

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9096, -13.0351,
8.5937)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.9096, -13.0351,
8.5937) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.8044,
-12.9069, 8.5411)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E3A14
RGB	14, 58, 20
RGB Percent	5%, 23%, 8%
CMY	0.9451, 0.7725, 0.9216
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.66, 0.77
HSL	128°, 61%, 14%
HSV	128°, 76%, 23%
XYZ	1.8204, 3.1700, 1.1777
YIQ	40.5120, -14.0260, -21.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

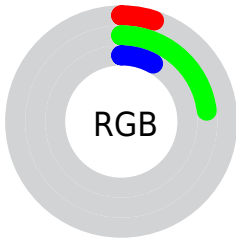
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 53, 58
Decimal	932372
CIE _{Lab}	20.71, -24.47, 19.07
CIE _{LCh}	21, 31.017, 142.071
Yxy	3.1701, 0.2951, 0.5139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279122452 (0xFF0E3A14)
YUV	40.5120, -10.1124, -23.2510
Hunter-Lab	17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411

Details

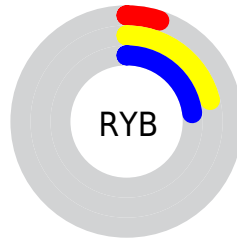
The HunterLab color **17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **12.0896, 16.0778, -8.2018**, and the grayscale version is **14.7678, -0.7880, 0.8024**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.2564, -17.5890, 12.4056**, and **3.2946, -2.8251, 1.9806** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6454, -13.6629, 9.1163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0086, -11.9574, 7.8576**.

Distribution



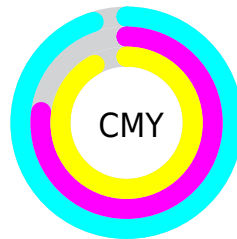
- Red (5%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (8%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411 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 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8044, -12.9069,
8.5411

■ 17.8044, -12.9069,
8.5411

■ 114.1676,
-30.9785, 23.8755

■ 11.0507, -10.7781,
7.7355

■ 34.1848, -17.5549,
12.4164

■ 2.8088, -4.9154,
1.9662

■ 43.6139, -19.6548,
14.1825

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.7791, -21.6636,
15.8809

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.6304, -23.6057,
17.5313


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 76.1268, -25.4977,
19.1475


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 88.2342, -27.3515,


 100.9229,
-29.1762, 22.3132


 17.8044, -12.9069,
8.5411

 17.8044, -12.9069,
8.5411


 17.6454, -13.6629,
9.1163


 18.0086, -11.9574,
7.8576


 17.5031, -14.3353,
9.5633

 18.2605, -10.8065,
7.0705

 17.4458, -14.6050,
9.7223

 18.5615, -9.4593,
6.1857

 18.9122, -7.9250,
5.2109

 19.3123, -6.2164,
4.1551

■ 19.7611, -4.3482,
3.0279

■ 20.2575, -2.3367,
1.8391

■ 20.8001, -0.1986,
0.5987

■ 21.3871, 2.0497,
-0.6843

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8048, -7.1459, 10.8413



17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411



17.8048, -15.3494, 3.1460

Triad

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



17.8048, -12.9071, 8.5412



17.8048, -3.3356, -25.2027



17.8048, 18.6811, 6.2210

Complementary

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



17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411



12.0896, 16.0778, -8.2018

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.



17.8048, 20.2782, -1.5228



17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411



17.8048, 6.2271, -22.8769

Square

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



17.8048, -12.9071, 8.5412



17.8048, -10.6067, -18.1739



17.8048, 15.3375, -12.8598



17.8048, 11.3358, 9.8451

Rectangle

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



17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411



17.8048, -15.2042, -2.9389



17.8048, 15.3375, -12.8598



17.8048, 19.9610, 4.1530

Sweetspot

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



17.8048, -12.9071, 8.5412



25.5052, -7.7688, 5.2170



19.4719, -6.4329, 10.6208



13.1583, -4.1803, 2.7971



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.



17.8048, -12.9071, 8.5412



23.0674, -18.6886, 12.5883



18.1268, -10.9464, 3.8539



10.5622, -1.4873, 1.1182



27.6542, -23.3541, 15.8495



71.3533, -60.7188, 41.8890

Inverse Universe

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



12.0896, 16.0778, -8.2018



14.5322, 25.0325, -12.2758



11.4371, 13.3543, 0.8673



10.1766, 0.4118, -0.0018



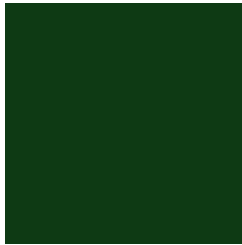
16.8334, 32.2053, -15.3060



43.3564, 82.7623, -37.9769

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411 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

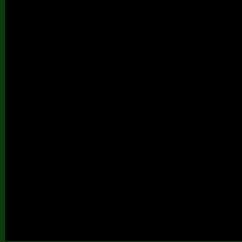
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8044,

-12.9069, 8.5411.

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

17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411

Protanopia

17.7922, -2.2361, 9.0173

Deuteranopia

17.8883, 0.6093, 8.3466



Tritanopia

17.8525, -5.6396, -2.8398

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411

Protanomaly

17.5061, -7.1319, 8.5757

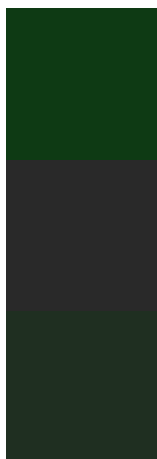
Deuteranomaly

17.5265, -5.6684, 8.1328

Tritanomaly

17.5853, -8.7402, 2.3126

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

15.6017, -6.0673, 4.0396

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411 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(14, 58, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 58, 20)  
}
```

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(14, 58, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 58, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411 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(14, 58, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 58, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 58, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 58, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 58, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 58, 20)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8044, -12.9069, 8.5411 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 58, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 58,  
20) }
```

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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