

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9698, -6.0710,
-8.9249)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.9698, -6.0710,
-8.9249) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.8891, -6.0758,
-8.8405)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	023747
RGB	2, 55, 71
RGB Percent	1%, 22%, 28%
CMY	0.9921, 0.7843, 0.7216
CMYK	0.97, 0.23, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	194°, 95%, 14%
HSV	194°, 97%, 28%
XYZ	2.5285, 3.2002, 6.4456
YIQ	40.9770, -36.7240, -6.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

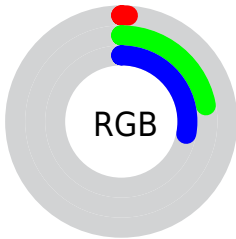
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 32, 71
Decimal	145223
CIE Lab	20.83, -9.48, -14.45
CIE LCh	21, 17.282, 236.726
Yxy	3.2003, 0.2077, 0.2629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278335303 (0xFF023747)
YUV	40.9770, 14.8013, -34.1828
Hunter-Lab	17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405

Details

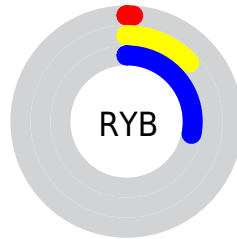
The HunterLab color **17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.3294, 14.5164, 8.2116**, and the grayscale version is **14.8460, -0.7921, 0.8066**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3443, -8.4167, -9.1140**, and **4.8559, 1.9999, -10.3867** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.7297, -6.0428, -9.1160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.4531, -6.2039, -7.8916**.

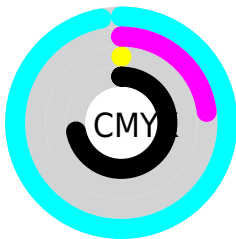
Distribution



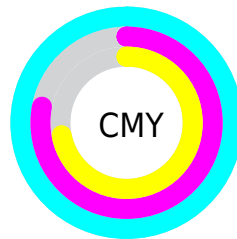
- Red (1%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405 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 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8891, -6.0758,
-8.8405

■ 17.8891, -6.0758,
-8.8405

■ 114.3248,
-16.0247, -9.3954

■ 11.1229, -4.8657,
-8.4443

■ 34.2899, -8.3291,
-9.4420

■ 3.0293, -5.3012,
-19.7531

■ 43.7280, -9.4231,
-9.6273

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9014, -10.5113,
-9.7402

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.7604, -11.5998,
-9.7862

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.2642, -12.6930,
-9.7705

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.3784, -13.7936,

-9.6976

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 101.0738,
-14.9037, -9.5714

■ 17.8891, -6.0758,
-8.8405

■ 17.8891, -6.0758,
-8.8405

■ 17.7297, -6.0428,
-9.1160

■ 18.4531, -6.2039,
-7.8916

■ 19.0334, -6.2763,
-6.9513

■ 19.6625, -6.1724,
-5.9677

■ 20.3409, -5.8930,
-4.9453

■ 21.0678, -5.4440,
-3.8900

■ 21.8418, -4.8342,
-2.8078

■ 22.6613, -4.0740,
-1.7044

■ 23.5242, -3.1749,
-0.5848

■ 24.4285, -2.1484,
0.5466

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8894, -8.9763, -3.8074



17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405



17.8894, -1.5181, -11.2305

Triad

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



17.8894, -6.0757, -8.8402



17.8894, 10.0558, 0.4269



17.8894, -5.1989, 7.5146

Complementary

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



17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405



13.3294, 14.5164, 8.2116

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.



17.8894, -0.3859, 8.0617



17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405



17.8894, 8.7871, 4.7167

Square

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



17.8894, -6.0757, -8.8402



17.8894, 8.1095, -5.0108



17.8894, 4.8144, 7.1997



17.8894, -8.5117, 5.4132

Rectangle

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



17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405



17.8894, 1.9877, -10.6155



17.8894, 4.8144, 7.1997



17.8894, -3.7200, 7.8552

Sweetspot

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



17.8894, -6.0757, -8.8402



29.1466, -5.6085, -2.6418



21.3536, -17.4809, 11.3848



14.6231, -2.9353, -1.4789



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



17.8894, -6.0757, -8.8402



22.8340, -7.5538, -12.2340



10.1230, 7.6917, -28.5425



12.7643, -1.2091, 0.2024



24.7630, -8.1225, -13.4174



59.9500, -18.3970, -35.2184

Inverse Universe

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



12.8800, 23.3308, -8.2934



16.4734, 30.9348, -10.4688



19.3682, 1.2483, 11.7803



12.3706, 0.5527, 0.0589



17.9033, 33.6047, -11.2584



44.0356, 82.3805, -25.5614

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405 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

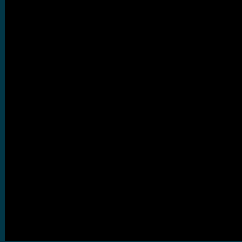
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405.

-8.8405.

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

17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405

Protanopia

18.0757, 0.7624, -6.2665

Deuteranopia

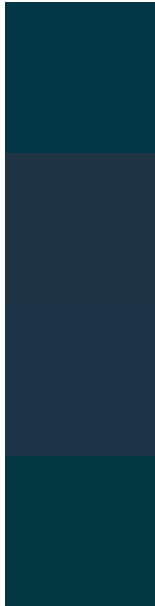
18.0629, 1.0659, -8.9753



Tritanopia

17.7912, -8.4952, -3.8987

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405

Protanomaly

17.7464, -2.8244, -7.3853

Deuteranomaly

17.8066, -2.3255, -9.4822

Tritanomaly

17.9345, -7.6892, -5.6165

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

15.6043, -3.8707, -2.7967

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405 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(2, 55, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 55, 71)  
}
```

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(2, 55, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 55, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405 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(2, 55, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 55, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 55, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 55, 71); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 55, 71); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 55, 71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8891, -6.0758, -8.8405 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 55, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 55,  
71) }
```

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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