

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1160, 6.6547,
-4.0685)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1160, 6.6547, -4.0685)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1547, 6.4713,
-4.0912)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C2A3C
RGB	60, 42, 60
RGB Percent	24%, 16%, 24%
CMY	0.7647, 0.8353, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	300°, 18%, 20%
HSV	300°, 30%, 24%
XYZ	3.5071, 2.9428, 4.6582
YIQ	49.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

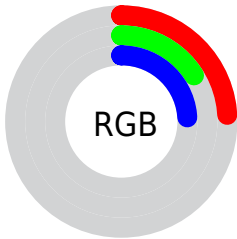
Format	Color
R_{YB}	60, 42, 60
Decimal	3942972
CIE _{Lab}	19.81, 12.09, -8.20
CIE _{LCh}	20, 14.608, 325.847
Yxy	2.9430, 0.3157, 0.2649
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282133052 (0xFF3C2A3C)
YUV	49.4340, 5.2090, 9.2664
Hunter-Lab	17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.7262, -7.4760, 5.4400**, and the grayscale version is **17.6525, -0.9419, 0.9591**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5099, 7.0258, -3.8396**, and **4.1506, 8.1601, -5.4743** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9649, 9.0705, -5.8802**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.4417, 3.8898, -2.3124**.

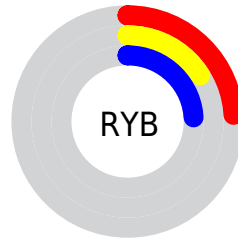
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (16%)

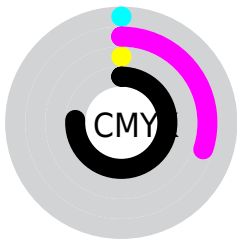
Blue (24%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (24%)

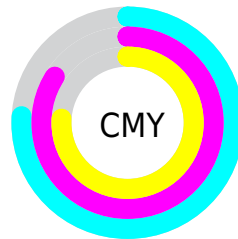


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912 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 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1547, 6.4713,
-4.0912

■ 17.1547, 6.4713,
-4.0912

■ 112.9553, 7.0705,
-2.4387

■ 10.4978, 5.8979,
-3.9075

■ 33.3755, 7.1894,
-4.1747

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7357, 7.3872,
-4.0983

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8369, 7.4989,
-3.9553

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6283, 7.5354,
-3.7526

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0683, 7.5050,
-3.4955

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1220, 7.4141,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-3.1885

99.7596, 7.2678,
-2.8352

17.1547, 6.4713,
-4.0912

17.1547, 6.4713,
-4.0912

15.9649, 9.0705,
-5.8802

18.4417, 3.8898,
-2.3124

14.8847, 11.6484,
-7.6527

19.8127, 1.3508,
-0.5610

13.9293, 14.1421,
-9.3658

21.2575, -1.1348,
1.1553

13.1133, 16.4651,
-10.9603

22.7674, -3.5632,
2.8340

12.4495, 18.5118,
-12.3640

24.3349, -5.9353,
4.4754

■ 11.9046, 20.3149,
-13.6000

■ 25.9538, -8.2548,
6.0820

■ 11.3444, 22.3027,
-14.9619

■ 27.6186, -10.5263,
7.6568

■ 11.3442, 22.3031,
-14.9622

■ 29.3251, -12.7552,
9.2033

■ 31.0693, -14.9466,
10.7250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1551, 2.8366, -7.7528



17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912



17.1551, 8.1269, 0.3548

Triad

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



17.1551, 6.4708, -4.0908



17.1551, -0.3138, 7.0689



17.1551, -7.7370, -2.8585

Complementary

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



17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912



19.7262, -7.4760, 5.4400

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.



17.1551, -8.4038, 1.4933



17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912



17.1551, -4.3720, 6.6083

Square

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



17.1551, 6.4708, -4.0908



17.1551, 3.9732, 6.2479



17.1551, -7.2324, 4.7863



17.1551, -5.3128, -6.9272

Rectangle

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



17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912



17.1551, 7.7778, 2.9445



17.1551, -7.2324, 4.7863



17.1551, -8.1632, -1.3542

Sweetspot

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



17.1551, 6.4708, -4.0908



26.1841, 1.5904, -0.6090



15.7308, 1.9575, -6.3853



13.8085, 0.9599, -0.4036



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



17.1551, 6.4708, -4.0908



21.3584, 11.1607, -7.2043



16.8989, 5.1688, -0.4854



10.9125, 0.5257, -0.1605



17.9239, 35.2390, -23.6403



45.5760, 89.6039, -60.1114

Inverse Universe

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



17.1551, 6.4708, -4.0908



21.3584, 11.1607, -7.2043



19.9074, -6.4290, 2.8261



10.9125, 0.5257, -0.1605



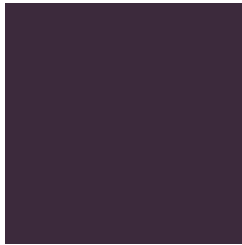
17.9239, 35.2390, -23.6403



45.5760, 89.6039, -60.1114

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

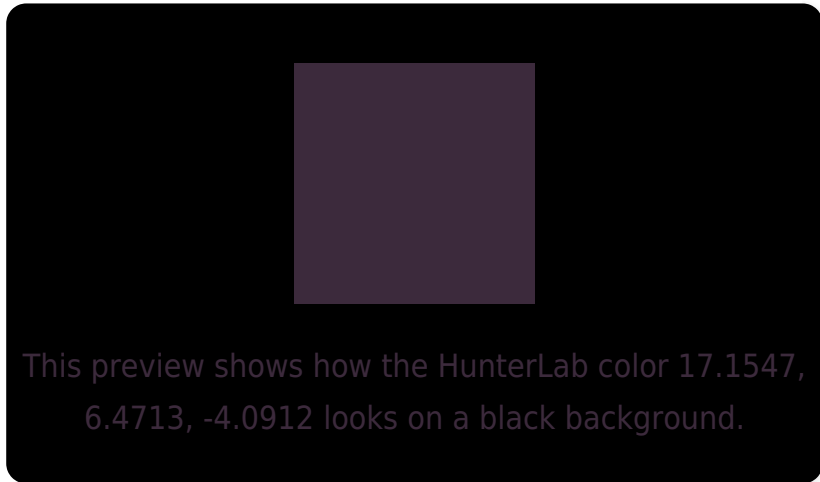
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

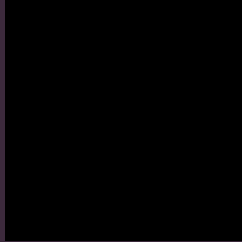
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912.

-4.0912.

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

17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912

Protanopia

17.3768, 0.6239, -5.8315

Deuteranopia

17.1847, 0.8621, -3.6714



Tritanopia

17.0713, 3.3663, 0.8664

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912

Protanomaly

17.2945, 2.6552, -5.4186

Deuteranomaly

17.0956, 2.9098, -3.7648

Tritanomaly

17.0455, 4.5953, -0.7166

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.2276, 1.8451, -0.9438

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912 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(60, 42, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 42, 60)  
}
```

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(60, 42, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 42, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912 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(60, 42, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 42, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 42, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 42, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 42, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 42, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1547, 6.4713, -4.0912 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 42, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 42,  
60) }
```

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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