

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1807, 2.9010,
-0.2850)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1807, 2.9010, -0.2850)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1946, 2.7847,
-0.1556)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	382D33
RGB	56, 45, 51
RGB Percent	22%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.7804, 0.8235, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.09, 0.78
HSL	327°, 11%, 20%
HSV	327°, 20%, 22%
XYZ	3.1668, 2.9565, 3.5357
YIQ	48.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 45, 51
Decimal	3681587
CIE Lab	19.87, 6.28, -1.96
CIE LCh	20, 6.582, 342.643
Yxy	2.9567, 0.3279, 0.3061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281871667 (0xFF382D33)
YUV	48.9730, 0.9993, 6.1627
Hunter-Lab	17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.0174, -4.4443, 2.2322**, and the grayscale version is **17.5123, -0.9344, 0.9515**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5094, 2.5763, 0.6834**, and **3.0713, 5.5452, -0.2277** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9232, 4.7850, -0.7006**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5360, 0.8105, 0.4506**.

Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (18%)

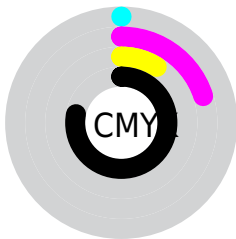
 Blue (20%)



 Red (22%)

 Yellow (18%)

 Blue (20%)

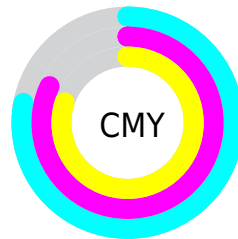


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (20%)

 Yellow (9%)

 Black (78%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (82%)

 Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556 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 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1946, 2.7847,
-0.1556

■ 17.1946, 2.7847,
-0.1556

■ 113.0301, 0.7019,
4.1539

■ 10.5316, 2.6309,
-0.3648

■ 33.4253, 2.7697,
0.4728

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7898, 2.6410,
0.8714

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8949, 2.4467,
1.3183

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6901, 2.1944,
1.8091

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1336, 1.8896,
2.3405

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1906, 1.5370,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.9099

99.8313, 1.1401,
3.5150

17.1946, 2.7847,
-0.1556

17.1946, 2.7847,
-0.1556

15.9232, 4.7850,
-0.7006

18.5360, 0.8105,
0.4506

14.7311, 6.7994,
-1.1692

19.9377, -1.1302,
1.1047

13.6307, 8.8024,
-1.5407

21.3928, -3.0368,
1.7975

12.6359, 10.7523,
-1.7907

22.8952, -4.9105,
2.5219

11.7618, 12.5864,
-1.8919

24.4401, -6.7541,
3.2725

■ 11.0233, 14.2207,
-1.8182

■ 26.0232, -8.5708,
4.0451

■ 10.3804, 15.7262,
-1.6225

■ 27.6410, -10.3641,
4.8365

■ 9.7064, 17.5063,
-1.4775

■ 29.2905, -12.1372,
5.6443

■ 9.6814, 17.5768,
-1.4735

■ 30.9693, -13.8933,
6.4666

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1950, 1.6791, -1.8806



17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556



17.1950, 2.8702, 1.6938

Triad

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



17.1950, 2.7842, -0.1553



17.1950, -1.7263, 4.0476



17.1950, -3.5741, -1.6423

Complementary

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



17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556



19.0174, -4.4443, 2.2322

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.



17.1950, -4.4049, 0.1420



17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556



17.1950, -3.3703, 3.3443

Square

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



17.1950, 2.7842, -0.1553



17.1950, 0.2073, 3.9868



17.1950, -4.3320, 1.9601



17.1950, -2.0158, -2.8022

Rectangle

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



17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556



17.1950, 2.3327, 2.7401



17.1950, -4.3320, 1.9601



17.1950, -3.9446, -1.0877

Sweetspot

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



17.1950, 2.7842, -0.1553



24.9810, 0.2100, 0.8730



16.8502, 1.9241, -2.7481



13.3665, 0.1259, 0.4630



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.



17.1950, 2.7842, -0.1553



21.6651, 5.1273, -0.6158



17.0628, 2.0859, 1.7292



10.1561, 0.3014, 0.2895



15.7984, 28.5167, -1.1197



40.5626, 72.7842, 0.4774

Inverse Universe

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



17.1950, 2.7842, -0.1553



21.6651, 5.1273, -0.6158



19.1481, -3.7074, 0.3662



10.1561, 0.3014, 0.2895



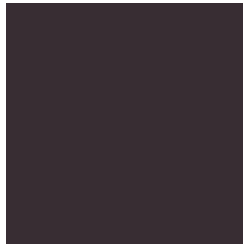
15.7984, 28.5167, -1.1197



40.5626, 72.7842, 0.4774

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

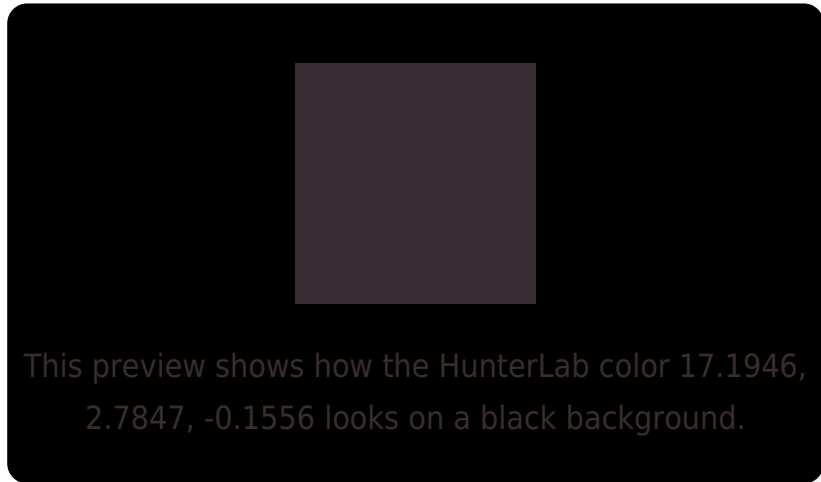
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

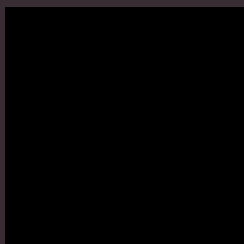
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556.



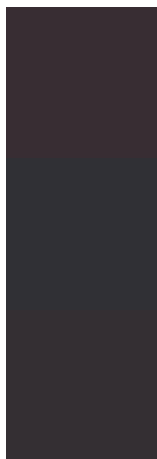
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556.

-0.1556.

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

17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556

Protanopia

17.3186, -0.2271, -0.8632

Deuteranopia

17.3266, 0.8961, -0.0250



Tritanopia

17.1443, 2.5197, 0.5595

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556

Protanomaly

17.2765, 0.7784, -0.4901

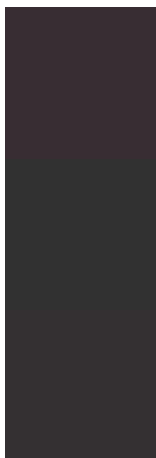
Deuteranomaly

17.1752, 1.5660, -0.2010

Tritanomaly

17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.5336, 0.3550, 0.6062

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556 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(56, 45, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 45, 51)  
}
```

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(56, 45, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 45, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556 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(56, 45, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 45, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 45, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 45, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 45, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 45, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1946, 2.7847, -0.1556 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 45, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 45,  
51) }
```

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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