

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0952, -3.2479,
1.5981)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0952, -3.2479, 1.5981)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.2357, -3.3541,
1.6704)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A322E
RGB	42, 50, 46
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8039, 0.8196
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.08, 0.80
HSL	150°, 9%, 18%
HSV	150°, 16%, 20%
XYZ	2.5886, 2.9707, 3.0217
YIQ	47.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

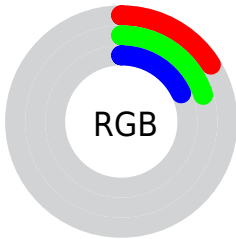
Format	Color
RYB	42, 47, 50
Decimal	2765358
CIELab	19.93, -4.42, 1.39
CIELCh	20, 4.635, 162.546
Yxy	2.9708, 0.3017, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280955438 (0xFF2A322E)
YUV	47.1520, -0.5679, -4.5183
Hunter-Lab	17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704

Details

The HunterLab color **17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.9102, 1.7376, 0.2015**, and the grayscale version is **16.9134, -0.9025, 0.9189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4136, -4.8114, 2.5386**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8901, -4.7337, 2.1319**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.6160, -1.8798, 1.2271**.

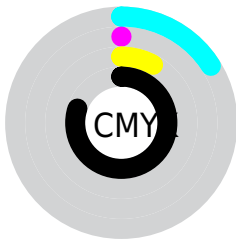
Distribution



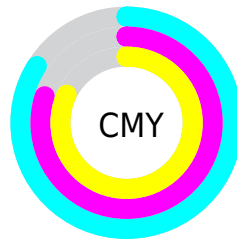
- Red (16%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704 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 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.2357, -3.3541,
1.6704

■ 17.2357, -3.3541,
1.6704

113.1070,
-10.6923, 7.5503

■ 10.5665, -2.6090,
1.1920

■ 33.4766, -4.8561,
2.7435

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.8454, -5.6288,
3.3346

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.9547, -6.4206,
3.9600

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7536, -7.2326,
4.6180

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.2007, -8.0657,
5.3072

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2611, -8.9200,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

6.0264

99.9052, -9.7955,
6.7744

17.2357, -3.3541,
1.6704

17.2357, -3.3541,
1.6704

16.8901, -4.7337,
2.1319

17.6160, -1.8798,
1.2271

16.5785, -6.0083,
2.6081

18.0289, -0.3194,
0.8035

16.3019, -7.1697,
3.0957

18.4740, 1.3168,
0.4018

16.0601, -8.2106,
3.5909

18.9500, 3.0196,
0.0232

15.8528, -9.1256,
4.0893

19.4557, 4.7798,
-0.3317

■ 15.6793, -9.9115,
4.5865

■ 19.9900, 6.5893,
-0.6623

■ 15.5329, -10.5900,
5.0723

■ 20.5516, 8.4404,
-0.9687

■ 15.3909, -11.2525,
5.5226

■ 21.1390, 10.3265,
-1.2512

■ 15.3346, -11.5156,
5.6920

■ 21.7512, 12.2416,
-1.5103

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.2361, -2.6603, 2.6787



17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704



17.2361, -3.4093, 0.3868

Triad

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



17.2361, -3.3544, 1.6706



17.2361, -0.3465, -1.6822



17.2361, 1.0567, 2.5431

Complementary

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



17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704



15.9102, 1.7376, 0.2015

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.



17.2361, 1.7179, 1.4720



17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704



17.2361, 0.8909, -1.0052

Square

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



17.2361, -3.3544, 1.6706



17.2361, -1.7010, -1.6185



17.2361, 1.6563, 0.1721



17.2361, -0.1260, 3.1548

Rectangle

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



17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704



17.2361, -3.0785, -0.4603



17.2361, 1.6563, 0.1721



17.2361, 1.3489, 2.2285

Sweetspot

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



17.2361, -3.3544, 1.6706



22.2855, -2.2291, 1.5085



17.4139, -2.8869, 3.2217



12.2270, -1.2394, 0.8324



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



17.2361, -3.3544, 1.6706



21.5905, -4.9379, 2.3370



17.3283, -2.8374, 0.3541



9.8249, -1.2449, 0.7431



27.1532, -20.8312, 11.0295



71.1248, -55.5161, 30.9436

Inverse Universe

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



15.9102, 1.7376, 0.2015



19.5135, 3.0450, 0.0382



15.8184, 1.2479, 1.5117



9.4381, 0.2393, 0.3139



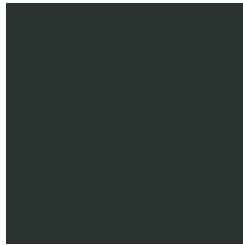
15.2409, 27.3250, 0.3566



39.7547, 70.8254, 4.4163

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

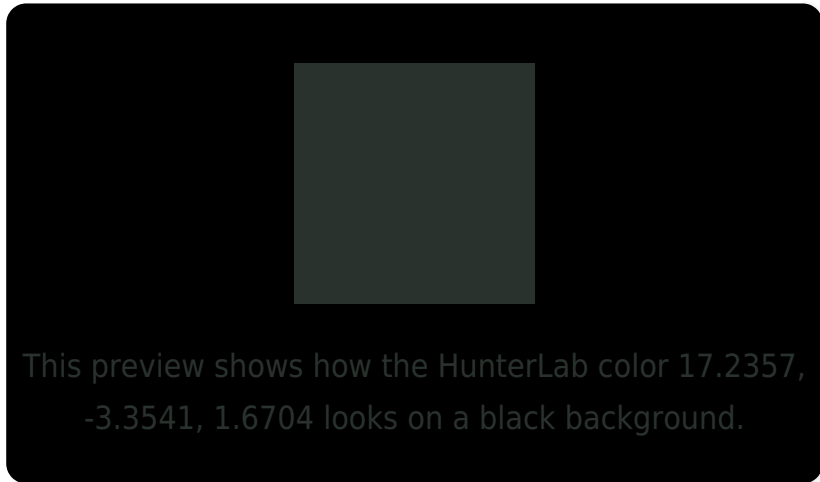
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

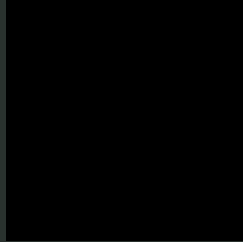
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2357, -3.3541,

1.6704.

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

17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704

Protanopia

17.2670, -0.7962, 2.1012

Deuteranopia

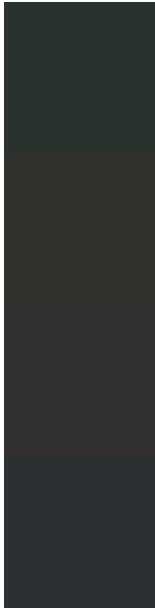
17.0766, 1.0385, 1.2034



Tritanopia

17.2257, -1.7813, -1.0098

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704

Protanomaly

17.2928, -1.9357, 2.1100

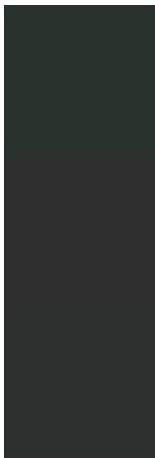
Deuteranomaly

17.0036, -0.4022, 1.0931

Tritanomaly

17.1479, -2.2125, 0.0941

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.9618, -1.7720, 1.0202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704 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, 50, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 50, 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(42, 50, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 50, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704 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, 50, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 50, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 50, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 50, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 50, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 50, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.2357, -3.3541, 1.6704 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 50, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 50,  
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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