

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.4189, 1.6833,
7.3809)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.4189, 1.6833, 7.3809)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4720, 1.6061,
7.4779)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E2E1A
RGB	62, 46, 26
RGB Percent	24%, 18%, 10%
CMY	0.7569, 0.8196, 0.8980
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.58, 0.76
HSL	33°, 41%, 17%
HSV	33°, 58%, 24%
XYZ	3.1501, 3.0527, 1.4005
YIQ	48.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

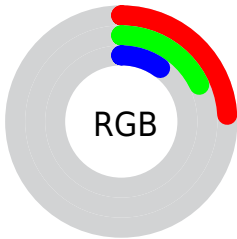
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 62, 26
Decimal	4075034
CIE Lab	20.25, 4.34, 15.65
CIE LCh	20, 16.237, 74.500
Yxy	3.0529, 0.4143, 0.4015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282265114 (0xFF3E2E1A)
YUV	48.5040, -11.0945, 11.8360
Hunter-Lab	17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779

Details

The HunterLab color **17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **14.9106, -0.6732, -8.9458**, and the grayscale version is **17.3923, -0.9280, 0.9450**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.8762, 1.2499, 10.7550**, and **2.9252, 5.0094, 1.8902** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7919, 2.3343, 8.0838**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1821, 0.9540, 6.7176**.

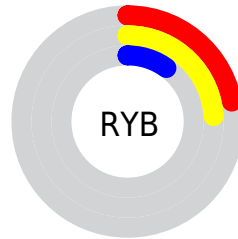
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (18%)

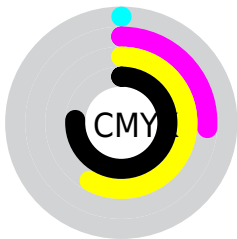
Blue (10%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (10%)

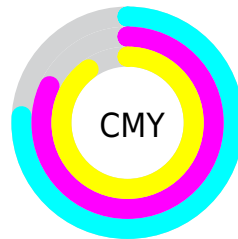


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779 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 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4720, 1.6061,
7.4779

■ 17.4720, 1.6061,
7.4779

■ 113.5488, -1.4198,
20.8787

■ 10.7675, 1.6079,
6.7545

■ 33.7712, 1.3276,
10.7788

■ 1.6780, 11.1784,
1.1746

■ 43.1653, 1.0837,
12.3034

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.2979, 0.7821,
13.7816

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1187, 0.4288,
15.2289

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.5864, 0.0287,
16.6557

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.6664, -0.4147,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

18.0696

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.3291, -0.8984,
19.4759

■ 17.4720, 1.6061,
7.4779

■ 17.4720, 1.6061,
7.4779

■ 16.7919, 2.3343,
8.0838

■ 18.1821, 0.9540,
6.7176

■ 16.1421, 3.1411,
8.5273

■ 18.9192, 0.3786,
5.8111

■ 15.5234, 4.0170,
8.8241

■ 19.6821, -0.1236,
4.7681

■ 14.9255, 4.8990,
9.1458

■ 20.4693, -0.5559,
3.5981

■ 14.8119, 5.0687,
9.2157

■ 21.2793, -0.9218,
2.3104

■ 22.1107, -1.2251,
0.9139

■ 22.9622, -1.4697,
-0.5831

■ 23.8327, -1.6594,
-2.1729

■ 24.7211, -1.7976,
-3.8485

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4724, 6.1580, 6.0585



17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779



17.4724, -3.1872, 7.5004

Triad

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



17.4724, 1.6053, 7.4781



17.4724, -9.0095, -1.3960



17.4724, 6.0266, -6.5518

Complementary

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



17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779



14.9106, -0.6732, -8.9458

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.



