

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2889, -3.3233,
6.1144)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2889, -3.3233, 6.1144)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3451, -3.5265,
6.1950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30321F
RGB	48, 50, 31
RGB Percent	19%, 20%, 12%
CMY	0.8118, 0.8039, 0.8784
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.38, 0.80
HSL	66°, 23%, 16%
HSV	66°, 38%, 20%
XYZ	2.6069, 3.0085, 1.7397
YIQ	47.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

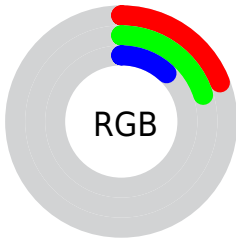
Format	Color
RYB	31, 50, 33
Decimal	3158559
CIELab	20.08, -4.72, 11.83
CIELCh	20, 12.739, 111.762
Yxy	3.0087, 0.3544, 0.4090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281348639 (0xFF30321F)
YUV	47.2360, -8.0043, 0.6700
Hunter-Lab	17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950

Details

The HunterLab color **17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **12.3842, 2.7302, -6.7689**, and the grayscale version is **16.9632, -0.9051, 0.9216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5461, -5.1284, 8.8162**, and **1.4734, -1.2634, 0.8858** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.2383, -4.0586, 7.1896**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4642, -2.9348, 5.0433**.

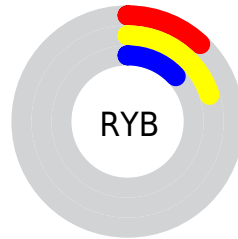
Distribution



 Red (19%)

 Green (20%)

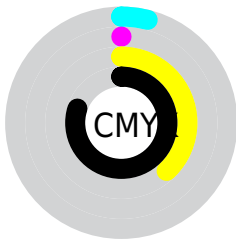
 Blue (12%)



 Red (12%)

 Yellow (20%)

 Blue (13%)

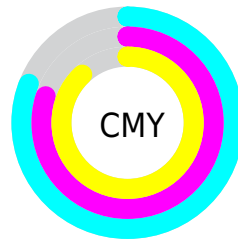


 Cyan (4%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (38%)

 Black (80%)



 Cyan (81%)

 Magenta (80%)

 Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950 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 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3451, -3.5265,
6.1950

■ 17.3451, -3.5265,
6.1950

■ 113.3117,
-11.0208, 17.4733

■ 10.6595, -2.7544,
5.3050

■ 33.6131, -5.0731,
8.8603

■ 0.9325, -1.6319,
0.6527

■ 42.9936, -5.8650,
10.1201

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.1137, -6.6745,
11.3574

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9227, -7.5031,
12.5825

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3794, -8.3517,
13.8025

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4489, -9.2208,

100.1016,
-10.1105, 16.2450

17.3451, -3.5265,
6.1950

17.3451, -3.5265,
6.1950

17.2383, -4.0586,
7.1896

17.4642, -2.9348,
5.0433

17.1422, -4.5304,
8.0297

17.5947, -2.2817,
3.7323

17.0570, -4.9439,
8.7198

17.7373, -1.5677,
2.2616

16.9820, -5.3012,
9.2660

17.8919, -0.7933,
0.6318

16.9137, -5.6220,
9.7197

18.0588, 0.0406,
-1.1558

■ 16.8458, -5.9429,
10.1752

■ 18.2381, 0.9329,
-3.0986

■ 16.8322, -6.0072,
10.2668

■ 18.4296, 1.8820,
-5.1936

■ 18.6335, 2.8863,
-7.4369

■ 18.8495, 3.9439,
-9.8241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3455, 0.1220, 6.4659



17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950



17.3455, -6.2490, 4.6852

Triad

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



17.3455, -3.5270, 6.1952



17.3455, -5.1794, -5.3750



17.3455, 6.8267, -0.0708

Complementary

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



17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950



12.3842, 2.7302, -6.7689

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.



