

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.3209, -0.2830,
8.9917)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.3209, -0.2830, 8.9917)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3212, -0.2859,
8.9903)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B2F10
RGB	59, 47, 16
RGB Percent	23%, 18%, 6%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8157, 0.9373
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.73, 0.77
HSL	43°, 57%, 15%
HSV	43°, 73%, 23%
XYZ	2.9137, 3.0002, 0.9157
YIQ	47.0540, 17.1030, -7.0970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

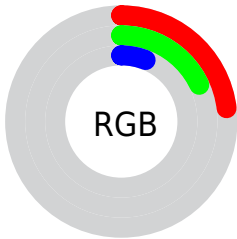
Format	Color
RYB	33, 59, 16
Decimal	3878672
CIELab	20.05, 1.12, 21.46
CIElCh	20, 21.491, 87.020
Yxy	3.0004, 0.4266, 0.4393
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282068752 (0xFF3B2F10)
YUV	47.0540, -15.3096, 10.4766
Hunter-Lab	17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903

Details

The HunterLab color **17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.2088, 2.9715, -14.9276**, and the grayscale version is **16.9234, -0.9030, 0.9195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6639, -1.1787, 13.4355**, and **1.3914, 2.3828, 0.8991** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8996, 0.1164, 9.3979**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7613, -0.6196, 8.4165**.

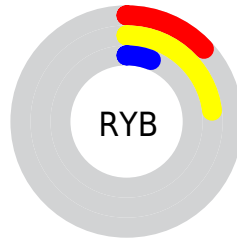
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (18%)

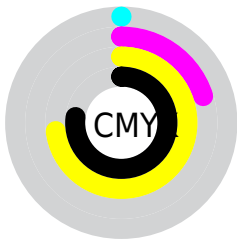
 Blue (6%)



 Red (13%)

 Yellow (23%)

 Blue (6%)

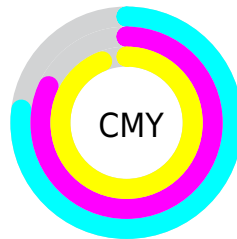


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (20%)

 Yellow (73%)

 Black (77%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (82%)

 Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903 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 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3212, -0.2859,
8.9903

■ 17.3212, -0.2859,
8.9903

■ 113.2671, -4.8618,
25.7604

■ 10.6392, -0.0240,
7.4475

■ 33.5833, -0.9995,
13.3030

■ 0.7092, 6.8264,
0.4965

■ 42.9613, -1.4331,
15.2504

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.0790, -1.9110,
17.1123

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.8859, -2.4298,
18.9123

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3404, -2.9864,
20.6669

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4080, -3.5785,

■ 100.0588, -4.2042,
24.0833

■ 17.3212, -0.2859,
8.9903

■ 17.3212, -0.2859,
8.9903

■ 16.8996, 0.1164,
9.3979

■ 17.7613, -0.6196,
8.4165

■ 16.4887, 0.5527,
9.7362

■ 18.2185, -0.8817,
7.6760

■ 16.1990, 0.8609,
9.9968

■ 18.6929, -1.0728,
6.7711

■ 19.1842, -1.1937,
5.7056

■ 19.6919, -1.2457,
4.4844

■ 20.2156, -1.2306,
3.1132

■ 20.7548, -1.1506,
1.5983

■ 21.3089, -1.0080,
-0.0537

■ 21.8775, -0.8054,
-1.8361

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3216, 6.2255, 8.1243



17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903



17.3216, -6.1246, 8.4206

Triad

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



17.3216, -0.2866, 8.9905



17.3216, -10.5054, -5.1988



17.3216, 10.5377, -6.6353

Complementary

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



17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903



11.2088, 2.9715, -14.9276

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.



17.3216, 4.9705, -12.9023



17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903



17.3216, -7.0762, -11.8845

Square

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



17.3216, -0.2866, 8.9905



17.3216, -11.4989, 1.5352



17.3216, -1.5546, -15.1036



17.3216, 13.0132, 0.3289

Rectangle

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



17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903



17.3216, -8.9746, 7.1336



17.3216, -1.5546, -15.1036



17.3216, 8.9300, -8.9769

Sweetspot

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



17.3216, -0.2866, 8.9905



25.4740, -1.6117, 5.8250



11.7691, 12.7820, 1.8831



13.1619, -0.8332, 3.0602



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.



17.3216, -0.2866, 8.9905



21.4425, 0.6383, 12.4343



19.5842, -7.3179, 10.4554



11.3249, -0.6664, 1.3650



25.5643, 2.1886, 15.7909



63.7411, 7.8617, 39.4146

Inverse Universe

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



11.2088, 2.9715, -14.9276



12.0339, 6.7386, -26.6053



9.4715, 9.4980, -19.8985



10.8930, -0.4945, -0.2027



12.5211, 12.4846, -42.6010



29.4967, 38.4397, -119.8487

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

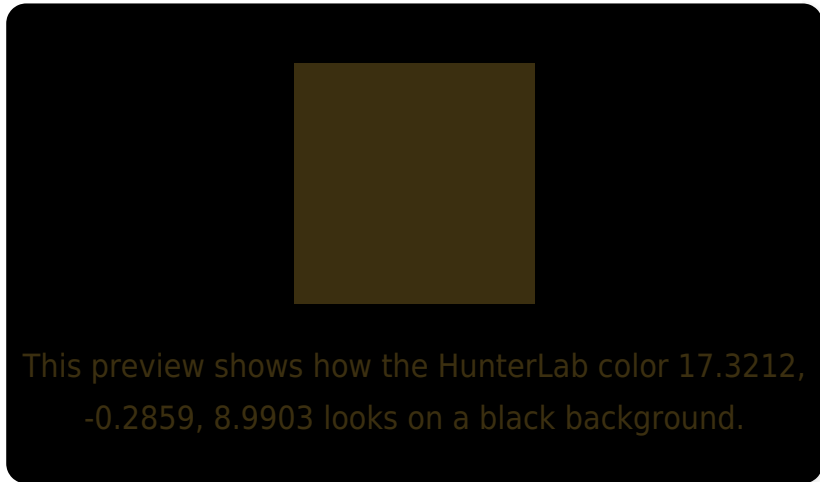
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

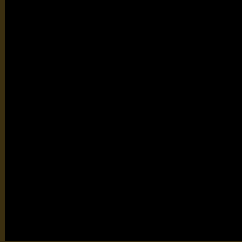
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903.

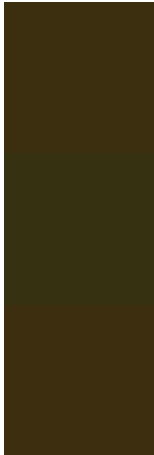


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903.

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

17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903

Protanopia

17.3733, -2.5271, 8.9881

Deuteranopia

17.2728, 0.7233, 8.9734



Tritanopia

17.3168, 4.1060, 1.5345

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903

Protanomaly

17.2976, -1.5689, 8.9510

Deuteranomaly

17.1816, 0.4137, 8.9028

Tritanomaly

17.2186, 2.2146, 4.9016

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.9240, -1.1376, 4.5613

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903 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, 47, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 47, 16)  
}
```

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, 47, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 47, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903 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, 47, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 47, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 47, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 47, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 47, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 47, 16)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3212, -0.2859, 8.9903 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 47, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 47,  
16) }
```

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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