

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1961, 22.1907,
-4.7523)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1961, 22.1907,
-4.7523) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1436, 22.2011,
-4.8091)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56173E
RGB	86, 23, 62
RGB Percent	34%, 9%, 24%
CMY	0.6627, 0.9098, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.28, 0.66
HSL	323°, 58%, 21%
HSV	323°, 73%, 34%
XYZ	5.0137, 2.9390, 4.8605
YIQ	46.2830, 25.0290, 25.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

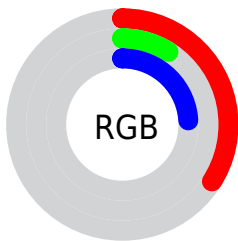
Format	Color
RYB	86, 23, 62
Decimal	5642046
CIELab	19.80, 33.21, -9.23
CIElCh	20, 34.472, 344.476
Yxy	2.9392, 0.3913, 0.2294
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283832126 (0xFF56173E)
YUV	46.2830, 7.7485, 34.8318
Hunter-Lab	17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091

Details

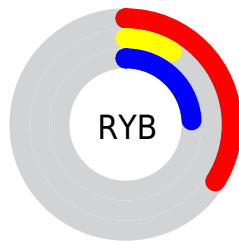
The HunterLab color **17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **26.5388, -18.2313, 10.0249**, and the grayscale version is **16.5926, -0.8853, 0.9015**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4123, 24.9390, -5.1521**, and **7.2244, 13.0711, -0.7510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1753, 24.4706, -4.6337**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3715, 19.4022, -4.6156**.

Distribution



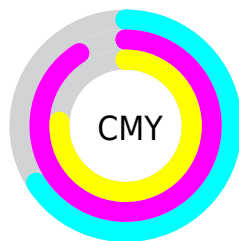
- Red (34%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091 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 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091	■ 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091
■ 112.9346, 31.3783, -3.5575	■ 10.4884, 20.6213, -4.5765
■ 33.3617, 25.0550, -4.9933	0.0000, INF, -NF
■ 42.7207, 26.2810, -4.9651	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 52.8208, 27.3822, -4.8683	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 63.6112, 28.3700, -4.7099	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 75.0503, 29.2549, -4.4954	0.0000, NaN, NaN
■ 87.1030, 30.0461,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-4.2295

99.7398, 30.7516,
-3.9157

17.1436, 22.2011,
-4.8091

17.1436, 22.2011,
-4.8091

16.1753, 24.4706,
-4.6337

18.3715, 19.4022,
-4.6156

15.4421, 26.1623,
-4.1212

19.8341, 16.2623,
-4.1073

14.9588, 27.3503,
-3.7668

21.5043, 12.9355,
-3.3460

23.3543, 9.5331,
-2.3898

25.3591, 6.1261,
-1.2867

■ 27.4973, 2.7544,
-0.0738

■ 29.7507, -0.5624,
1.2218

■ 32.1043, -3.8176,
2.5803

■ 34.5459, -7.0117,
3.9876

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1440, 14.9911, -18.2719



17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091



17.1440, 22.3362, 4.9517

Triad

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



17.1440, 22.1999, -4.8085



17.1440, -5.5217, 11.8174



17.1440, -12.7257, -17.8057

Complementary

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



17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091



26.5388, -18.2313, 10.0249

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.



17.1440, -16.0021, -4.3798



17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091



17.1440, -12.5472, 9.6945

Square

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



17.1440, 22.1999, -4.8085



17.1440, 4.6196, 11.7780



17.1440, -15.9454, 5.1913



17.1440, -5.8271, -28.2737

Rectangle

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



17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091



17.1440, 18.2952, 8.4613



17.1440, -15.9454, 5.1913



17.1440, -14.2077, -13.2322

Sweetspot

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



17.1440, 22.1999, -4.8085



33.6650, 7.8715, -1.6230



13.6677, 16.7965, -29.4762



16.4326, 4.2089, -0.9114



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.



17.1440, 22.1999, -4.8085



20.6399, 34.0465, -5.5939



16.4087, 19.1161, 5.6603



14.6227, 0.6500, 0.2544



18.7853, 34.2830, -4.2379



44.3231, 80.5325, -7.2334

Inverse Universe

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



17.1440, 22.1999, -4.8085



20.6399, 34.0465, -5.5939



27.1701, -14.4225, 0.9244



14.6227, 0.6500, 0.2544



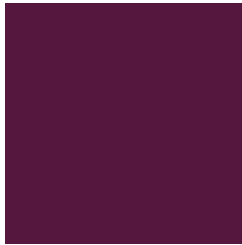
18.7853, 34.2830, -4.2379



44.3231, 80.5325, -7.2334

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091 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

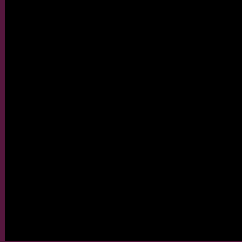
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1436, 22.2011,

-4.8091.

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

17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091

Protanopia

17.6105, 2.6821, -15.3102

Deuteranopia

17.6289, 1.1636, -3.0327



Tritanopia

17.2470, 15.5698, 5.9538

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091

Protanomaly

16.6062, 8.9592, -12.7412

Deuteranomaly

16.8346, 8.6156, -4.5318

Tritanomaly

17.1571, 18.0014, 2.6527

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

16.2057, 7.2988, -1.7724

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091 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, 23, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 23, 62)  
}
```

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, 23, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 23, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091 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, 23, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 23, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 23, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 23, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 23, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 23, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1436, 22.2011, -4.8091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 23, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 23,  
62) }
```

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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