17.4724, 1.4411, -9.8786



17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779



17.4724, -7.0475, -6.3998

Square

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



17.4724, 1.6053, 7.4781



17.4724, -8.9757, 3.1408



17.4724, -3.3347, -9.8165



17.4724, 8.8924, -1.5648

Rectangle

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



17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779



17.4724, -5.8650, 6.7551



17.4724, -3.3347, -9.8165



17.4724, 4.6146, -7.9545

Sweetspot

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



17.4724, 1.6053, 7.4781



26.9841, -0.7464, 4.6935



13.8981, 11.3516, -0.6625



13.8170, -0.3704, 2.4461



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



17.4724, 1.6053, 7.4781



21.6639, 3.6118, 10.9751



21.1819, -5.1749, 10.2259



11.2131, -0.4803, 1.2435



22.1177, 8.9009, 13.7847



54.5310, 26.3185, 34.0625

Inverse Universe

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



14.9106, -0.6732, -8.9458



17.5296, 0.1854, -15.9256



11.5356, 6.3096, -16.2053



11.0050, -0.6805, -0.0667



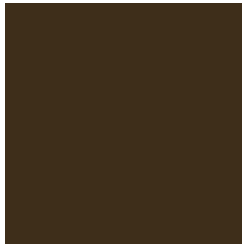
15.7015, 5.0539, -30.5354



37.5661, 17.8300, -85.4443

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

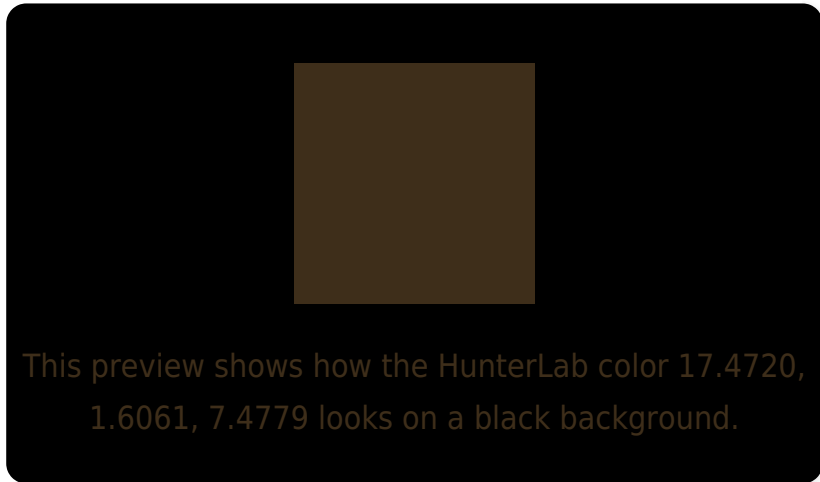
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

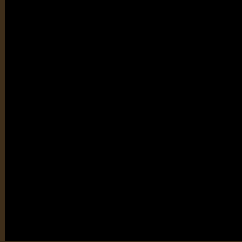
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779.

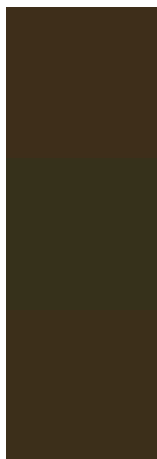


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4720, 1.6061,

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

17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779

Protanopia

17.4929, -1.8629, 7.2320

Deuteranopia

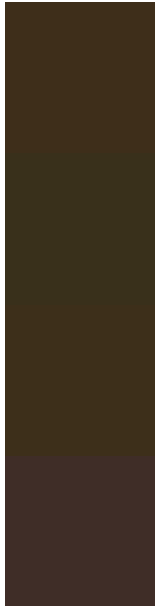
17.5165, 0.5945, 7.4961



Tritanopia

17.5971, 4.9933, 1.8695

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779

Protanomaly

17.5011, -0.6192, 7.2604

Deuteranomaly

17.6060, 0.8973, 7.5733

Tritanomaly

17.5500, 3.4059, 4.3892

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.4879, -0.2020, 3.6601

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779 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(62, 46, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 46, 26)  
}
```

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(62, 46, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 46, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779 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(62, 46, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 46, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 46, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 46, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 46, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 46, 26)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4720, 1.6061, 7.4779 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 46, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 46,  
26) }
```

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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