

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2363, -1.6222,
-2.4407)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2363, -1.6222,
-2.4407) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1859, -1.7561,
-2.3483)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	293138
RGB	41, 49, 56
RGB Percent	16%, 19%, 22%
CMY	0.8392, 0.8078, 0.7804
CMYK	0.27, 0.12, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	208°, 15%, 19%
HSV	208°, 27%, 22%
XYZ	2.7266, 2.9536, 4.1678
YIQ	47.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

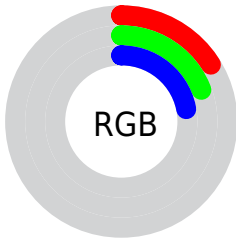
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 46, 56
Decimal	2699576
CIE _{Lab}	19.86, -1.50, -5.58
CIE _{LCh}	20, 5.777, 254.994
Yxy	2.9537, 0.2769, 0.2999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280889656 (0xFF293138)
YUV	47.4060, 4.2368, -5.6181
Hunter-Lab	17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.6487, 0.3481, 3.8334**, and the grayscale version is **16.9831, -0.9062, 0.9227**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3798, -2.9171, -2.2750**, and **2.2531, 2.6721, -8.5845** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2306, -1.8678, -3.6987**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1717, -1.5592, -1.0374**.

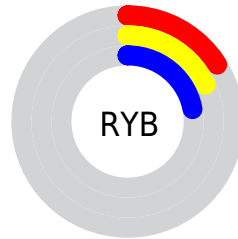
Distribution



 Red (16%)

 Green (19%)

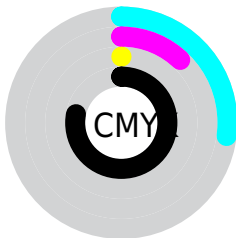
 Blue (22%)




 Red (16%)

 Yellow (18%)

 Blue (22%)

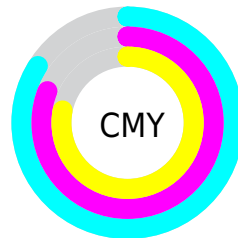


 Cyan (27%)


 Magenta (12%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (78%)



 Cyan (84%)

 Magenta (81%)

 Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483 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 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1859, -1.7561,
-2.3483

■ 17.1859, -1.7561,
-2.3483

113.0137, -7.6179,
0.3774

■ 10.5242, -1.2714,
-2.3109

■ 33.4144, -2.8348,
-2.1521

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7779, -3.4261,
-1.9462

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8822, -4.0502,
-1.6801

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6766, -4.7057,
-1.3600

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.1193, -5.3914,
-0.9907

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1756, -6.1060,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.5760

99.8157, -6.8485,
-0.1191

17.1859, -1.7561,
-2.3483

17.1859, -1.7561,
-2.3483

16.2306, -1.8678,
-3.6987

18.1717, -1.5592,
-1.0374

15.3075, -1.8831,
-5.0921

19.1846, -1.2858,
0.2360

14.4197, -1.7908,
-6.5298

20.2228, -0.9444,
1.4754

13.5704, -1.5787,
-8.0122

21.2845, -0.5424,
2.6838

12.7630, -1.2346,
-9.5377

22.3680, -0.0862,
3.8643

■ 11.9957, -0.7657,
-11.1140

■ 23.4718, 0.4187,
5.0197

■ 11.2338, -0.2935,
-12.8293

■ 24.5947, 0.9675,
6.1527

■ 10.9884, -0.1462,
-13.4190

■ 25.7354, 1.5558,
7.2657

■ 26.8929, 2.1802,
8.3608

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1862, -3.1696, -1.4120



17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483



17.1862, -0.0639, -2.3482

Triad

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



17.1862, -1.7564, -2.3480



17.1862, 2.3557, 1.7209



17.1862, -3.1691, 2.9929

Complementary

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



17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483



17.6487, 0.3481, 3.8334

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.



