

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8823, -8.4647,
0.8837)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8823, -8.4647, 0.8837)
contains.

HunterLab(17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(17.9390, -8.5157,
0.9313)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153832
RGB	21, 56, 50
RGB Percent	8%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.9176, 0.7804, 0.8039
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.11, 0.78
HSL	170°, 45%, 15%
HSV	170°, 62%, 22%
XYZ	2.2992, 3.2181, 3.5176
YIQ	44.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

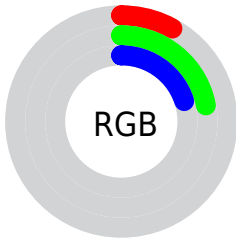
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 40, 56
Decimal	1390642
CIE _{Lab}	20.90, -14.43, -0.08
CIE _{LCh}	21, 14.435, 180.326
Yxy	3.2182, 0.2545, 0.3562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279580722 (0xFF153832)
YUV	44.8510, 2.5385, -20.9173
Hunter-Lab	17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313

Details

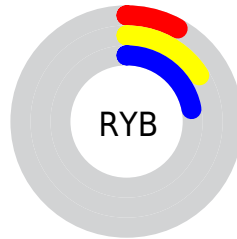
The HunterLab color **17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **12.0677, 9.8992, 2.5144**, and the grayscale version is **16.1468, -0.8616, 0.8773**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3132, -11.4323, 1.8219**, and **3.6990, -2.5374, 0.8540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.7638, -9.2505, 1.0706**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1514, -7.6480, 0.8355**.

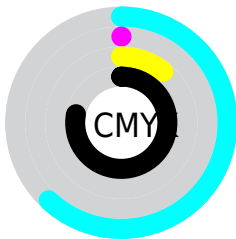
Distribution



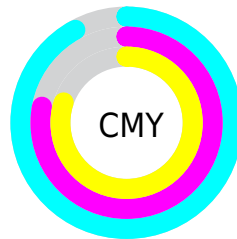
- Red (8%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313 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 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9390, -8.5157,
0.9313

■ 17.9390, -8.5157,
0.9313

■ 114.4174,
-21.0776, 6.1447

■ 11.1655, -6.8416,
0.5694

■ 34.3520, -11.5318,
1.8141

■ 3.1520, -5.5159,
0.0634

■ 43.7952, -12.9484,
2.3234

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9735, -14.3329,
2.8731

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.8370, -15.6968,
3.4603

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.3451, -17.0484,
4.0829

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.4634, -18.3931,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 101.1627,
-19.7351, 5.4266

■ 17.9390, -8.5157,
0.9313

■ 17.9390, -8.5157,
0.9313

■ 17.7638, -9.2505,
1.0706

■ 18.1514, -7.6480,
0.8355

■ 17.6232, -9.8532,
1.2499

■ 18.4011, -6.6486,
0.7844

■ 17.4980, -10.3992,
1.4444

■ 18.6888, -5.5216,
0.7793

■ 17.4037, -10.8123,
1.5876

■ 19.0148, -4.2731,
0.8207

■ 19.3789, -2.9107,
0.9081

■ 19.7805, -1.4432,
1.0405

■ 20.2190, 0.1202,
1.2165

■ 20.6933, 1.7699,
1.4341

■ 21.2023, 3.4962,
1.6912

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9394, -7.6057, 4.4572



17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313



17.9394, -7.5656, -3.4775

Triad

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



17.9394, -8.5158, 0.9315



17.9394, 3.4209, -7.2479



17.9394, 3.3316, 6.5644

Complementary

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



17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313



12.0677, 9.8992, 2.5144

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.



17.9394, 6.7701, 4.5184



17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313



17.9394, 6.8250, -3.3811

Square

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



17.9394, -8.5158, 0.9315



17.9394, -0.9109, -8.8308



17.9394, 8.1038, 1.0213



17.9394, -1.0053, 7.2063

Rectangle

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



17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313



17.9394, -5.9482, -6.2127



17.9394, 8.1038, 1.0213



17.9394, 4.6450, 6.0462

Sweetspot

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



17.9394, -8.5158, 0.9315



25.1204, -5.1798, 1.1026



17.6674, -10.5826, 8.3202



13.4241, -2.8740, 0.5848



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.



