

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1475, 15.6832,  
-44.2017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.1475, 15.6832,  
-44.2017) contains.

<b>HunterLab(17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(17.1500, 15.6802,  
-44.1942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	222672
RGB	34, 38, 114
RGB Percent	13%, 15%, 45%
CMY	0.8666, 0.8510, 0.5529
CMYK	0.70, 0.67, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	237°, 54%, 29%
HSV	237°, 70%, 45%
XYZ	4.3901, 2.9412, 16.2560
YIQ	45.4680, -26.7800, 22.7880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

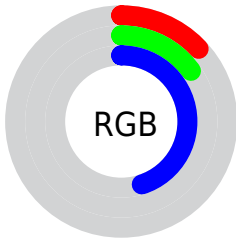
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	34, 38, 114
Decimal	2238066
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.81, 25.06, -44.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 50.951, 299.459
Y <sub>xy</sub>	2.9413, 0.1861, 0.1247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280428146 (0xFF222672)
YUV	45.4680, 33.7863, -10.0574
Hunter-Lab	17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942

# Details

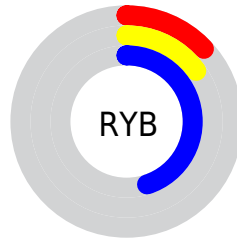
The HunterLab color **17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **38.5305, -8.1077, 21.2711**, and the grayscale version is **16.2523, -0.8672, 0.8830**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3919, 17.9249, -44.0241**, and **6.1778, 16.7573, -43.8960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.7787, 19.7626, -54.4153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.9111, 12.0294, -34.9250**.

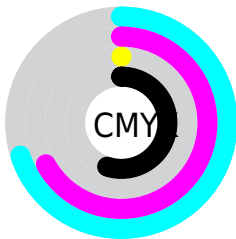
# Distribution



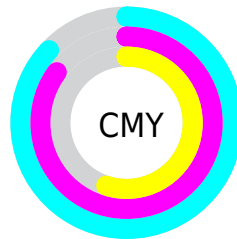
- Red (13%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 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 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.1500, 15.6802,  
-44.1942

■ 17.1500, 15.6802,  
-44.1942

■ 112.9462, 21.7775,  
-48.3643

■ 10.4936, 14.3843,  
-46.6084

■ 33.3694, 17.8168,  
-43.8304

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.7291, 18.6770,  
-44.3313

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 52.8298, 19.4201,  
-44.9738

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6208, 20.0599,  
-45.6717

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0603, 20.6071,  
-46.3797

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1136, 21.0711,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-47.0729

99.7509, 21.4591,  
-47.7371

17.1500, 15.6802,  
-44.1942

17.1500, 15.6802,  
-44.1942

14.7787, 19.7626,  
-54.4153

19.9111, 12.0294,  
-34.9250

12.9157, 23.9497,  
-64.7022

22.9682, 8.8577,  
-26.7870

11.5694, 27.5684,  
-73.9729

26.2552, 6.1077,  
-19.6649

29.7257, 3.6981,  
-13.3713

33.3470, 1.5547,  
-7.7293

■ 37.0956, -0.3824,  
-2.5932

■ 40.9539, -2.1595,  
2.1504

■ 44.9089, -3.8118,  
6.5882

■ 48.9502, -5.3660,  
10.7865

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.1502, -1.1873, -55.3207



17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942



17.1502, 31.6273, -19.6544

# Triad

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



17.1502, 15.6810, -44.1937



17.1502, 16.3208, 12.0051



17.1502, -21.2656, 1.1904

# Complementary

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



17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942



38.5305, -8.1077, 21.2711

# 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.



17.1502, -19.3467, 10.0089



17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942



17.1502, -0.6430, 12.0051

# Square

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



17.1502, 15.6810, -44.1937



17.1502, 32.0773, 9.8074



17.1502, -12.9114, 12.0051



17.1502, -19.4855, -18.7596



# Rectangle

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



17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942



17.1502, 37.6027, -4.8765



17.1502, -12.9114, 12.0051



17.1502, -21.0461, 5.2293

# Sweetspot

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



17.1502, 15.6810, -44.1937



43.5376, 2.4323, -11.2270



36.7433, -18.1897, -1.4817



20.4572, 1.4430, -6.1200



76.6170, -4.0881, 4.1627



26.1505, -1.3953, 1.4208



# Same Dimension

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



17.1502, 15.6810, -44.1937



18.0193, 29.5577, -80.4288



19.1349, 23.7484, -37.1210



18.2339, -0.2918, -0.9768



12.1752, 29.2155, -78.2858



26.4738, 68.1480, -180.2018



# Inverse Universe

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



22.0493, 25.0565, 9.0945



26.4937, 39.5190, 14.2880



37.1080, -19.4903, 20.1060



18.4498, 0.5168, 1.3981



19.9887, 34.2968, 12.4076

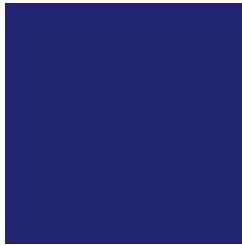


44.5705, 76.3898, 28.3236



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

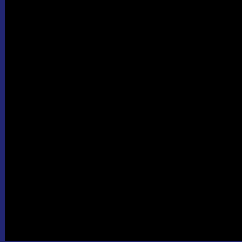
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942.



# 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

17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942

### Protanopia

17.0730, 3.7994, -29.5416

### Deuteranopia

17.0918, -1.2865, -18.5862



## Tritanopia

17.1282, -8.5303, -2.9943

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942

## Protanomaly

16.9676, 7.6632, -35.1743

## Deuteranomaly

16.9067, 4.1371, -27.4769

## Tritanomaly

16.5594, -1.1280, -15.6229

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942

## Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

## Achromatomaly

16.0298, 3.6608, -11.4902

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 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(34, 38, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 38, 114)  
}
```

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(34, 38, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 38, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 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(34, 38, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 38, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 38, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 38, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 38, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 38,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1500, 15.6802, -44.1942 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 38, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 38,  
114) }
```

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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