17.1862, -1.7557, 3.6768



17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483



17.1862, 1.4559, 2.9924

Square

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



17.1862, -1.7564, -2.3480



17.1862, 2.3555, 0.1105



17.1862, -0.0631, 3.6767



17.1862, -3.9634, 1.7215

Rectangle

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



17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483



17.1862, 0.9976, -1.8125



17.1862, -0.0631, 3.6767



17.1862, -2.7531, 3.2934

Sweetspot

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



17.1862, -1.7564, -2.3480



25.0090, -1.7555, 0.0416



18.7381, -5.5754, 2.6860



13.3379, -0.9554, -0.0436



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.



17.1862, -1.7564, -2.3480



21.7346, -2.4230, -4.2985



15.4766, 1.1436, -4.7765



10.3244, -0.7233, 0.0221



17.2128, 1.1939, -24.0917



42.2440, 7.1314, -68.1960

Inverse Universe

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



16.2740, 4.1872, -0.4854



20.2915, 7.3099, -1.0697



19.3832, -2.5246, 5.4825



10.1553, 0.2973, 0.3003



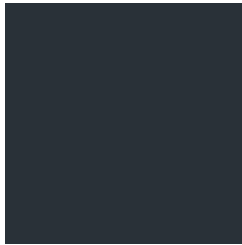
15.7685, 28.4084, -0.6966



40.4849, 72.5021, 1.5832

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

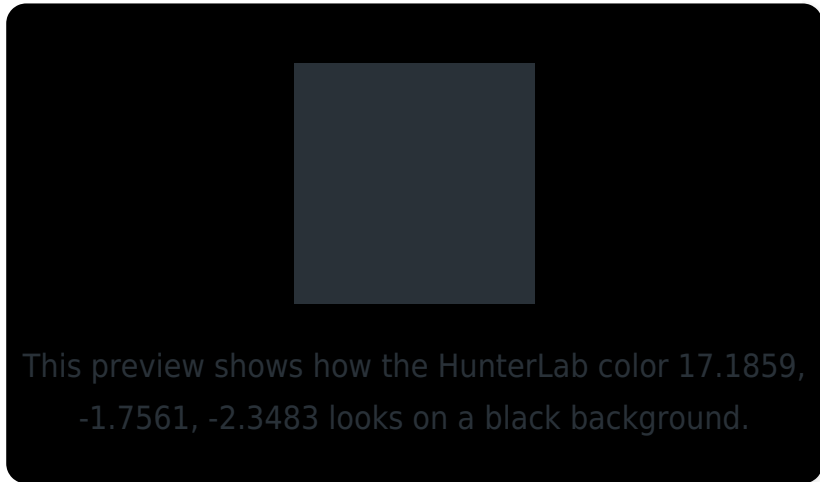
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

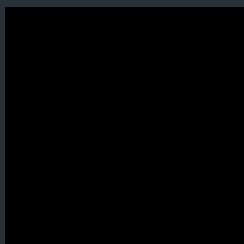
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

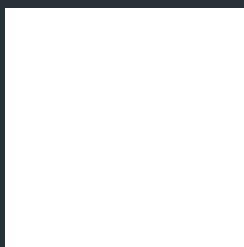
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483.



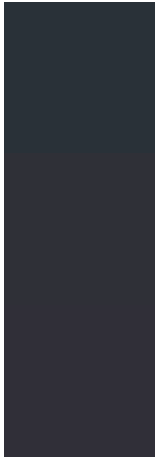
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483.

-2.3483.

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

17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483

Protanopia

17.3034, -0.1706, -1.7255

Deuteranopia

17.1666, 0.6249, -2.3330



Tritanopia

17.0434, -2.4281, -1.2575

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483

Protanomaly

17.1687, -0.6353, -1.9139

Deuteranomaly

17.1969, -0.4814, -2.3111

Tritanomaly

17.0707, -2.2764, -1.6426

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

17.0355, -1.3655, -0.0291

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483 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(41, 49, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 49, 56)  
}
```

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(41, 49, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 49, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483 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(41, 49, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 49, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 49, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 49, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 49, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 49, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1859, -1.7561, -2.3483 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 49, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 49,  
56) }
```

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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