

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1955, 27.5845,
-16.0338)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1955, 27.5845,
-16.0338) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1555, 27.2904,
-15.8550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	561051
RGB	86, 16, 81
RGB Percent	34%, 6%, 32%
CMY	0.6627, 0.9372, 0.6824
CMYK	0.00, 0.81, 0.06, 0.66
HSL	304°, 69%, 20%
HSV	304°, 81%, 34%
XYZ	5.5083, 2.9431, 8.0624
YIQ	44.3400, 20.8550, 35.0550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

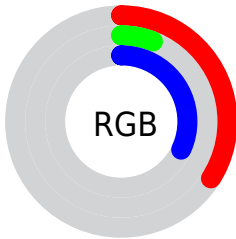
Format	Color
RYB	86, 16, 81
Decimal	5640273
CIELab	19.82, 39.12, -22.23
CIELCh	20, 44.994, 330.386
Yxy	2.9433, 0.3336, 0.1782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283830353 (0xFF561051)
YUV	44.3400, 18.0734, 36.5358
Hunter-Lab	17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550

Details

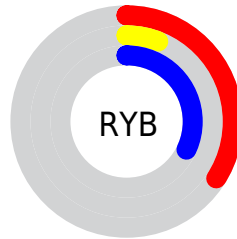
The HunterLab color **17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **26.1152, -20.5690, 14.1208**, and the grayscale version is **15.9205, -0.8495, 0.8650**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4308, 30.3705, -16.9505**, and **7.7382, 14.8979, -7.7594** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5048, 29.3061, -16.8494**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0562, 24.6064, -14.4035**.

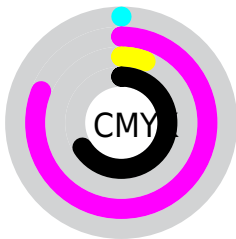
Distribution



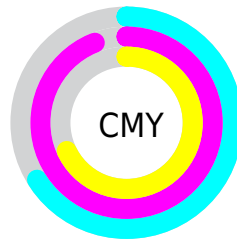
- Red (34%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550 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 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

17.1555, 27.2904,
-15.8550

17.1555, 27.2904,
-15.8550

112.9568, 38.4999,
-18.6511

10.4985, 25.6014,
-15.5041

33.3766, 30.5729,
-16.8344

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

42.7368, 32.0369,
-17.2765

0.0000, NaN, NaN

52.8381, 33.3767,
-17.6585

0.0000, NaN, NaN

63.6296, 34.6001,
-17.9772

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

75.0697, 35.7159,
-18.2333

0.0000, NaN, NaN

87.1234, 36.7328,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-18.4291

99.7611, 37.6585,
-18.5674

17.1555, 27.2904,
-15.8550

17.1555, 27.2904,
-15.8550

16.5048, 29.3061,
-16.8494

18.0562, 24.6064,
-14.4035

15.9861, 30.9864,
-17.6525

19.2100, 21.3828,
-12.5676

20.5977, 17.8058,
-10.4613

22.1946, 14.0374,
-8.1878

23.9751, 10.1977,
-5.8269

■ 25.9151, 6.3651,
-3.4333

■ 27.9933, 2.5853,
-1.0413

■ 30.1915, -1.1191,
1.3299

■ 32.4944, -4.7401,
3.6709

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1559, 13.9482, -35.8283



17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550



17.1559, 32.6714, 1.0962

Triad

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



17.1559, 27.2895, -15.8543



17.1559, -1.0875, 12.0091



17.1559, -17.8134, -16.3803

Complementary

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



17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550



26.1152, -20.5690, 14.1208

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.



17.1559, -19.6692, 0.7699



17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550



17.1559, -11.9851, 12.0091

Square

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



17.1559, 27.2895, -15.8543



17.1559, 13.5582, 12.0091



17.1559, -17.9092, 9.1266



17.1559, -11.7682, -36.2624

Rectangle

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



17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550



17.1559, 30.0511, 7.4078



17.1559, -17.9092, 9.1266



17.1559, -18.8484, -9.8214

Sweetspot

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



17.1559, 27.2895, -15.8543



33.3611, 10.1430, -5.6232



10.9474, 16.1823, -40.6538



16.2021, 5.5534, -3.1171



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



17.1559, 27.2895, -15.8543



21.2441, 40.5295, -23.0087



15.9658, 22.6269, 0.5061



14.6558, 0.8280, -0.2163



20.1034, 38.9515, -22.0776



47.5897, 92.1177, -51.5645

Inverse Universe

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



17.1559, 27.2895, -15.8543



21.2441, 40.5295, -23.0087



26.5484, -17.9024, 7.7846



14.6558, 0.8280, -0.2163



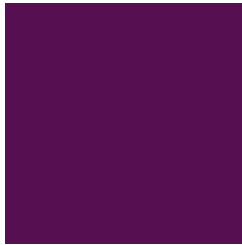
20.1034, 38.9515, -22.0776



47.5897, 92.1177, -51.5645

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

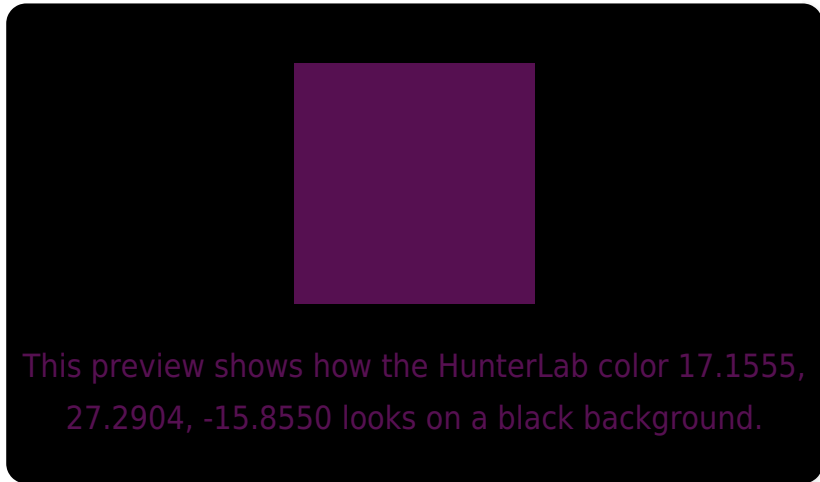
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

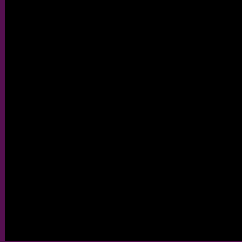
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550.

-15.8550.

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

17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550

Protanopia

17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330

Deuteranopia

17.8783, 0.7429, -11.6457



Tritanopia

17.3982, 13.6628, 4.9952

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550

Protanomaly

15.3662, 10.4712, -31.2079

Deuteranomaly

16.5786, 10.2198, -15.3823

Tritanomaly

16.9703, 18.7057, -0.9830

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

15.3924, 9.1772, -5.2649

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550 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(86, 16, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 16, 81)  
}
```

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(86, 16, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 16, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550 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(86, 16, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 16, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 16, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 16, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 16, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 16, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1555, 27.2904, -15.8550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 16, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 16,  
81) }
```

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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