

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0213, 1.1827,
1.6254)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0213, 1.1827, 1.6254)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1333, 1.1825,
1.6336)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	362E2E
RGB	54, 46, 46
RGB Percent	21%, 18%, 18%
CMY	0.7882, 0.8196, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.15, 0.79
HSL	0°, 8%, 20%
HSV	0°, 15%, 21%
XYZ	2.9914, 2.9355, 2.9937
YIQ	48.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 46, 46
Decimal	3550766
CIE Lab	19.78, 3.62, 1.33
CIE LCh	20, 3.861, 20.190
Yxy	2.9356, 0.3353, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281740846 (0xFF362E2E)
YUV	48.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182
Hunter-Lab	17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.6693, -2.9199, 0.3691**, and the grayscale version is **17.3255, -0.9244, 0.9413**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4570, 0.8084, 2.6870**, and **2.1253, 3.6397, 1.3733** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8117, 2.7411, 2.0612**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5193, -0.3206, 1.2301**.

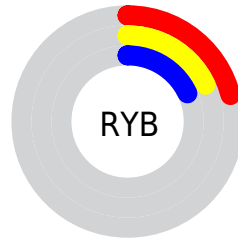
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (18%)

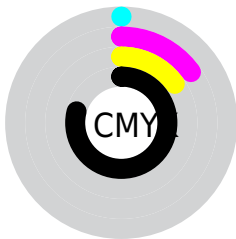
Blue (18%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (18%)

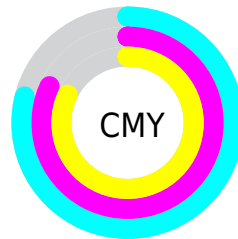


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336 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 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1333, 1.1825,
1.6336

■ 17.1333, 1.1825,
1.6336

■ 112.9152, -2.1643,
7.4816

■ 10.4796, 1.2366,
1.1607

■ 33.3488, 0.8154,
2.6977

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7067, 0.5323,
3.2849

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8058, 0.1941,
3.9066

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.5952, -0.1936,
4.5612

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0333, -0.6264,
5.2473

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0852, -1.1010,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

5.9634

99.7211, -1.6144,
6.7085

17.1333, 1.1825,
1.6336

17.1333, 1.1825,
1.6336

15.8117, 2.7411,
2.0612

18.5193, -0.3206,
1.2301

14.5632, 4.3565,
2.5127

19.9604, -1.7702,
0.8480

13.4001, 6.0213,
2.9868

21.4505, -3.1721,
0.4854

12.3368, 7.7163,
3.4782

22.9839, -4.5320,
0.1400

11.3895, 9.4043,
3.9756

24.5562, -5.8554,
-0.1903

■ 10.5758, 11.0238,
4.4596

■ 26.1638, -7.1476,
-0.5077

■ 9.9015, 12.5140,
4.9103

■ 27.8034, -8.4131,
-0.8138

■ 9.2269, 14.1703,
5.4170

■ 29.4724, -9.6560,
-1.1102

■ 8.8569, 15.1628,
5.7230

■ 31.1686, -10.8799,
-1.3983

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1337, 1.2892, 0.5751



17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336



17.1337, 0.5049, 2.4522

Triad

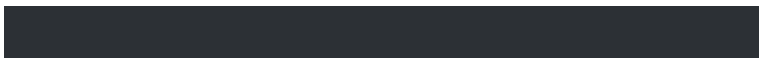
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



17.1337, 1.1820, 1.6339



17.1337, -2.5598, 2.2095



17.1337, -1.2855, -1.2421

Complementary

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



17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336



18.6693, -2.9199, 0.3691

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.



