

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2082, 5.4814,
-3.4169)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2082, 5.4814, -3.4169)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.2433, 5.6097,
-3.5036)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B2B3B
RGB	59, 43, 59
RGB Percent	23%, 17%, 23%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8314, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	300°, 16%, 20%
HSV	300°, 27%, 23%
XYZ	3.4569, 2.9733, 4.5294
YIQ	49.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

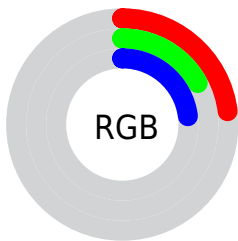
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 43, 59
Decimal	3877691
CIE _{Lab}	19.94, 10.76, -7.34
CIE _{LCh}	20, 13.024, 325.709
Yxy	2.9734, 0.3154, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282067771 (0xFF3B2B3B)
YUV	49.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368
Hunter-Lab	17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036

Details

The HunterLab color **17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.5347, -6.8059, 4.9808**, and the grayscale version is **17.7126, -0.9451, 0.9624**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5403, 5.7945, -3.3352**, and **3.9955, 7.8553, -5.2699** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.0469, 8.1565, -5.2570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5310, 3.0885, -1.7658**.

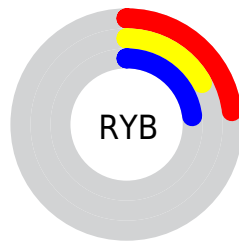
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (17%)

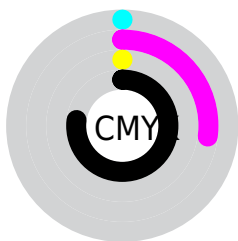
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (23%)

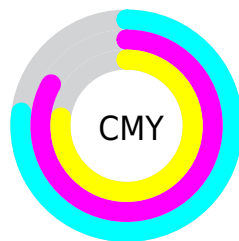


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036 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 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.2433, 5.6097,
-3.5036

■ 17.2433, 5.6097,
-3.5036

■ 113.1213, 5.5991,
-1.4992

■ 10.5730, 5.1294,
-3.3659

■ 33.4861, 6.1625,
-3.4965

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.8557, 6.2861,
-3.3776

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.9657, 6.3282,
-3.1942

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7654, 6.2989,
-2.9529

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.2131, 6.2058,
-2.6588

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2742, 6.0551,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-2.3163

99.9188, 5.8515,
-1.9288

17.2433, 5.6097,
-3.5036

17.2433, 5.6097,
-3.5036

16.0469, 8.1565,
-5.2570

18.5310, 3.0885,
-1.7658

14.9536, 10.6963,
-7.0039

19.8976, 0.6132,
-0.0579

13.9778, 13.1749,
-8.7070

21.3338, -1.8082,
1.6147

13.1340, 15.5150,
-10.3135

22.8313, -4.1737,
3.2503

12.4355, 17.6181,
-11.7563

24.3833, -6.4849,
4.8500

■ 11.8768, 19.4274,
-12.9967

■ 25.9839, -8.7459,
6.4164

■ 11.3248, 21.3442,
-14.3100

■ 27.6282, -10.9615,
7.9528

■ 11.1606, 21.9420,
-14.7195

■ 29.3121, -13.1367,
9.4624

■ 31.0321, -15.2766,
10.9487

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.2437, 2.3984, -6.6599



17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036



17.2437, 7.0721, 0.4051

Triad

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



17.2437, 5.6092, -3.5032



17.2437, -0.3654, 6.5740



17.2437, -7.0790, -2.3928

Complementary

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



17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036



19.5347, -6.8059, 4.9808

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.



17.2437, -7.6801, 1.4556



17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036



17.2437, -4.0069, 6.1413

Square

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



17.2437, 5.6092, -3.5032



17.2437, 3.4366, 5.7895



17.2437, -6.6041, 4.4437



17.2437, -4.8847, -5.9267

Rectangle

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



17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036



17.2437, 6.7734, 2.7332



17.2437, -6.6041, 4.4437



17.2437, -7.4654, -1.0723

Sweetspot

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



17.2437, 5.6092, -3.5032



25.5223, 1.1904, -0.3489



15.9914, 1.5914, -5.4595



13.1412, 0.7293, -0.2588



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.



17.2437, 5.6092, -3.5032



21.1562, 9.6965, -6.2120



17.0197, 4.4599, -0.3454



10.9125, 0.5257, -0.1605



17.9239, 35.2388, -23.6395



45.5758, 89.6033, -60.1089

Inverse Universe

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



17.2437, 5.6092, -3.5032



21.1562, 9.6965, -6.2120



19.6993, -5.8596, 2.6093



10.9125, 0.5257, -0.1605



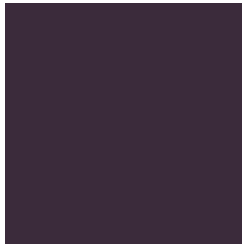
17.9239, 35.2388, -23.6395



45.5758, 89.6033, -60.1089

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

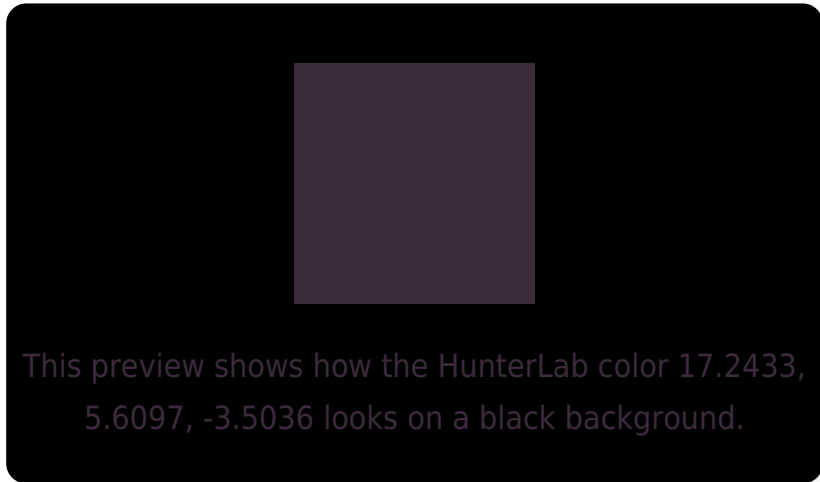
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

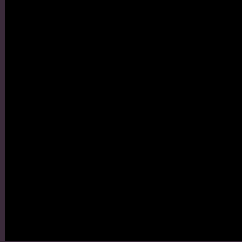
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036.

-3.5036.

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

17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036

Protanopia

17.3770, 0.4957, -4.8336

Deuteranopia

17.2247, 0.9372, -3.1487



Tritanopia

17.2908, 2.9496, 1.1176

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036

Protanomaly

17.2308, 2.3193, -4.5331

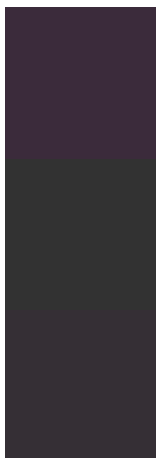
Deuteranomaly

17.2903, 2.3328, -3.0316

Tritanomaly

17.1722, 3.8920, -0.5675

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.4555, 1.4327, -0.6593

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036 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(59, 43, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 43, 59)  
}
```

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(59, 43, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 43, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036 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(59, 43, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 43, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 43, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 43, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 43, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 43, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.2433, 5.6097, -3.5036 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 43, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 43,  
59) }
```

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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