

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2149, -0.6742,
8.1766)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2149, -0.6742, 8.1766)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1960, -0.6211,
8.1391)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	392F15
RGB	57, 47, 21
RGB Percent	22%, 18%, 8%
CMY	0.7765, 0.8157, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.63, 0.78
HSL	43°, 46%, 15%
HSV	43°, 63%, 22%
XYZ	2.8392, 2.9570, 1.1306
YIQ	47.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

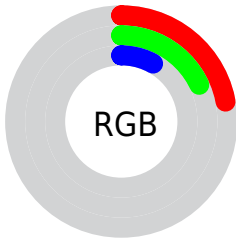
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 57, 21
Decimal	3747605
CIE _{Lab}	19.87, 0.52, 18.21
CIE _{LCh}	20, 18.222, 88.357
Yxy	2.9572, 0.4099, 0.4269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281937685 (0xFF392F15)
YUV	47.0260, -12.8308, 8.7472
Hunter-Lab	17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.9781, 1.9541, -11.7453**, and the grayscale version is **16.9068, -0.9021, 0.9186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4696, -1.6907, 12.0018**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7752, -0.3059, 8.6942**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.6342, -0.8699, 7.4254**.

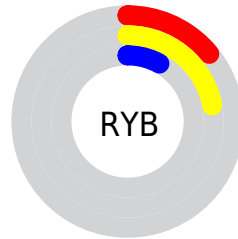
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (18%)

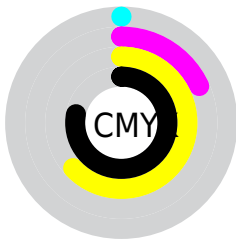
Blue (8%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (8%)

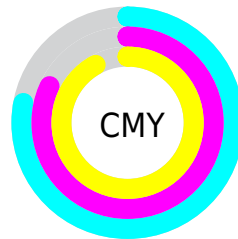


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391 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 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1960, -0.6211,
8.1391

■ 17.1960, -0.6211,
8.1391

■ 113.0327, -5.4828,
23.0267

■ 10.5329, -0.3103,
7.3730

■ 33.4271, -1.4155,
11.8917

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7917, -1.8841,
13.6028

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8970, -2.3946,
15.2498

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6923, -2.9437,
16.8519

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1359, -3.5291,
18.4225

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1930, -4.1485,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

19.9709

■ 99.8339, -4.8002,
21.5039

■ 17.1960, -0.6211,
8.1391

■ 17.1960, -0.6211,
8.1391

■ 16.7752, -0.3059,
8.6942

■ 17.6342, -0.8699,
7.4254

■ 16.3708, 0.0765,
9.0905

■ 18.0884, -1.0504,
6.5544

■ 15.9759, 0.4849,
9.4371

■ 18.5587, -1.1638,
5.5300

■ 15.7082, 0.7620,
9.6926

■ 19.0446, -1.2115,
4.3567

■ 19.5457, -1.1951,
3.0399

■ 20.0616, -1.1166,
1.5857

■ 20.5918, -0.9783,
0.0001

■ 21.1357, -0.7825,
-1.7104

■ 21.6929, -0.5317,
-3.5396

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1964, 4.8344, 7.3695



17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391



17.1964, -5.5486, 7.5256

Triad

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



17.1964, -0.6218, 8.1393



17.1964, -9.0868, -4.4071



17.1964, 8.7734, -5.0483

Complementary

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



17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391



11.9781, 1.9541, -11.7453

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.



17.1964, 4.2601, -10.1310



17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391



17.1964, -6.0022, -9.6879

Square

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



17.1964, -0.6218, 8.1393



17.1964, -10.0622, 1.2150



17.1964, -1.2132, -12.0443



17.1964, 10.6544, 0.6524

Rectangle

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



17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391



17.1964, -7.9679, 6.2630



17.1964, -1.2132, -12.0443



17.1964, 7.4886, -6.9438

Sweetspot

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



17.1964, -0.6218, 8.1393



24.8301, -1.5683, 5.0981



12.2727, 10.6004, 1.4183



13.2585, -0.8399, 2.8249



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.



