

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.3414, 19.8665,  
-24.4288)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.3414, 19.8665,  
-24.4288) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(17.3183, 19.6786,  
-24.4381)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	441F5D
RGB	68, 31, 93
RGB Percent	27%, 12%, 36%
CMY	0.7333, 0.8784, 0.6353
CMYK	0.27, 0.67, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	276°, 50%, 24%
HSV	276°, 67%, 36%
XYZ	4.8497, 2.9992, 10.6793
YIQ	49.1310, 2.1500, 27.1260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

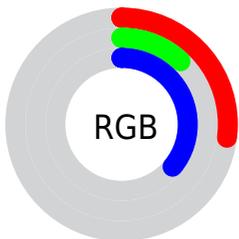
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	68, 31, 93
Decimal	4464477
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.04, 30.10, -30.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 42.565, 315.007
Yxy	2.9993, 0.2617, 0.1619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282654557 (0xFF441F5D)
YUV	49.1310, 21.6274, 16.5481
Hunter-Lab	17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381

# Details

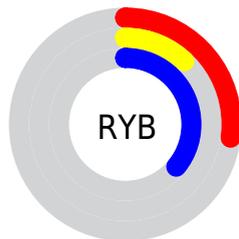
The HunterLab color **17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **29.6116, -16.9020, 15.3549**, and the grayscale version is **17.4990, -0.9337, 0.9508**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6362, 21.9570, -25.3985**, and **6.6200, 14.4371, -19.7540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6564, 22.6267, -29.1742**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.2262, 16.4773, -19.8004**.

# Distribution



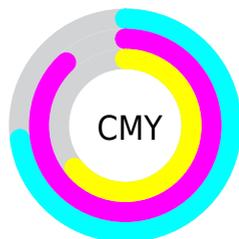
- Red (27%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 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 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

17.3183, 19.6786,  
-24.4381

17.3183, 19.6786,  
-24.4381

113.2615, 27.6939,  
-28.6122

10.6367, 18.1919,  
-24.5507

33.5796, 22.2691,  
-25.3909

0.6761, 193.9631,  
-229.4107

42.9572, 23.3572,  
-25.9733

0.0000, NaN, -NF

53.0747, 24.3228,  
-26.5355

0.0000, NaN, NaN

63.8813, 25.1782,  
-27.0562

0.0000, NaN, NaN

75.3356, 25.9345,  
-27.5264

0.0000, NaN, NaN

87.4028, 26.6008,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-27.9427

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.0534, 27.1851,  
-28.3044

17.3183, 19.6786,  
-24.4381

17.3183, 19.6786,  
-24.4381

15.6564, 22.6267,  
-29.1742

19.2262, 16.4773,  
-19.8004

14.2809, 25.0814,  
-33.7560

21.3395, 13.1828,  
-15.3932

13.1157, 27.1674,  
-38.2574

23.6245, 9.8854,  
-11.2599

12.7152, 27.9905,  
-39.9642

26.0538, 6.6290,  
-7.3966

28.6056, 3.4309,  
-3.7779

■ 31.2626, 0.2937,  
-0.3713

■ 34.0111, -2.7866,  
2.8556

■ 36.8405, -5.8172,  
5.9324

■ 39.7418, -8.8058,  
8.8846

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.3186, 5.7832, -39.1686



17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381



17.3186, 29.1239, -6.1161

# Triad

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



17.3186, 19.6784, -24.4374



17.3186, 5.7762, 12.1230



17.3186, -18.6239, -6.1241

# Complementary

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



17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381



29.6116, -16.9020, 15.3549

# 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.



17.3186, -18.6248, 5.8952



17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381



17.3186, -6.7458, 12.1230

# Square

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



17.3186, 19.6784, -24.4374



17.3186, 19.6721, 11.0574



17.3186, -14.9093, 11.0555



17.3186, -14.9064, -24.4467

# Rectangle

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



17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381



17.3186, 30.2990, 2.8306



17.3186, -14.9093, 11.0555



17.3186, -19.0151, -1.1850

# Sweetspot

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



17.3186, 19.6784, -24.4374



36.0876, 6.1266, -6.7714



19.9788, 0.7379, -18.4091



17.7578, 3.4583, -3.8321



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774



# Same Dimension

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



17.3186, 19.6784, -24.4374



19.3963, 31.5497, -41.6666



20.0226, 25.2149, -14.4528



15.2985, 0.4801, -0.5421



15.0232, 33.1705, -47.9876



34.3980, 76.7081, -115.7595



# Inverse Universe

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



18.9545, 20.6782, 0.3384



22.3364, 32.3377, 1.9902



28.7202, -20.4245, 13.8662



15.3673, 0.5772, 0.6016



18.6442, 32.9126, 4.4200

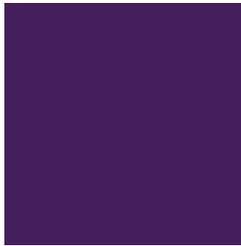


43.4373, 76.3159, 13.1206



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

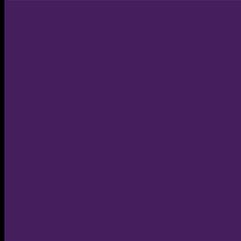
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

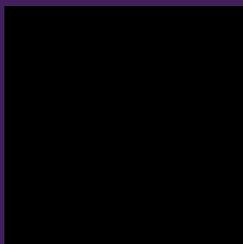
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381.

-24.4381.

# 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

17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381

### Protanopia

17.2413, 4.6708, -31.6330

### Deuteranopia

17.3276, 0.0018, -21.6619



## Tritanopia

17.4666, 3.5191, 1.3325

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381

## Protanomaly

16.3536, 8.4755, -31.6684

## Deuteranomaly

16.3481, 5.3505, -24.9134

## Tritanomaly

17.1596, 8.8142, -6.0315

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381

## Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

## Achromatomaly

16.9657, 6.2190, -6.9141

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 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(68, 31, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 31, 93)  
}
```

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(68, 31, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 31, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 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(68, 31, 93) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 31, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 31, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 31, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 31, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 31, 93)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3183, 19.6786, -24.4381 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 31, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 31,  
93) }
```

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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