

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1471, -5.1710,
6.0057)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1471, -5.1710, 6.0057)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.2012, -5.3423,
6.0376)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A331F
RGB	42, 51, 31
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 12%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8000, 0.8784
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.39, 0.80
HSL	87°, 24%, 16%
HSV	87°, 39%, 20%
XYZ	2.3860, 2.9588, 1.7417
YIQ	46.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

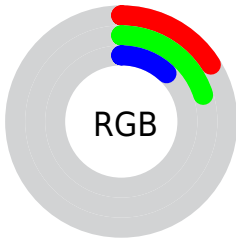
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 51, 40
Decimal	2765599
CIE Lab	19.88, -8.25, 11.47
CIE LCh	20, 14.124, 125.721
Yxy	2.9589, 0.3367, 0.4175
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280955679 (0xFF2A331F)
YUV	46.0290, -7.4093, -3.5334
Hunter-Lab	17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376

Details

The HunterLab color **17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **12.9235, 4.4928, -6.3274**, and the grayscale version is **16.5624, -0.8837, 0.8999**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3648, -7.1937, 8.6043**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9916, -6.2785, 6.9705**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4293, -4.3314, 4.9589**.

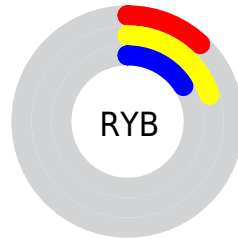
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (20%)

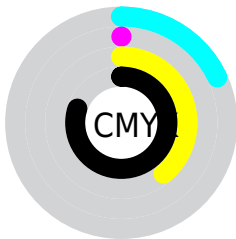
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (16%)

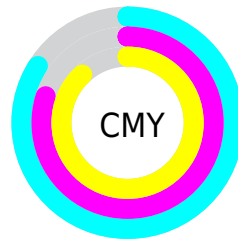


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376 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 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.2012, -5.3423,
6.0376

■ 17.2012, -5.3423,
6.0376

113.0424,
-14.6499, 17.1200

■ 10.5372, -4.2418,
5.1868

■ 33.4336, -7.4147,
8.6458

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7987, -8.4300,
9.8813

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.9045, -9.4451,
11.0963

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7003, -10.4653,
12.3007

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1443, -11.4939,
13.5014

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2019, -12.5333,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

14.7027

■ 99.8432, -13.5849,
15.9081

■ 17.2012, -5.3423,
6.0376

■ 17.2012, -5.3423,
6.0376

■ 16.9916, -6.2785,
6.9705

■ 17.4293, -4.3314,
4.9589

■ 16.7991, -7.1366,
7.7568

■ 17.6746, -3.2472,
3.7352

■ 16.6241, -7.9159,
8.3984

■ 17.9375, -2.0932,
2.3697

■ 16.4662, -8.6158,
8.8988

■ 18.2177, -0.8729,
0.8659

■ 16.3211, -9.2602,
9.3212

■ 18.5151, 0.4099,
-0.7715

■ 16.1826, -9.8851,
9.7565

■ 18.8292, 1.7515,
-2.5374

■ 16.1720, -9.9332,
9.7912

■ 19.1598, 3.1477,
-4.4260

■ 19.5065, 4.5948,
-6.4315

■ 19.8689, 6.0888,
-8.5476

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.2016, -1.7086, 6.9156



17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376



17.2016, -7.6177, 3.7795

Triad

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



17.2016, -5.3427, 6.0378



17.2016, -4.0846, -7.5407



17.2016, 7.7825, 1.6775

Complementary

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



17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376



12.9235, 4.4928, -6.3274

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.



17.2016, 6.9938, -2.4941



17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376



17.2016, -0.1143, -8.4820

Square

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



17.2016, -5.3427, 6.0378



17.2016, -6.9411, -4.1230



17.2016, 4.0031, -6.4546



17.2016, 6.0663, 4.8116

Rectangle

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



17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376



17.2016, -8.1884, 1.4942



17.2016, 4.0031, -6.4546



17.2016, 7.8033, 0.3591

Sweetspot

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



17.2016, -5.3427, 6.0378



22.9959, -3.2145, 3.6742



15.2329, 1.1313, 4.3606



12.1434, -1.6905, 1.9319



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.



17.2016, -5.3427, 6.0378



21.8887, -8.1187, 9.0091



16.6547, -7.4221, 5.5177



9.8845, -1.0868, 1.2252



28.0027, -18.0003, 16.9400



73.0981, -48.8419, 44.1876

Inverse Universe

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



12.9235, 4.4928, -6.3274



15.0472, 7.7353, -11.0850



13.7738, 7.0377, -4.8719



9.3732, 0.0761, -0.2210



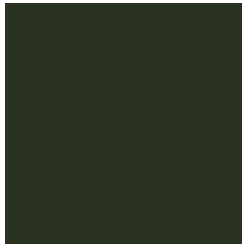
10.8625, 25.2808, -44.7519



27.5105, 65.2751, -123.0164

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

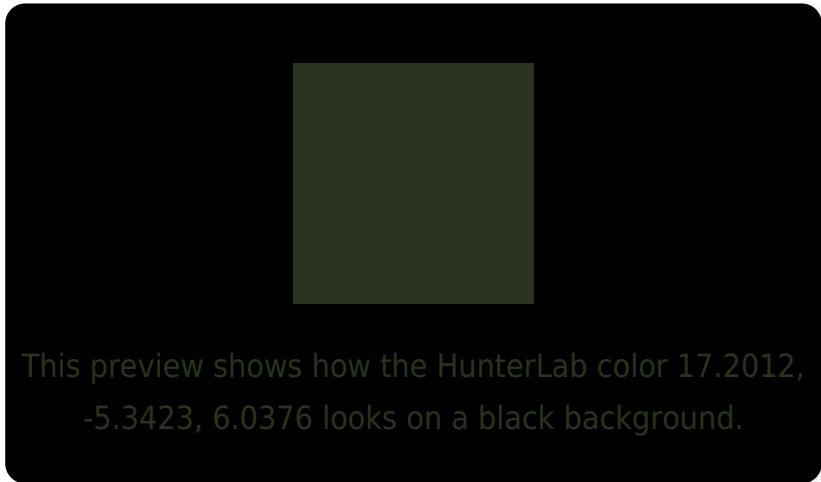
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376.

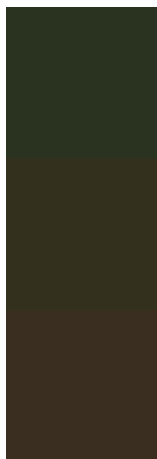


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2012, -5.3423,

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

17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376

Protanopia

17.1397, -1.7979, 6.2810

Deuteranopia

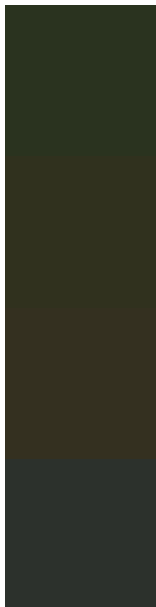
17.1983, 0.8595, 5.9016



Tritanopia

17.0872, -1.0812, -0.7628

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376

Protanomaly

17.0843, -3.2382, 6.2079

Deuteranomaly

17.1705, -1.6281, 5.8333

Tritanomaly

17.0703, -2.7728, 2.1937

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

16.8282, -2.5137, 2.9343

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376 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, 51, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 51, 31)  
}
```

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, 51, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 51, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376 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, 51, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 51, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 51, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 51, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 51, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 51, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.2012, -5.3423, 6.0376 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 51, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 51,  
31) }
```

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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