17.8387, 7.7018, -3.5329



17.8387, 3.4710, 6.9932



17.8387, -8.2187, 4.5401

Rectangle

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



17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541



17.8387, 2.5408, -8.9235



17.8387, 3.4710, 6.9932



17.8387, -4.1966, 7.2221

Sweetspot

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



17.8387, -4.9835, -8.3538



29.3621, -4.5039, -2.3391



21.3979, -15.5142, 9.4006



14.7341, -2.3520, -1.3216



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



17.8387, -4.9835, -8.3538



21.8702, -5.7797, -13.9502



11.5064, 6.1222, -22.6600



12.7159, -1.1306, 0.1450



23.1408, -5.8123, -16.3769



55.6843, -12.2105, -43.2417

Inverse Universe

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



13.8210, 19.2411, -6.1189



16.6919, 29.1504, -7.8968



20.9075, -1.3331, 11.5778



12.3656, 0.5257, 0.1304



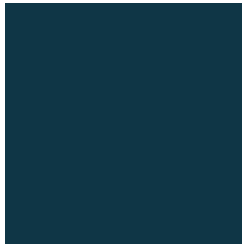
17.6829, 32.8203, -8.2465



43.4665, 80.3516, -17.7561

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

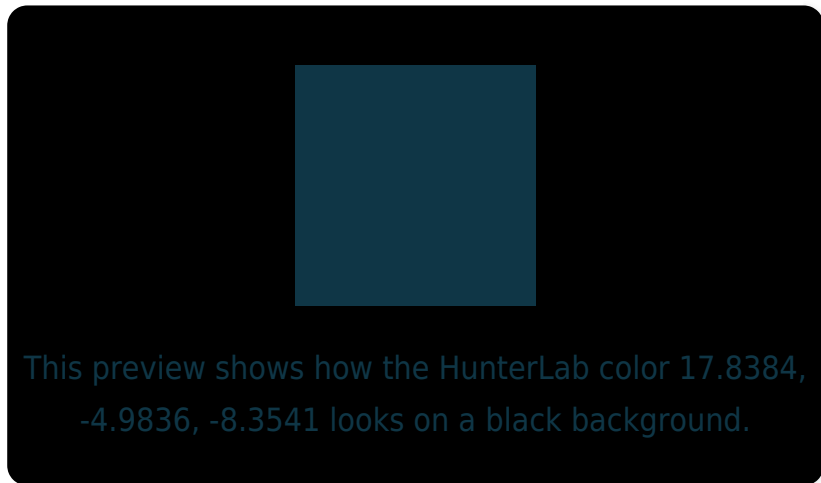
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

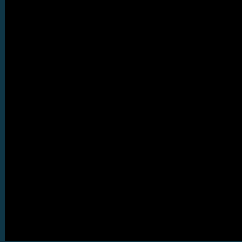
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541.

-8.3541.

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

17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541

Protanopia

17.7757, 0.9621, -6.7417

Deuteranopia

17.9677, 0.6726, -8.5876



Tritanopia

17.7612, -8.6727, -3.4781

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541

Protanomaly

17.6779, -1.7863, -7.4802

Deuteranomaly

17.6908, -1.5284, -9.1045

Tritanomaly

17.7054, -7.2502, -5.4598

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.4143, -3.4222, -2.1117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541 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(15, 54, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 54, 70)  
}
```

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(15, 54, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 54, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541 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(15, 54, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 54, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 54, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 54, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 54, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 54, 70)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8384, -4.9836, -8.3541 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 54, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 54,  
70) }
```

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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