17.1337, -2.2903, -0.7403



17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336



17.1337, -3.0133, 1.2827

Square

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



17.1337, 1.1820, 1.6339



17.1337, -1.6620, 2.7692



17.1337, -2.9160, 0.2004



17.1337, -0.1553, -1.1329

Rectangle

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



17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336



17.1337, -0.1691, 2.7734



17.1337, -2.9160, 0.2004



17.1337, -1.6486, -1.1381

Sweetspot

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



17.1337, 1.1820, 1.6339



24.4524, -0.5381, 1.5856



17.3339, 2.2499, -1.2172



12.7433, -0.2497, 0.8367



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



17.1337, 1.1820, 1.6339



21.7893, 2.3922, 2.3760



18.0631, -0.4318, 2.6386



10.1224, 0.1189, 0.7710



15.0509, 25.7703, 9.7255



38.8681, 66.5584, 25.1156

Inverse Universe

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



18.6693, -2.9199, 0.3691



24.3586, -4.4794, 0.2570



17.6873, -1.3511, -0.8239



10.6148, -1.1948, 0.3660



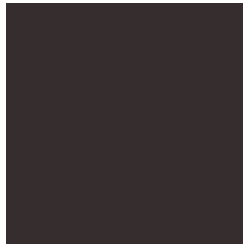
28.9597, -15.3505, -3.0598



74.7888, -39.6422, -7.9033

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

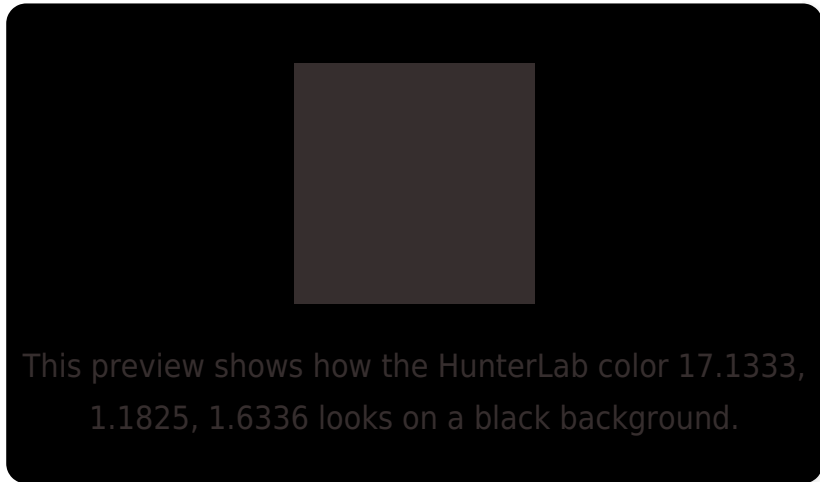
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

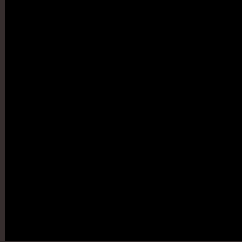
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336.

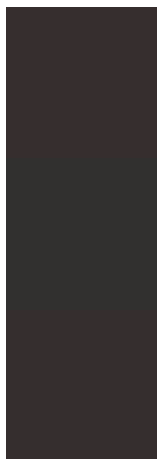


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1333, 1.1825,

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

17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336

Protanopia

17.2398, -0.7990, 1.3602

Deuteranopia

17.0532, 0.9130, 1.5375



Tritanopia

17.2047, 1.5638, 0.6152

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336

Protanomaly

17.1525, 0.1089, 1.2751

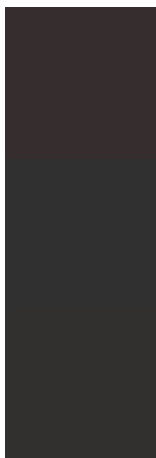
Deuteranomaly

17.0532, 0.9130, 1.5375

Tritanomaly

17.1804, 1.4341, 0.9615

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336

Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

Achromatomaly

17.0774, -0.1484, 1.1835

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336 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(54, 46, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 46, 46)  
}
```

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(54, 46, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 46, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336 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(54, 46, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 46, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 46, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 46, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 46, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 46, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1333, 1.1825, 1.6336 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 46, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 46,  
46) }
```

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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