

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.3538, 31.7868,
-4.8170)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.3538, 31.7868,
-4.8170) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3538, 31.7868,
-4.8170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63003F
RGB	99, 0, 63
RGB Percent	39%, 0%, 25%
CMY	0.6118, 1.0000, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.36, 0.61
HSL	322°, 100%, 19%
HSV	322°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	6.0428, 3.0115, 4.9654
YIQ	36.7830, 38.7810, 40.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

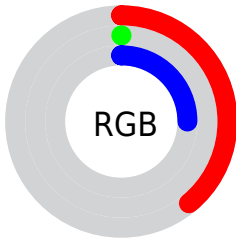
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 0, 63
Decimal	6488127
CIE _{Lab}	20.09, 44.00, -9.23
CIE _{LCh}	20, 44.954, 348.153
Yxy	3.0117, 0.4310, 0.2148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284678207 (0xFF63003F)
YUV	36.7830, 12.9250, 54.5643
Hunter-Lab	17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170

Details

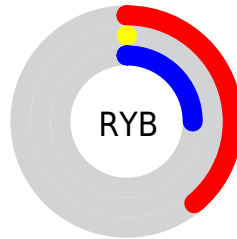
The HunterLab color **17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **30.0852, -24.2856, 14.8227**, and the grayscale version is **13.4848, -0.7195, 0.7327**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5522, 35.3152, -5.2823**, and **8.5572, 15.2871, 0.6248** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.3537, 31.7866, -4.8158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0782, 30.1169, -5.5433**.

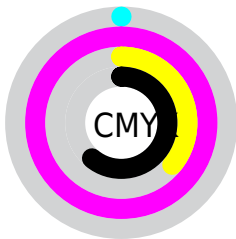
Distribution



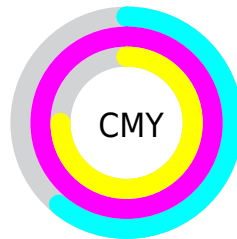
- Red (39%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170 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 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

17.3538, 31.7868,
-4.8170

17.3538, 31.7868,
-4.8170

113.3282, 44.5220,
-3.5502

10.6670, 30.0632,
-4.5870

33.6240, 35.3578,
-4.9964

1.0023, 195.4712,
-38.1144

43.0055, 36.9977,
-4.9662

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

53.1264, 38.5182,
-4.8677

0.0000, NaN, NaN

63.9363, 39.9227,
-4.7077

0.0000, NaN, NaN

75.3938, 41.2180,
-4.4918

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

87.4640, 42.4116,

-4.2245

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.1174, 43.5107,
-3.9096

17.3538, 31.7868,
-4.8170

17.3538, 31.7868,
-4.8170

17.3537, 31.7866,
-4.8158

18.0782, 30.1169,
-5.5433

18.9498, 28.1052,
-6.0647

20.1450, 25.2816,
-6.1083

21.6459, 21.8648,
-5.7149

23.4225, 18.0768,
-4.9569

■ 25.4406, 14.0971,
-3.9134

■ 27.6674, 10.0506,
-2.6547

■ 30.0731, 6.0136,
-1.2368

■ 32.6328, 2.0279,
0.2984

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3543, 22.4737, -24.3162



17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170



17.3543, 30.5971, 6.9345

Triad

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



17.3543, 31.7851, -4.8163



17.3543, -8.1846, 12.1480



17.3543, -14.8837, -28.6228

Complementary

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



17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170



30.0852, -24.2856, 14.8227

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.



17.3543, -19.1309, -8.4504



17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170



17.3543, -16.1416, 11.0377

Square

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



17.3543, 31.7851, -4.8163



17.3543, 4.6305, 12.1480



17.3543, -19.5089, 5.2269



17.3543, -5.8626, -43.5809

Rectangle

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



17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170



17.3543, 24.0515, 10.5073



17.3543, -19.5089, 5.2269



17.3543, -16.7831, -21.7451

Sweetspot

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



17.3543, 31.7851, -4.8163



35.9757, 13.6222, -3.6285



11.1908, 27.2104, -55.1687



17.1273, 7.3743, -2.0058



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



17.3543, 31.7851, -4.8163



22.6861, 41.4781, -5.7081



16.3918, 28.2767, 8.9802



16.1684, 0.7749, 0.2352



19.7938, 36.2215, -5.2260



45.5601, 83.0369, -9.4271

Inverse Universe

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



17.3543, 31.7851, -4.8163



22.6861, 41.4781, -5.7081



30.9293, -19.1058, 2.5860



16.1684, 0.7749, 0.2352



19.7938, 36.2215, -5.2260



45.5601, 83.0369, -9.4271

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

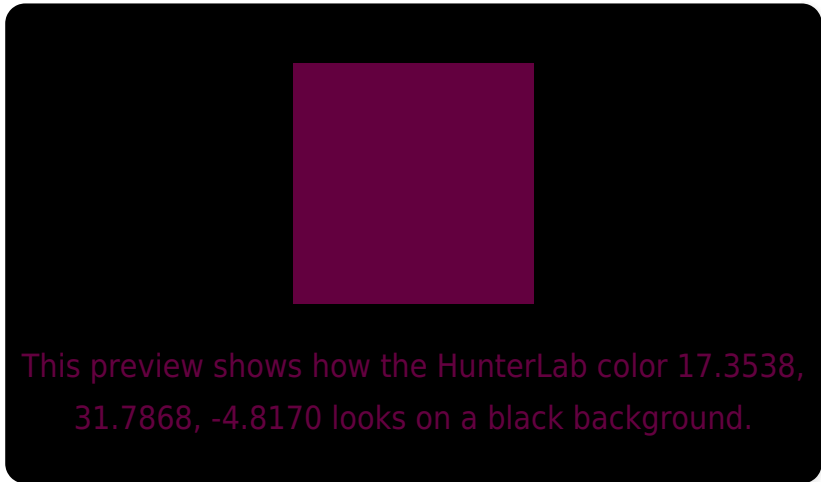
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

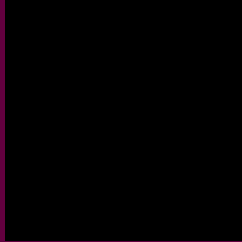
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170.

-4.8170.

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

17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170

Protanopia

18.6572, 3.2930, -19.1849

Deuteranopia

18.6966, 1.1618, -1.5801



Tritanopia

18.1968, 21.7528, 8.4093

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170

Protanomaly

15.9437, 14.2849, -18.1483

Deuteranomaly

16.4282, 13.9590, -5.0611

Tritanomaly

17.6458, 25.6517, 4.8729

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

13.4580, 12.0377, -2.8838

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170 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(99, 0, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 0, 63)  
}
```

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(99, 0, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 0, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170 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(99, 0, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 0, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 0, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 0, 63); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 0, 63); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 0, 63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3538, 31.7868, -4.8170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 0, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 0,  
63) }
```

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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