17.1964, -0.6218, 8.1393



21.3479, -0.0864, 11.5934



19.0744, -6.4779, 9.4348



10.5602, -0.6213, 1.2545



24.8940, 2.0373, 15.3752



63.0039, 7.5967, 38.9557

Inverse Universe

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



11.9781, 1.9541, -11.7453



13.1437, 4.6072, -21.0047



10.4406, 7.5066, -15.4170



10.1673, -0.4629, -0.1679



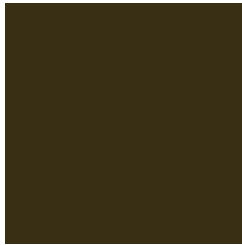
12.1896, 12.0756, -41.3037



29.0823, 38.0389, -118.4654

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

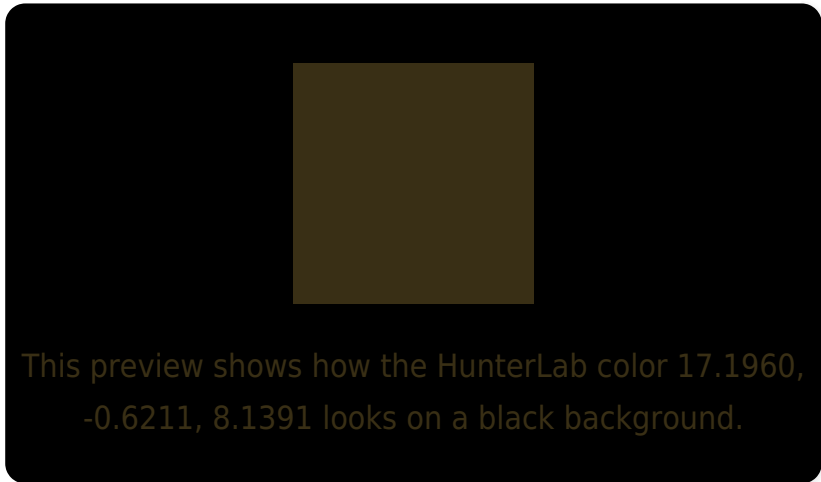
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

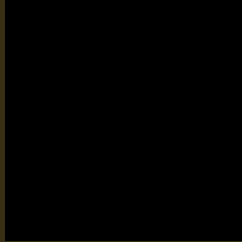
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391.

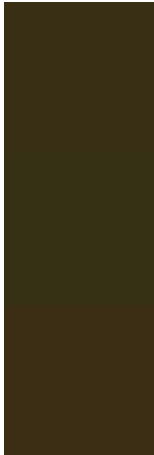


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391.

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

17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391

Protanopia

17.1823, -1.8782, 8.1067

Deuteranopia

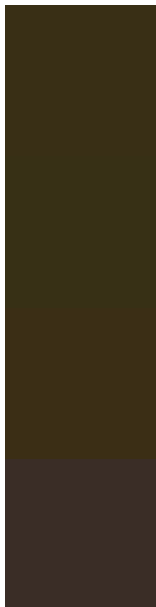
17.2302, 0.6760, 8.1877



Tritanopia

17.1598, 3.6510, 0.9759

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391

Protanomaly

17.2635, -1.5921, 8.1732

Deuteranomaly

17.1404, 0.3713, 8.1142

Tritanomaly

17.0770, 1.8197, 4.1881

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.9611, -0.9342, 4.0249

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391 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(57, 47, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 47, 21)  
}
```

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(57, 47, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 47, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391 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(57, 47, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 47, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 47, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 47, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 47, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 47, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1960, -0.6211, 8.1391 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 47, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 47,  
21) }
```

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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