17.9394, -8.5158, 0.9315



23.2367, -12.6860, 1.5512



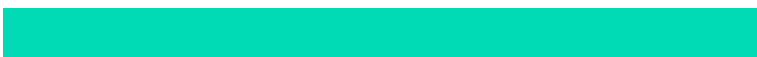
15.2167, -3.6565, -5.2660



10.6041, -1.2546, 0.5198



28.5348, -17.9296, 3.0388



73.6103, -46.8006, 9.0225

Inverse Universe

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



12.0677, 9.8992, 2.5144



14.0935, 16.5501, 4.3534



13.9015, 5.0140, 5.6277



10.1328, 0.1754, 0.6220



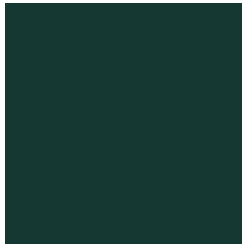
15.1712, 26.2226, 7.9315



39.0436, 67.2151, 22.5020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

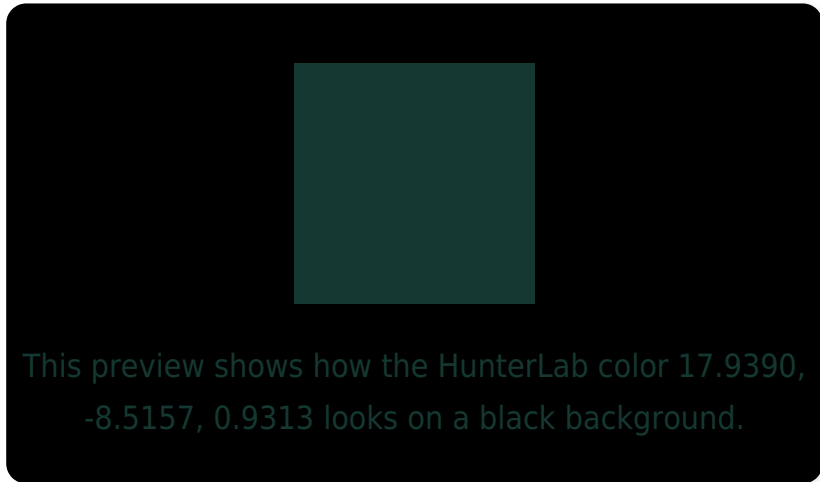
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

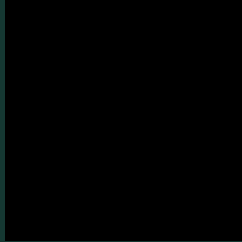
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9390, -8.5157,

0.9313.

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

17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313

Protanopia

17.9346, -0.8318, 2.1460

Deuteranopia

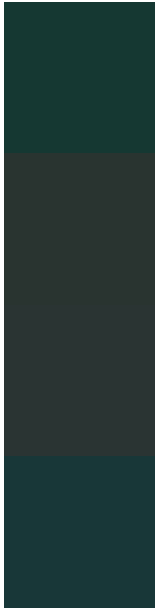
17.9689, 0.7346, 0.3655



Tritanopia

18.0411, -6.2777, -2.5910

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313

Protanomaly

17.7223, -4.0618, 1.4942

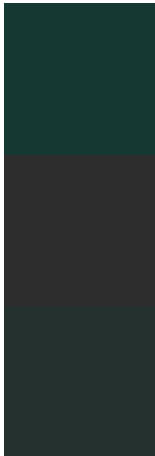
Deuteranomaly

17.8528, -3.4431, 0.5392

Tritanomaly

17.9223, -6.8963, -1.4542

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.6641, -4.1082, 0.6280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313 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(21, 56, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 56, 50)  
}
```

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(21, 56, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 56, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313 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(21, 56, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 56, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 56, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 56, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 56, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 56, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9390, -8.5157, 0.9313 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 56, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 56,  
50) }
```

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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