

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9190, 32.8417,  
-5.1251)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.9190, 32.8417,  
-5.1251) contains.

<b>HunterLab(17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(17.9065, 32.7968,  
-4.9507)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	660041
RGB	102, 0, 65
RGB Percent	40%, 0%, 25%
CMY	0.6000, 1.0000, 0.7451
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.36, 0.60
HSL	322°, 100%, 20%
HSV	322°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	6.4336, 3.2064, 5.2808
YIQ	37.9080, 39.9270, 41.8390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

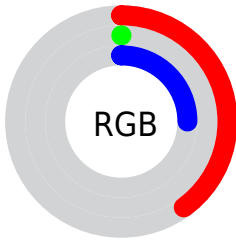
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	102, 0, 65
Decimal	6684737
CIE Lab	20.85, 44.92, -9.40
CIE LCh	21, 45.895, 348.185
Yxy	3.2066, 0.4312, 0.2149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284874817 (0xFF660041)
YUV	37.9080, 13.3564, 56.2087
Hunter-Lab	17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507

# Details

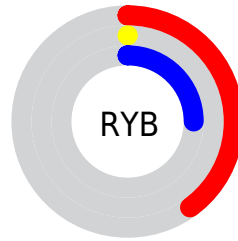
The HunterLab color **17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **31.0426, -25.0819, 15.3450**, and the grayscale version is **13.8433, -0.7386, 0.7521**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3593, 36.5412, -5.1468**, and **8.8990, 15.9350, 0.3618** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.9064, 32.7964, -4.9494**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6342, 31.1412, -5.7319**.

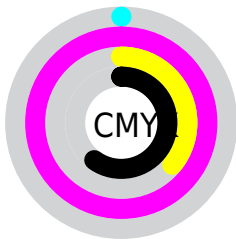
# Distribution



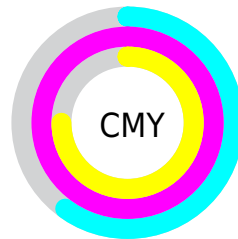
- Red (40%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507 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 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.9065, 32.7968,  
-4.9507

■ 17.9065, 32.7968,  
-4.9507

■ 114.3574, 45.7491,  
-3.7055

■ 11.1379, 31.0511,  
-4.7205

■ 34.3118, 36.4088,  
-5.1328

■ 3.0730, 66.3904,  
-12.5079

■ 43.7517, 38.0721,  
-5.1048

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9268, 39.6171,  
-5.0088

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.7874, 41.0469,  
-4.8515

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.2927, 42.3679,  
-4.6384

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.4084, 43.5872,

-4.3740

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.1051, 44.7121,  
-4.0620

17.9065, 32.7968,  
-4.9507

17.9065, 32.7968,  
-4.9507

17.9064, 32.7964,  
-4.9494

18.6342, 31.1412,  
-5.7319

19.5262, 29.0861,  
-6.2836

20.7548, 26.1812,  
-6.3378

22.3017, 22.6534,  
-5.9357

24.1359, 18.7348,  
-5.1529

■ 26.2220, 14.6139,  
-4.0719

■ 28.5254, 10.4217,  
-2.7664

■ 31.0152, 6.2389,  
-1.2950

■ 33.6651, 2.1090,  
0.2982

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.9070, 23.1993, -25.0607



17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507



17.9070, 31.5567, 7.1627

# Triad

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



17.9070, 32.7951, -4.9500



17.9070, -8.4560, 12.5349



17.9070, -15.3484, -29.5493

# Complementary

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



17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507



31.0426, -25.0819, 15.3450

# 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.



17.9070, -19.7354, -8.7379



17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507



17.9070, -16.6597, 11.2955

# Square

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



17.9070, 32.7951, -4.9500



17.9070, 4.7604, 12.5349



17.9070, -20.1295, 5.3825



17.9070, -6.0354, -44.9649



# Rectangle

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



17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507



17.9070, 24.7980, 10.7801



17.9070, -20.1295, 5.3825



17.9070, -17.3099, -22.4556

# Sweetspot

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



17.9070, 32.7951, -4.9500



37.5009, 14.2844, -3.8234



11.5294, 28.0609, -57.0478



17.7688, 7.7317, -2.1135



73.3645, -3.9145, 3.9860



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739



# Same Dimension

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



17.9070, 32.7951, -4.9500



23.6684, 43.2702, -5.9252



16.9125, 29.1697, 9.3072



16.9500, 0.8341, 0.2369



20.2745, 37.1013, -5.3526



46.1160, 84.0608, -9.6242



# Inverse Universe

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



17.9070, 32.7951, -4.9500



23.6684, 43.2702, -5.9252



31.9156, -19.7246, 2.6889



16.9500, 0.8341, 0.2369



20.2745, 37.1013, -5.3526

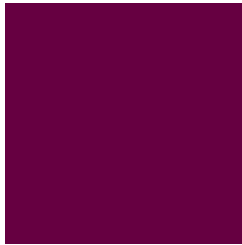


46.1160, 84.0608, -9.6242



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

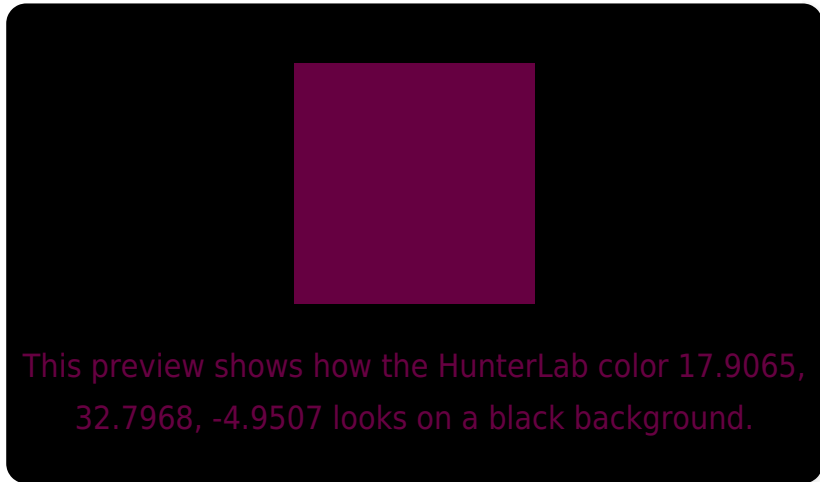
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

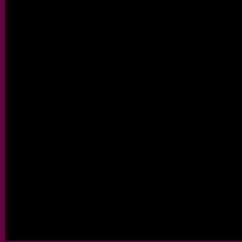
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9065, 32.7968,

-4.9507.

# 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

17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507

### Protanopia

19.3128, 3.2824, -19.8347

### Deuteranopia

19.2697, 0.7337, -1.2667



## Tritanopia

18.7810, 22.4745, 8.6928

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507

## Protanomaly

16.6153, 14.5168, -18.7099

## Deuteranomaly

17.0538, 14.0035, -5.0909

## Tritanomaly

18.2420, 26.4695, 4.8857

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507

## Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

## Achromatomaly

13.6337, 12.5988, -3.5390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507 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(102, 0, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 0, 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(102, 0, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 0, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507 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(102, 0, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 0, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 0, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 0, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 0, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 0, 65)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9065, 32.7968, -4.9507 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 0, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 0,  
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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