

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1523, 7.4994,
-2.3587)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1523, 7.4994, -2.3587)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.2087, 7.4453,
-2.1561)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	402938
RGB	64, 41, 56
RGB Percent	25%, 16%, 22%
CMY	0.7490, 0.8392, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.13, 0.75
HSL	321°, 22%, 21%
HSV	321°, 36%, 25%
XYZ	3.6211, 2.9614, 4.1221
YIQ	49.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

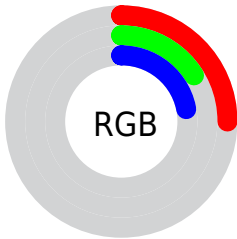
Format	Color
R_{YB}	64, 41, 56
Decimal	4204856
CIE Lab	19.89, 13.55, -5.28
CIE LCh	20, 14.542, 338.717
Yxy	2.9615, 0.3383, 0.2767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282394936 (0xFF402938)
YUV	49.5870, 3.1616, 12.6402
Hunter-Lab	17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561

Details

The HunterLab color **17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **20.8808, -8.3110, 4.4698**, and the grayscale version is **17.7093, -0.9449, 0.9622**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5267, 8.0845, -1.8920**, and **4.5958, 8.5028, -1.9315** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9154, 9.8809, -2.9182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6094, 5.0005, -1.2955**.

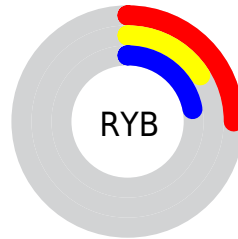
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (16%)

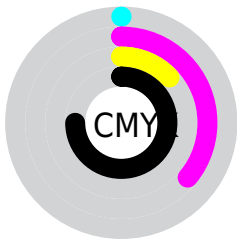
Blue (22%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (22%)

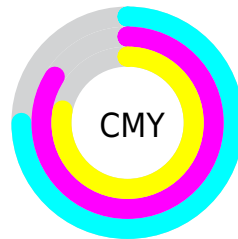


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561 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 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.2087, 7.4453,
-2.1561

■ 17.2087, 7.4453,
-2.1561

■ 113.0565, 8.6925,
0.6987

■ 10.5436, 6.7764,
-2.1376

■ 33.4429, 8.3366,
-1.9253

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.8089, 8.6129,
-1.7037

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.9155, 8.7987,
-1.4229

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7119, 8.9056,
-1.0888

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1566, 8.9422,
-0.7061

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2148, 8.9153,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.2787

99.8567, 8.8306,
0.1905

17.2087, 7.4453,
-2.1561

17.2087, 7.4453,
-2.1561

15.9154, 9.8809,
-2.9182

18.6094, 5.0005,
-1.2955

14.7444, 12.2608,
-3.5502

20.1022, 2.5771,
-0.3626

13.7140, 14.5106,
-4.0122

21.6754, 0.1894,
0.6244

12.8418, 16.5294,
-4.2607

23.3189, -2.1566,
1.6523

12.1403, 18.2062,
-4.2605

25.0243, -4.4600,
2.7113

■ 11.4817, 19.8949,
-4.2021

■ 26.7848, -6.7230,
3.7948

■ 11.2040, 20.6625,
-4.1964

■ 28.5946, -8.9492,
4.8979

■ 30.4487, -11.1426,
6.0172

■ 32.3432, -13.3077,
7.1503

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.2091, 4.5396, -6.3637



17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561



17.2091, 7.9991, 2.0820

Triad

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



17.2091, 7.4447, -2.1557



17.2091, -2.1493, 7.0196



17.2091, -6.8838, -4.7177

Complementary

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



17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561



20.8808, -8.3110, 4.4698

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.



17.2091, -8.3250, -0.2931



17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561



17.2091, -5.7723, 5.9960

Square

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



17.2091, 7.4447, -2.1557



17.2091, 2.1726, 6.7536



17.2091, -7.9389, 3.5442



17.2091, -3.8070, -8.0765

Rectangle

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



17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561



17.2091, 6.9136, 4.2912



17.2091, -7.9389, 3.5442



17.2091, -7.5612, -3.2676

Sweetspot

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



17.2091, 7.4447, -2.1557



27.3907, 1.9919, 0.0921



16.1273, 4.6395, -7.8136



14.3250, 1.1249, 0.0157



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



17.2091, 7.4447, -2.1557



21.1306, 12.6978, -3.7508



16.9239, 6.0101, 1.8945



11.6202, 0.4450, 0.1970



17.0204, 31.2692, -5.4449



42.4232, 77.5680, -10.7025

Inverse Universe

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



17.2091, 7.4447, -2.1557



21.1306, 12.6978, -3.7508



21.1336, -6.8478, 0.8441



11.6202, 0.4450, 0.1970



17.0204, 31.2692, -5.4449



42.4232, 77.5680, -10.7025

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

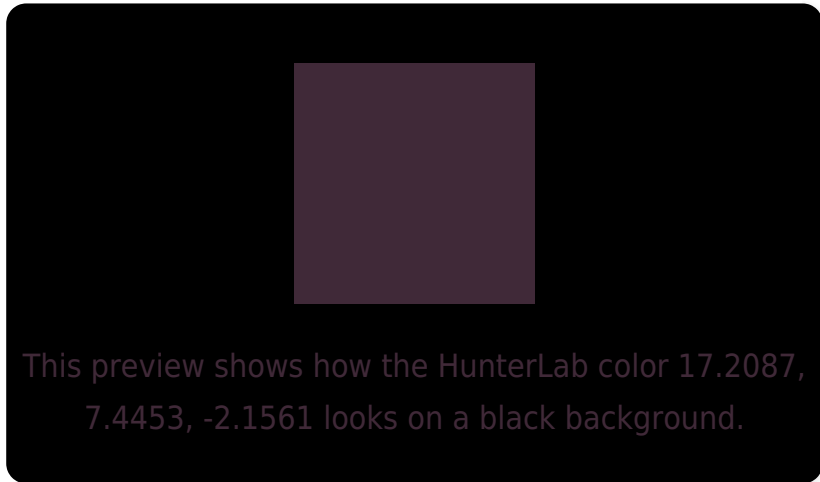
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

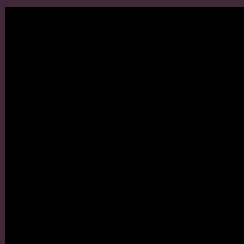
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561.

-2.1561.

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

17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561

Protanopia

17.3456, 0.3265, -4.3967

Deuteranopia

17.2829, 0.9614, -1.7331



Tritanopia

17.2678, 4.9992, 1.8529

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561

Protanomaly

17.0956, 2.9098, -3.7648

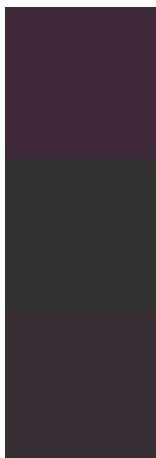
Deuteranomaly

17.2187, 3.0771, -1.7818

Tritanomaly

17.1551, 5.9133, 0.2452

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.5875, 1.8204, -0.0831

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561 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(64, 41, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 41, 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(64, 41, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 41, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561 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(64, 41, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 41, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 41, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 41, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 41, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 41, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.2087, 7.4453, -2.1561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 41, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 41,  
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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