

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0636, -1.2501,
-2.3615)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0636, -1.2501,
-2.3615) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.0049, -1.1480,
-2.5866)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3038
RGB	42, 48, 56
RGB Percent	16%, 19%, 22%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8118, 0.7804
CMYK	0.25, 0.14, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	214°, 14%, 19%
HSV	214°, 25%, 22%
XYZ	2.7256, 2.8917, 4.1559
YIQ	47.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

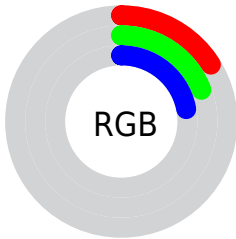
Format	Color
RYB	42, 46, 56
Decimal	2764856
CIELab	19.61, -0.43, -5.95
CIElCh	20, 5.966, 265.898
Yxy	2.8918, 0.2789, 0.2959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280954936 (0xFF2A3038)
YUV	47.1180, 4.3788, -4.4885
Hunter-Lab	17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866

Details

The HunterLab color **17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.1359, -0.3464, 4.0079**, and the grayscale version is **16.8869, -0.9010, 0.9175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2557, -1.9707, -2.4200**, and **2.2531, 2.6721, -8.5845** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9044, -1.0510, -4.1658**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1370, -1.1650, -1.0753**.

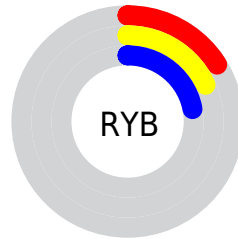
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (19%)

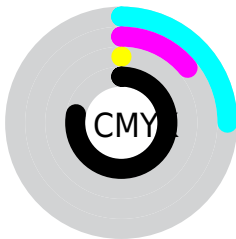
Blue (22%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (22%)

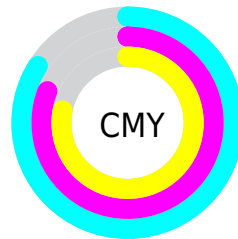


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866 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 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.0049, -1.1480,
-2.5866

■ 17.0049, -1.1480,
-2.5866

■ 112.6742, -6.4697,
-0.0293

■ 10.3706, -0.7572,
-2.5241

■ 33.1884, -2.0728,
-2.4358

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.5324, -2.5979,
-2.2503

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.6187, -3.1607,
-2.0035

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.3962, -3.7588,
-1.7016

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.8230, -4.3903,
-1.3496

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.8642, -5.0536,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.9515

99.4899, -5.7471,
-0.5105

17.0049, -1.1480,
-2.5866

17.0049, -1.1480,
-2.5866

15.9044, -1.0510,
-4.1658

18.1370, -1.1650,
-1.0753

14.8377, -0.8612,
-5.8226

19.2968, -1.1114,
0.3754

13.8088, -0.5652,
-7.5653

20.4823, -0.9963,
1.7733

12.8222, -0.1477,
-9.4020

21.6915, -0.8271,
3.1251

11.8830, 0.4077,
-11.3384

22.9225, -0.6101,
4.4368

■ 10.9947, 1.1104,
-13.3818

■ 24.1740, -0.3507,
5.7134

■ 10.1238, 1.8462,
-15.6410

■ 25.4445, -0.0535,
6.9596

■ 9.6898, 2.2107,
-16.8837

■ 26.7328, 0.2775,
8.1794

■ 28.0378, 0.6391,
9.3762

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.0052, -2.7539, -1.9436



17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866



17.0052, 0.5864, -2.2126

Triad

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



17.0052, -1.1483, -2.5863



17.0052, 2.2255, 2.2651



17.0052, -3.6056, 2.6241

Complementary

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



17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866



18.1359, -0.3464, 4.0079

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.



17.0052, -2.3530, 3.5605



17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866



17.0052, 1.0196, 3.3684

Square

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



17.0052, -1.1483, -2.5863



17.0052, 2.5795, 0.6951



17.0052, -0.6669, 3.8186



17.0052, -4.1358, 1.1530

Rectangle

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



17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866



17.0052, 1.5760, -1.4559



17.0052, -0.6669, 3.8186



17.0052, -3.2576, 3.0058

Sweetspot

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



17.0052, -1.1483, -2.5863



25.0123, -1.4858, 0.0504



18.8424, -5.0908, 2.0497



13.3961, -0.7954, 0.0308



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.



17.0052, -1.1483, -2.5863



21.4112, -1.4393, -4.7472



15.6642, 1.4785, -4.4835



10.2598, -0.6168, -0.0556



14.9772, 5.4922, -30.5762



36.2423, 19.4574, -87.3027

Inverse Universe

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



16.4625, 3.6368, 0.1364



20.5640, 6.4367, -0.0566



19.5184, -2.9597, 5.3212



10.1487, 0.2616, 0.3944



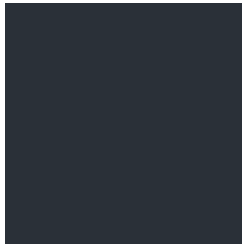
15.5365, 27.5644, 2.6154



39.8933, 70.3440, 10.0763

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

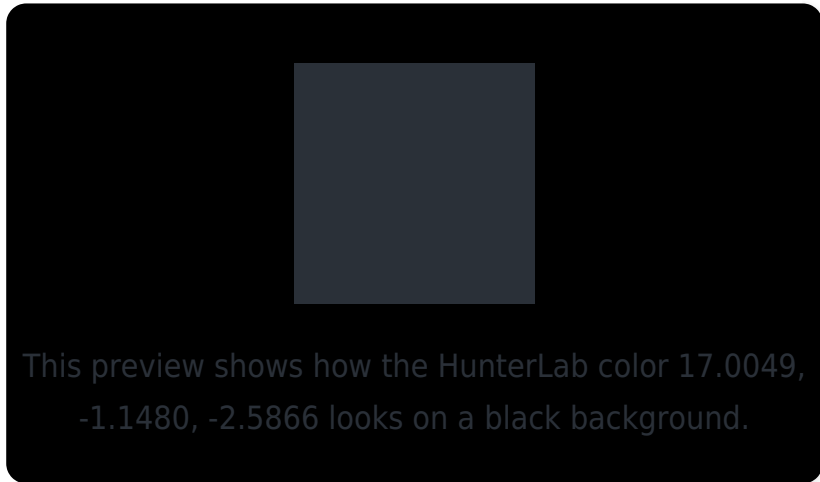
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

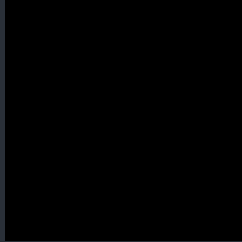
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0049, -1.1480,

-2.5866.

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

17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866

Protanopia

16.9991, -0.0024, -2.1317

Deuteranopia

16.9349, 1.0337, -2.6455



Tritanopia

17.0762, -2.3645, -0.7992

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866

Protanomaly

16.9315, -0.2346, -2.2279

Deuteranomaly

17.0276, 0.1519, -2.5325

Tritanomaly

17.1029, -2.2164, -1.1764

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.7965, -0.9720, -0.3190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866 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(42, 48, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 48, 56)  
}
```

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(42, 48, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 48, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866 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(42, 48, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 48, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 48, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 48, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 48, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 48, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.0049, -1.1480, -2.5866 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 48, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 48,  
56) }
```

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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