

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1623, -2.8441,
-10.4774)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1623, -2.8441,
-10.4774) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.2750, -2.9317,
-10.4486)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	143348
RGB	20, 51, 72
RGB Percent	8%, 20%, 28%
CMY	0.9216, 0.8000, 0.7176
CMYK	0.72, 0.29, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	204°, 57%, 18%
HSV	204°, 72%, 28%
XYZ	2.6420, 2.9843, 6.5677
YIQ	44.1250, -25.2170, -0.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

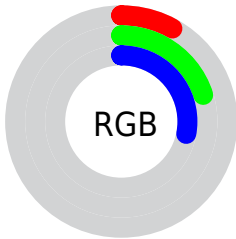
Format	Color
R _Y B	20, 39, 72
Decimal	1323848
CIE Lab	19.98, -3.63, -16.40
CIE LCh	20, 16.796, 257.527
Yxy	2.9844, 0.2167, 0.2447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279513928 (0xFF143348)
YUV	44.1250, 13.7424, -21.1576
Hunter-Lab	17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486

Details

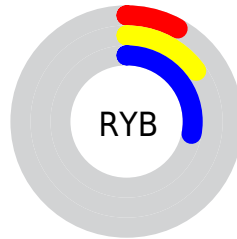
The HunterLab color **17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **17.3617, 6.5455, 8.5523**, and the grayscale version is **15.8741, -0.8470, 0.8625**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4590, -4.2435, -11.5113**, and **3.6349, 5.5955, -16.6225** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.3508, -2.4836, -12.1998**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2579, -3.1885, -8.7149**.

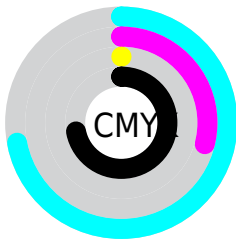
Distribution



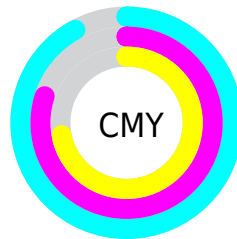
- Red (8%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486 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 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.2750, -2.9317,
-10.4486

■ 17.2750, -2.9317,
-10.4486

■ 113.1804, -9.8678,
-11.6699

■ 10.5999, -2.2578,
-10.0259

■ 33.5255, -4.3176,
-11.1878

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.8986, -5.0409,
-11.4514

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.0117, -5.7871,
-11.6430

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.8143, -6.5566,
-11.7668

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.2648, -7.3497,
-11.8273

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.3285, -8.1661,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-11.8288

■ 99.9756, -9.0056,
-11.7751

■ 17.2750, -2.9317,
-10.4486

■ 17.2750, -2.9317,
-10.4486

■ 16.3508, -2.4836,
-12.1998

■ 18.2579, -3.1885,
-8.7149

■ 15.4757, -1.8767,
-13.9855

■ 19.2950, -3.2671,
-7.0070

■ 14.7987, -1.4028,
-15.4689

■ 20.3830, -3.1822,
-5.3295

■ 21.5182, -2.9491,
-3.6851

■ 22.6971, -2.5825,
-2.0748

■ 23.9164, -2.0964,
-0.4986

■ 25.1730, -1.5032,
1.0449

■ 26.4644, -0.8145,
2.5573

■ 27.7879, -0.0401,
4.0407

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.2753, -6.8938, -7.1641



17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486



17.2753, 2.0395, -10.1194

Triad

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



17.2753, -2.9316, -10.4482



17.2753, 9.1275, 3.4519



17.2753, -7.4002, 6.0068

Complementary

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



17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486



17.3617, 6.5455, 8.5523

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.



17.2753, -3.6978, 7.5400



17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486



17.2753, 5.9889, 6.3762

Square

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



17.2753, -2.9316, -10.4482



17.2753, 9.3926, -1.1327



17.2753, 1.1824, 7.6528



17.2753, -9.2718, 2.7846

Rectangle

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



17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486



17.2753, 5.2687, -7.8964



17.2753, 1.1824, 7.6528



17.2753, -6.3488, 6.6921

Sweetspot

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



17.2753, -2.9316, -10.4482



29.8405, -3.4445, -2.8774



22.2312, -14.7949, 7.8931



15.3095, -1.8125, -1.6170



65.8695, -3.5146, 3.5788



17.3419, -0.9253, 0.9422

Same Dimension

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



17.2753, -2.9316, -10.4482



20.6237, -2.5886, -18.0180



11.4917, 8.0079, -24.4107



12.6237, -0.9802, 0.0348



20.1667, -1.1928, -22.6317



47.9100, 0.2229, -60.3645

Inverse Universe

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



14.5505, 17.7222, -3.4863



17.3399, 27.6573, -4.0233



23.2785, -3.9760, 12.5886



12.3561, 0.4743, 0.2661



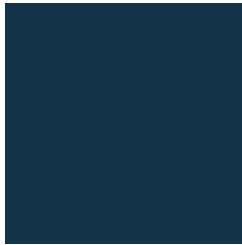
17.3113, 31.4874, -3.0867



42.5210, 76.9518, -4.5649

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486 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

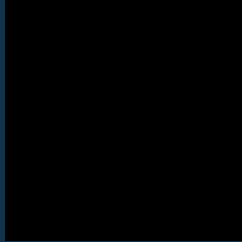
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486.

-10.4486.

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

17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486

Protanopia

17.3637, 0.9222, -8.5093

Deuteranopia

17.2866, 0.9586, -10.9506



Tritanopia

17.2700, -7.9179, -3.2396

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486

Protanomaly

17.2109, -0.7578, -9.3690

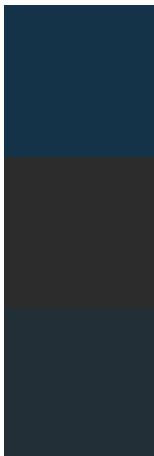
Deuteranomaly

17.2307, -0.4638, -11.0801

Tritanomaly

17.2518, -6.3070, -5.6417

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.2994, -2.5089, -2.6955

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486 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(20, 51, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 51, 72)  
}
```

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(20, 51, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 51, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486 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(20, 51, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 51, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 51, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 51, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 51, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 51, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.2750, -2.9317, -10.4486 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 51, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 51,  
72) }
```

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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