

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1740, 2.5392,
2.4289)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1740, 2.5392, 2.4289)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1993, 2.4677,
2.4270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A2D2C
RGB	58, 45, 44
RGB Percent	23%, 18%, 17%
CMY	0.7725, 0.8235, 0.8274
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.24, 0.77
HSL	4°, 14%, 20%
HSV	4°, 24%, 23%
XYZ	3.1379, 2.9582, 2.7885
YIQ	48.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

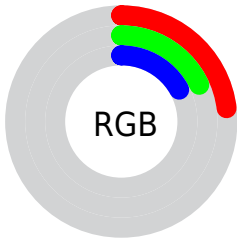
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 45, 44
Decimal	3812652
CIE Lab	19.88, 5.76, 2.90
CIE LCh	20, 6.453, 26.734
Yxy	2.9583, 0.3532, 0.3330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282002732 (0xFF3A2D2C)
YUV	48.7730, -2.3531, 8.0921
Hunter-Lab	17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.4091, -3.9337, -0.3373**, and the grayscale version is **17.4556, -0.9314, 0.9484**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4764, 2.0422, 3.9248**, and **2.9252, 5.0094, 1.8902** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9143, 4.0489, 2.9821**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5541, 0.9479, 1.8787**.

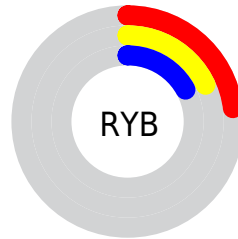
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (18%)

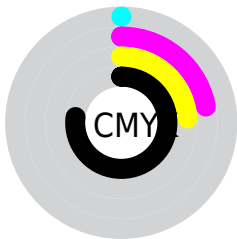
Blue (17%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (17%)

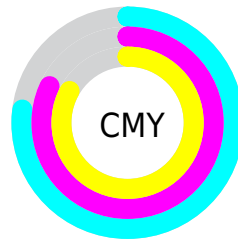


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270 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 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1993, 2.4677,
2.4270

■ 17.1993, 2.4677,
2.4270

■ 113.0389, 0.1390,
9.0422

■ 10.5356, 2.3538,
1.8166

■ 33.4312, 2.3844,
3.7125

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7962, 2.2257,
4.3942

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.9018, 2.0034,
5.1030

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6974, 1.7247,
5.8387

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1413, 1.3950,
6.6011

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1987, 1.0186,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

7.3895

99.8398, 0.5990,
8.2034

17.1993, 2.4677,
2.4270

17.1993, 2.4677,
2.4270

15.9143, 4.0489,
2.9821

18.5541, 0.9479,
1.8787

14.7083, 5.6901,
3.5386

19.9687, -0.5107,
1.3384

13.5943, 7.3789,
4.0885

21.4362, -1.9134,
0.8073

12.5865, 9.0896,
4.6184

22.9507, -3.2659,
0.2851

11.7009, 10.7769,
5.1086

24.5071, -4.5739,
-0.2288

■ 10.9531, 12.3718,
5.5357

■ 26.1014, -5.8433,
-0.7352

■ 10.3227, 13.8019,
6.0416

■ 27.7300, -7.0791,
-1.2351

■ 9.9478, 14.7096,
6.3873

■ 29.3900, -8.2860,
-1.7295

■ 31.0789, -9.4680,
-2.2190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1997, 2.8826, 0.7370



17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270



17.1997, 1.1314, 3.5958

Triad

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



17.1997, 2.4671, 2.4273



17.1997, -3.8678, 2.7354



17.1997, -1.1263, -2.9072

Complementary

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



17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270



19.4091, -3.9337, -0.3373

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.



