

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1802, 11.0587,
-16.4943)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1802, 11.0587,
-16.4943) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.2040, 11.3268,
-16.7112)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A2752
RGB	58, 39, 82
RGB Percent	23%, 15%, 32%
CMY	0.7725, 0.8471, 0.6784
CMYK	0.29, 0.52, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	267°, 36%, 24%
HSV	267°, 52%, 32%
XYZ	3.9934, 2.9598, 8.3435
YIQ	49.5830, -2.4790, 17.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

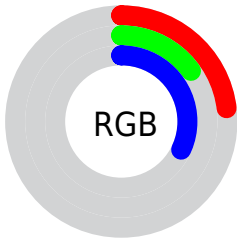
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 39, 82
Decimal	3811154
CIE _{Lab}	19.88, 19.16, -23.08
CIE _{LCh}	20, 29.997, 309.691
Yxy	2.9599, 0.2611, 0.1935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282001234 (0xFF3A2752)
YUV	49.5830, 15.9816, 7.3817
Hunter-Lab	17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112

Details

The HunterLab color **17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **26.9033, -11.0305, 12.1542**, and the grayscale version is **17.6692, -0.9428, 0.9600**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5987, 12.8003, -17.5945**, and **5.1203, 11.3772, -16.9129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.3208, 13.9482, -21.2076**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.2387, 8.7393, -12.5934**.

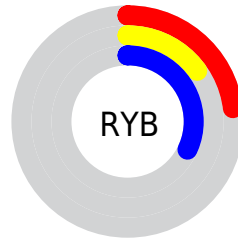
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (15%)

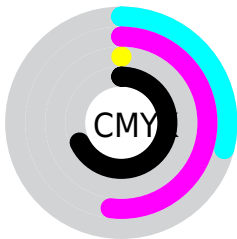
Blue (32%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (32%)

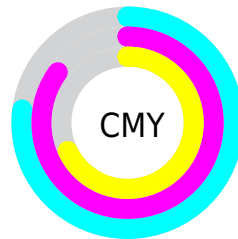


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112 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 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.2040, 11.3268,
-16.7112

■ 17.2040, 11.3268,
-16.7112

■ 113.0476, 15.0034,
-19.6958

■ 10.5396, 10.3215,
-16.3878

■ 33.4370, 12.8551,
-17.7079

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.8024, 13.4249,
-18.1705

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.9085, 13.8892,
-18.5758

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7045, 14.2612,
-18.9193

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1488, 14.5512,
-19.2009

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2066, 14.7673,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-19.4224

99.8482, 14.9162,
-19.5865

17.2040, 11.3268,
-16.7112

17.2040, 11.3268,
-16.7112

15.3208, 13.9482,
-21.2076

19.2387, 8.7393,
-12.5934

13.6215, 16.5343,
-26.0631

21.3977, 6.2134,
-8.8250

12.1477, 18.9428,
-31.1446

23.6613, 3.7544,
-5.3571

10.9033, 21.0864,
-36.3204

26.0143, 1.3574,
-2.1400

9.9422, 23.1536,
-41.0728

28.4446, -0.9858,
0.8710

■ 30.9430, -3.2845,
3.7138

■ 33.5022, -5.5472,
6.4195

■ 36.1160, -7.7815,
9.0135

■ 38.7797, -9.9940,
11.5162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.2043, 2.0345, -23.8130



17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112



17.2043, 18.0816, -5.6674

Triad

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



17.2043, 11.3266, -16.7106



17.2043, 5.3813, 10.5619



17.2043, -14.6633, -2.0113

Complementary

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



17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112



26.9033, -11.0305, 12.1542

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.



17.2043, -14.1251, 5.6531



17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112



17.2043, -3.6856, 10.9080

Square

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



17.2043, 11.3266, -16.7106



17.2043, 14.1972, 8.3891



17.2043, -10.4774, 9.3452



17.2043, -12.1342, -12.9065

Rectangle

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



17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112



17.2043, 19.5710, 0.8493



17.2043, -10.4774, 9.3452



17.2043, -14.8212, 1.0232

Sweetspot

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



17.2043, 11.3266, -16.7106



33.0769, 3.0922, -4.5469



21.5323, -3.2150, -8.7688



16.2560, 1.7023, -2.4813



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



17.2043, 11.3266, -16.7106



19.5898, 19.3963, -29.7722



19.3089, 16.9074, -12.3177



13.7352, 0.2446, -0.5089



12.6338, 29.6354, -53.8485



29.4706, 70.2479, -134.2767

Inverse Universe

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



18.9838, 14.7556, -2.7313



22.7254, 24.4140, -4.0258



25.8275, -15.2517, 11.2412



13.8548, 0.5621, 0.3341



18.1250, 32.7450, -1.5071



43.3161, 77.8709, -0.6197

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112 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

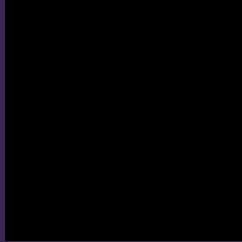
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112.

-16.7112.

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

17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112

Protanopia

17.2940, 3.6723, -22.4412

Deuteranopia

17.3859, 0.6340, -15.1575



Tritanopia

17.3266, 0.8961, -0.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112

Protanomaly

17.0339, 6.0323, -20.7830

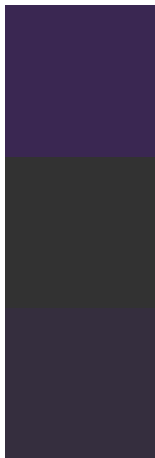
Deuteranomaly

17.0358, 4.3484, -16.5193

Tritanomaly

17.1273, 4.3313, -5.1470

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.4891, 3.2252, -4.6171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112 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, 39, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 39, 82)  
}
```

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, 39, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 39, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112 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, 39, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 39, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 39, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 39, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 39, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 39, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.2040, 11.3268, -16.7112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 39, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 39,  
82) }
```

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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