

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8983, 14.7979,
-6.3026)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8983, 14.7979,
-6.3026) contains.

HunterLab(17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026)	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(17.8983, 14.7979,
-6.3026)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C2443
RGB	76, 36, 67
RGB Percent	30%, 14%, 26%
CMY	0.7020, 0.8588, 0.7373
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.12, 0.70
HSL	314°, 36%, 22%
HSV	314°, 53%, 30%
XYZ	4.6245, 3.2035, 5.6848
YIQ	51.4940, 13.8890, 18.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

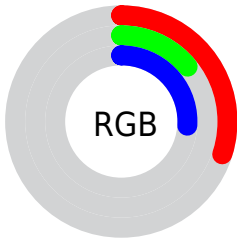
Format	Color
RYB	76, 36, 67
Decimal	4990019
CIELab	20.84, 23.74, -11.23
CIElCh	21, 26.258, 334.678
Yxy	3.2036, 0.3422, 0.2371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283180099 (0xFF4C2443)
YUV	51.4940, 7.6445, 21.4918
Hunter-Lab	17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026




Details

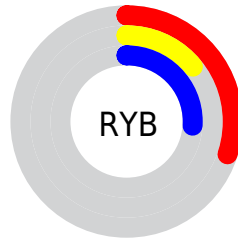
The HunterLab color **17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **23.9447, -13.6815, 8.3673**, and the grayscale version is **18.3329, -0.9782, 0.9961**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.2170, 16.8893, -6.7249**, and **6.4052, 12.0649, -4.3552** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6470, 17.7033, -7.4012**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.3247, 11.7346, -5.0165**.

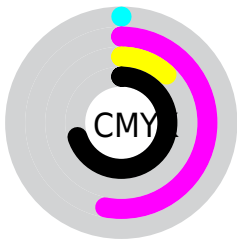
Distribution







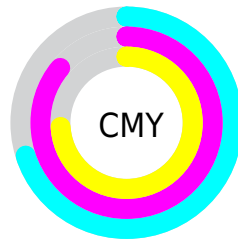
-  Red (30%)
-  Green (14%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (30%)
-  Yellow (14%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (53%)
-  Yellow (12%)
-  Black (70%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (86%)
-  Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026 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 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

17.8983, 14.7979,
-6.3026

17.8983, 14.7979,
-6.3026

114.3420, 20.2710,
-5.7422

11.1308, 13.5754,
-5.9977

34.3015, 16.7727,
-6.6514

3.0525, 33.7196,
-15.0847

43.7405, 17.5571,
-6.7051

0.0000, NaN, NaN

53.9148, 18.2282,
-6.6881

0.0000, NaN, NaN

64.7747, 18.7994,
-6.6073

0.0000, NaN, NaN

76.2792, 19.2813,
-6.4680

0.0000, NaN, NaN

88.3942, 19.6826,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-6.2749

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.0903, 20.0105,
-6.0318

17.8983, 14.7979,
-6.3026

17.8983, 14.7979,
-6.3026

16.6470, 17.7033,
-7.4012

19.3247, 11.7346,
-5.0165

15.5917, 20.3235,
-8.2441

20.9031, 8.6101,
-3.6021

14.7510, 22.5041,
-8.7594

22.6136, 5.4846,
-2.1026

14.0928, 24.2434,
-8.9703

24.4384, 2.3936,
-0.5486

13.6060, 25.6137,
-9.1385

26.3627, -0.6452,
1.0393

■ 28.3739, -3.6252,
2.6479

■ 30.4616, -6.5464,
4.2688

■ 32.6170, -9.4123,
5.8969

■ 34.8332, -12.2282,
7.5294

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8987, 8.4465, -15.2700



17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026



17.8987, 16.6679, 2.1040

Triad

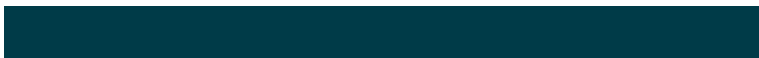
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.8987, 14.7971, -6.3021



17.8987, -2.1681, 10.2681



17.8987, -11.7357, -9.2469

Complementary

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



17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026



23.9447, -13.6815, 8.3673

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.



17.8987, -13.6313, -0.2343



17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026



17.8987, -8.7457, 9.2064

Square

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



17.8987, 14.7971, -6.3021



17.8987, 5.9532, 9.7041



17.8987, -12.6387, 6.0834



17.8987, -6.9539, -17.4217

Rectangle

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



17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026



17.8987, 14.8917, 5.9840



17.8987, -12.6387, 6.0834



17.8987, -12.6903, -6.1008

Sweetspot

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



17.8987, 14.7971, -6.3021



31.2879, 4.7774, -1.5477



15.2777, 8.3514, -16.9749



15.9105, 2.6669, -0.9032



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.



17.8987, 14.7971, -6.3021



21.5640, 24.3777, -10.1178



17.3388, 12.1884, 1.5797



13.1201, 0.6161, 0.0402



18.4120, 34.6008, -11.8990



44.6644, 83.6730, -26.8269

Inverse Universe

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



17.8987, 14.7971, -6.3021



21.5640, 24.3777, -10.1178



24.3348, -11.3629, 2.7341



13.1201, 0.6161, 0.0402



18.4120, 34.6008, -11.8990



44.6644, 83.6730, -26.8269

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026 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

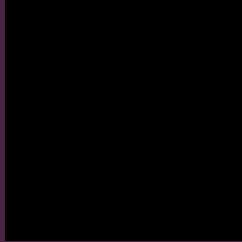
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026.

-6.3026.

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

17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026

Protanopia

18.1733, 1.8886, -12.2837

Deuteranopia

18.2094, 1.0837, -5.0439



Tritanopia

17.9543, 9.0594, 3.3531

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026

Protanomaly

17.7636, 6.0508, -10.5719

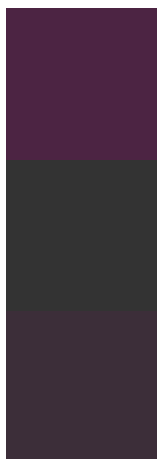
Deuteranomaly

17.8883, 5.8694, -5.9581

Tritanomaly

17.8741, 11.1332, 0.4322

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026

Achromatopsia

18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Achromatomaly

17.9166, 4.3027, -1.6942

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026 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(76, 36, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 36, 67)  
}
```

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(76, 36, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 36, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026 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(76, 36, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 36, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(76, 36, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 36, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 36, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 36, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8983, 14.7979, -6.3026 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 36, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 36,  
67) }
```

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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