

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9004, 21.9578,
-5.1870)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.9004, 21.9578,
-5.1870) contains.

HunterLab(17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862)	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(17.8750, 22.1244,
-5.1862)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	581A41
RGB	88, 26, 65
RGB Percent	35%, 10%, 25%
CMY	0.6549, 0.8980, 0.7451
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.26, 0.65
HSL	322°, 54%, 22%
HSV	322°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	5.3480, 3.1952, 5.3359
YIQ	48.9840, 24.4330, 25.2730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

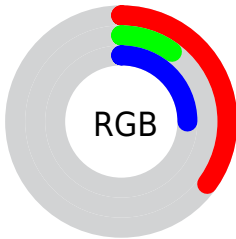
Format	Color
R _Y B	88, 26, 65
Decimal	5773889
CIE Lab	20.81, 32.94, -9.72
CIE LCh	21, 34.341, 343.551
Yxy	3.1953, 0.3853, 0.2302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283963969 (0xFF581A41)
YUV	48.9840, 7.8959, 34.2170
Hunter-Lab	17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862

Details

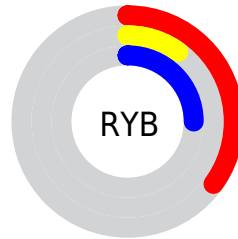
The HunterLab color **17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **27.2414, -18.3807, 10.1392**, and the grayscale version is **17.4893, -0.9332, 0.9502**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3509, 24.6487, -5.3667**, and **7.4438, 13.5788, -1.6320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8133, 24.6197, -5.1461**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.1986, 19.1317, -4.8554**.

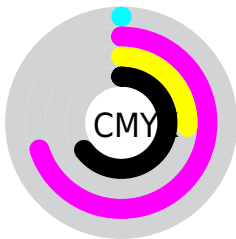
Distribution



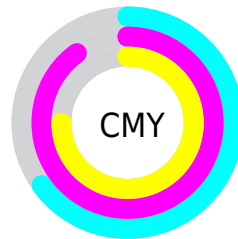
- Red (35%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862 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 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8750, 22.1244,
-5.1862

■ 17.8750, 22.1244,
-5.1862

■ 114.2989, 31.1041,
-4.0681

■ 11.1110, 20.5548,
-4.9412

■ 34.2726, 24.9293,
-5.4000

■ 2.9940, 47.8273,
-13.2998

■ 43.7092, 26.1304,
-5.3872

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.8812, 27.2079,
-5.3059

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.7390, 28.1734,
-5.1627

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.2415, 29.0373,
-4.9631

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.3546, 29.8087,

-4.7118

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.0489, 30.4954,
-4.4124

17.8750, 22.1244,
-5.1862

17.8750, 22.1244,
-5.1862

16.8133, 24.6197,
-5.1461

19.1986, 19.1317,
-4.8554

16.0233, 26.4509,
-4.7089

20.7568, 15.8315,
-4.2160

15.3426, 28.0946,
-4.1939

22.5213, 12.3720,
-3.3333

24.4640, 8.8571,
-2.2656

26.5602, 5.3508,
-1.0599

■ 28.7884, 1.8881,
0.2483

■ 31.1310, -1.5149,
1.6334

■ 33.5733, -4.8538,
3.0767

■ 36.1033, -8.1302,
4.5654

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8755, 14.7371, -18.6241



17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862



17.8755, 22.5000, 4.8293

Triad

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



17.8755, 22.1232, -5.1856



17.8755, -5.3388, 11.9345



17.8755, -13.1051, -17.3437

Complementary

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



17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862



27.2414, -18.3807, 10.1392

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.



17.8755, -16.3531, -3.9963



17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862



17.8755, -12.5999, 9.9644

Square

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



17.8755, 22.1232, -5.1856



17.8755, 4.9701, 11.8303



17.8755, -16.1918, 5.5062



17.8755, -6.1961, -27.9294

Rectangle

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



17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862



17.8755, 18.5949, 8.5386



17.8755, -16.1918, 5.5062



17.8755, -14.5838, -12.7849

Sweetspot

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



17.8755, 22.1232, -5.1856



34.7670, 7.6501, -1.6082



14.4566, 16.4945, -28.6682



17.2585, 4.2454, -0.9494



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



17.8755, 22.1232, -5.1856



21.4327, 34.4219, -6.4245



17.1193, 18.9079, 5.5676



14.6237, 0.6557, 0.2394



18.8193, 34.4055, -4.7135



44.4056, 80.8299, -8.3906

Inverse Universe

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



17.8755, 22.1232, -5.1856



21.4327, 34.4219, -6.4245



27.8826, -14.5192, 0.8981



14.6237, 0.6557, 0.2394



18.8193, 34.4055, -4.7135



44.4056, 80.8299, -8.3906

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862 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

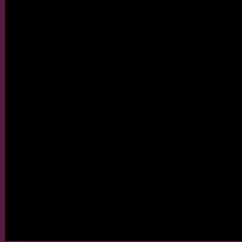
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862.

-5.1862.

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

17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862

Protanopia

18.2677, 2.6089, -15.2588

Deuteranopia

18.2560, 1.0548, -3.5334



Tritanopia

18.0274, 15.2690, 5.8863

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862

Protanomaly

17.2555, 8.9546, -12.7040

Deuteranomaly

17.4205, 8.4970, -5.1220

Tritanomaly

17.9205, 17.7806, 2.4562

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.0835, 7.0129, -1.8946

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862 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(88, 26, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 26, 65)  
}
```

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(88, 26, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 26, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862 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(88, 26, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 26, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 26, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 26, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 26, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 26, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8750, 22.1244, -5.1862 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 26, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 26,  
65) }
```

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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