17.3455, 5.1270, -3.8763



17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950



17.3455, -1.9506, -7.3374

Square

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



17.3455, -3.5270, 6.1952



17.3455, -7.1449, -1.8049



17.3455, 1.8370, -6.7372



17.3455, 6.3139, 3.3059

Rectangle

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



17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950



17.3455, -7.2744, 2.9622



17.3455, 1.8370, -6.7372



17.3455, 6.4903, -1.3498

Sweetspot

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



17.3455, -3.5270, 6.1952



22.3351, -2.3083, 3.5378



13.6356, 3.6794, 2.8297



12.2569, -1.2745, 1.9574



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



17.3455, -3.5270, 6.1952



21.7669, -5.1434, 9.1123



16.7448, -5.7480, 5.6272



9.9404, -0.8897, 1.2904



29.8082, -10.9131, 18.1767



78.0739, -29.2297, 47.5970

Inverse Universe

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



12.3842, 2.7302, -6.7689



13.9238, 4.9149, -11.8299



13.0808, 4.9070, -5.5323



9.3162, -0.1190, -0.2962



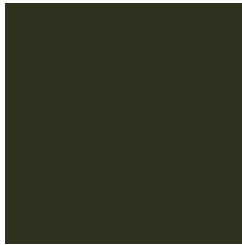
8.8665, 23.3661, -57.6961



22.7529, 60.9253, -155.5301

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

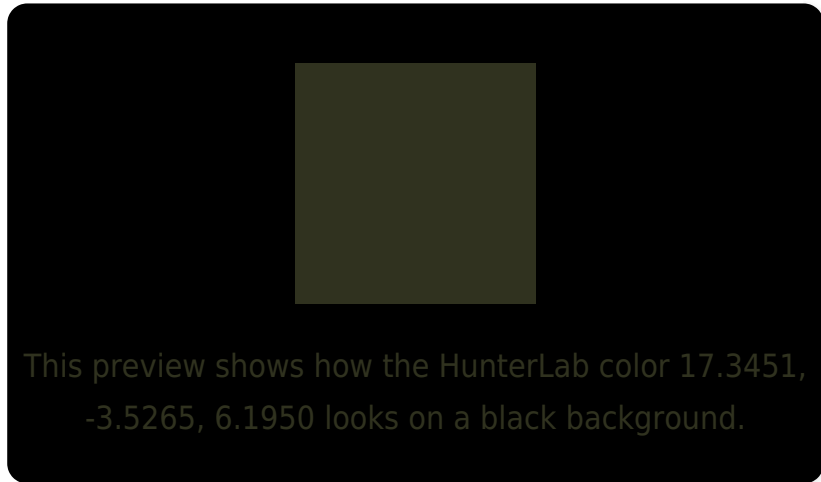
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

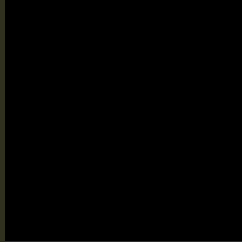
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950.

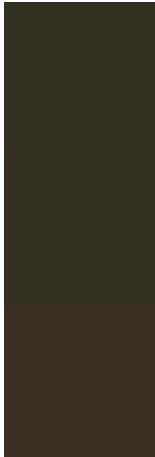


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950.

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

17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950

Protanopia

17.2178, -1.5230, 6.3532

Deuteranopia

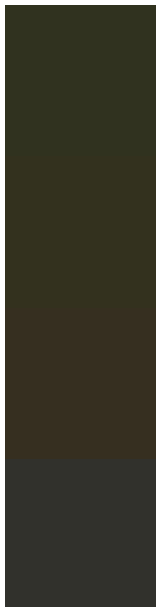
17.1983, 0.8595, 5.9016



Tritanopia

17.4099, -0.0176, 0.0615

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950

Protanomaly

17.3037, -2.4506, 6.4109

Deuteranomaly

17.0926, -0.6866, 5.7803

Tritanomaly

17.4110, -1.5629, 2.5868

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.9657, -2.0245, 3.0875

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950 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(48, 50, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 50, 31)  
}
```

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(48, 50, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 50, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950 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(48, 50, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 50, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 50, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 50, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 50, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 50, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3451, -3.5265, 6.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 50, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 50,  
31) }
```

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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