17.1997, -2.8770, -2.2303



17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270



17.1997, -4.4160, 1.1331

Square

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



17.1997, 2.4671, 2.4273



17.1997, -2.5313, 3.7597



17.1997, -4.0612, -0.7016



17.1997, 0.7557, -2.4656

Rectangle

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



17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270



17.1997, -0.0723, 3.9868



17.1997, -4.0612, -0.7016



17.1997, -1.7490, -2.8013

Sweetspot

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



17.1997, 2.4671, 2.4273



25.6667, -0.0646, 1.9877



17.3119, 4.6148, -2.5388



13.2875, -0.0410, 1.0256



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



17.1997, 2.4671, 2.4273



21.5527, 4.5465, 3.6524



18.7922, -0.3573, 4.0552



10.1651, 0.0453, 0.8190



15.5162, 24.2115, 9.9849



39.3293, 64.9918, 25.3723

Inverse Universe

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



19.4091, -3.9337, -0.3373



25.1838, -6.0063, -0.8999



17.6859, -1.2178, -2.5430



10.5701, -1.1229, 0.3136



27.0246, -13.0121, -5.6890



69.3787, -33.0935, -15.2780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

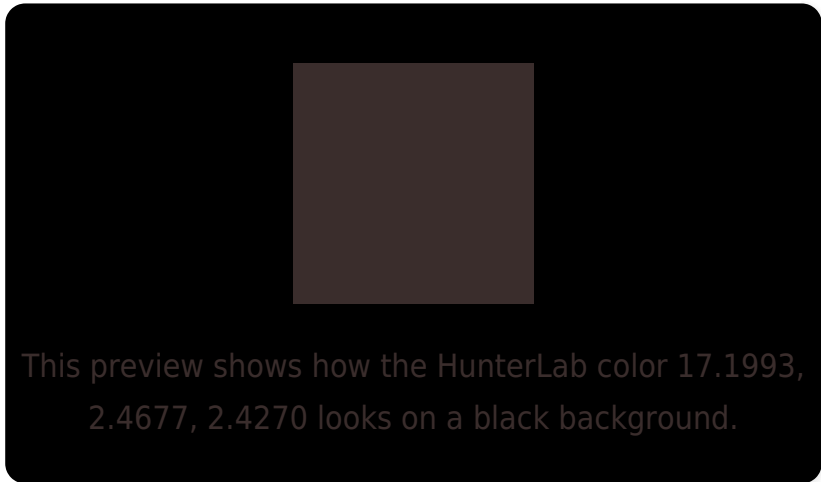
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

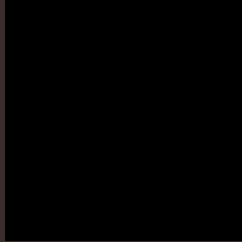
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270.



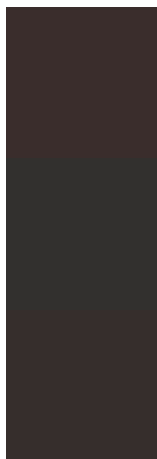
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1993, 2.4677,

2.4270.

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

17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270

Protanopia

17.2895, -0.6728, 1.7781

Deuteranopia

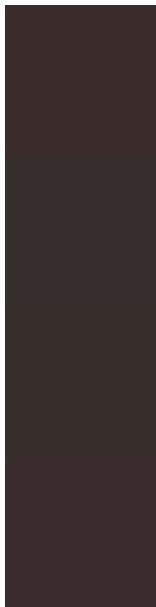
17.0883, 0.9410, 2.2786



Tritanopia

17.0713, 3.3663, 0.8664

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270

Protanomaly

17.2609, 0.3869, 2.1152

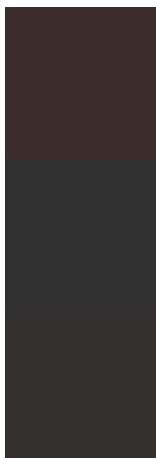
Deuteranomaly

17.1699, 1.2154, 2.3729

Tritanomaly

17.0474, 3.2411, 1.2079

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.4620, -0.0327, 1.6281

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270 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(58, 45, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 45, 44)  
}
```

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(58, 45, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 45, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270 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(58, 45, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 45, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 45, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 45, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 45, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 45, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1993, 2.4677, 2.4270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 45, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 45,  
44) }
```

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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