

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.4190, 34.2463,
-22.9741)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.4190, 34.2463,
-22.9741) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4586, 34.3242,
-23.0268)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C005C
RGB	92, 0, 92
RGB Percent	36%, 0%, 36%
CMY	0.6392, 1.0000, 0.6392
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	300°, 100%, 18%
HSV	300°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	6.3454, 3.0480, 10.3791
YIQ	37.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

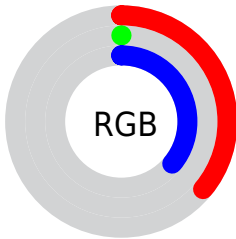
Format	Color
R _Y B	92, 0, 92
Decimal	6029404
CIE Lab	20.24, 46.65, -28.89
CIE LCh	20, 54.868, 328.233
Yxy	3.0482, 0.3209, 0.1542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284219484 (0xFF5C005C)
YUV	37.9960, 26.6240, 47.3615
Hunter-Lab	17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268

Details

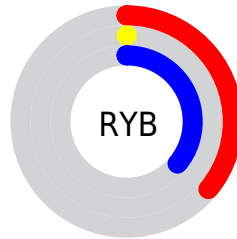
The HunterLab color **17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **27.6667, -23.7238, 16.6324**, and the grayscale version is **13.8332, -0.7381, 0.7516**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6755, 38.0884, -24.3352**, and **8.6899, 17.1516, -11.9805** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.4587, 34.3244, -23.0267**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0219, 32.3010, -21.6405**.

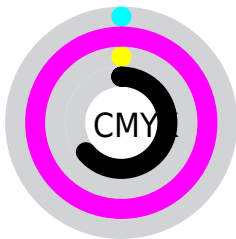
Distribution



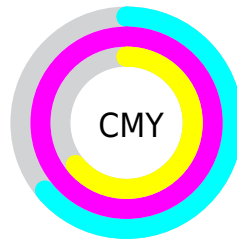
- Red (36%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 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 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

17.4586, 34.3242,
-23.0268

17.4586, 34.3242,
-23.0268

113.5238, 47.8411,
-27.0447

10.7561, 32.6049,
-23.0206

33.7545, 38.0309,
-24.0173

1.6156, 130.4488,
-90.7789

43.1471, 39.7598,
-24.5855

0.0000, INF, -NF

53.2784, 41.3735,
-25.1249

0.0000, NaN, NaN

64.0980, 42.8723,
-25.6179

0.0000, NaN, NaN

75.5645, 44.2618,
-26.0576

0.0000, NaN, NaN

87.6434, 45.5486,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-26.4417


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 100.3050, 46.7395,
-26.7704


 17.4586, 34.3242,
-23.0268


 17.4586, 34.3242,
-23.0268


 17.4587, 34.3244,
-23.0267

 18.0219, 32.3010,
-21.6405

 18.6920, 30.0142,
-20.0734

 19.6468, 26.9581,
-17.9779

 20.8785, 23.3177,
-15.4801

 22.3662, 19.3001,
-12.7212

■ 24.0832, 15.0845,
-9.8234

■ 26.0015, 10.8032,
-6.8773

■ 28.0947, 6.5421,
-3.9419

■ 30.3395, 2.3506,
-1.0510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4590, 16.4245, -50.6766



17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268



17.4590, 42.5070, 0.0095

Triad

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



17.4590, 34.3233, -23.0259



17.4590, 0.0407, 12.2213



17.4590, -20.8014, -19.7414

Complementary

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



17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268



27.6667, -23.7238, 16.6324

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.



17.4590, -22.4713, 1.8416



17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268



17.4590, -13.3815, 12.2213

Square

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



17.4590, 34.3233, -23.0259



17.4590, 18.7289, 12.2213



17.4590, -20.3351, 10.7960



17.4590, -14.5150, -47.8391

Rectangle

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



17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268



17.4590, 39.7095, 7.9222



17.4590, -20.3351, 10.7960



17.4590, -21.7894, -11.1274

Sweetspot

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



17.4590, 34.3233, -23.0259



34.1455, 14.8342, -9.4716



8.7912, 23.8416, -62.4535



16.7321, 8.2231, -5.2901



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.



17.4590, 34.3233, -23.0259



23.0971, 45.4096, -30.4632



15.7249, 28.1823, 0.4362



15.4350, 0.9414, -0.3617



21.0018, 41.2902, -27.6997



49.1462, 96.6229, -64.8198

Inverse Universe

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



17.4590, 34.3233, -23.0259



23.0971, 45.4096, -30.4632



28.0210, -21.5143, 11.4200



15.4350, 0.9414, -0.3617



21.0018, 41.2902, -27.6997



49.1462, 96.6229, -64.8198

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 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 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

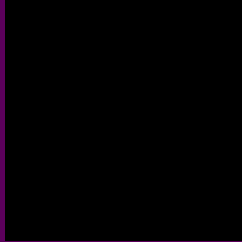
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268.

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

17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268

Protanopia

18.5752, 4.8806, -33.7532

Deuteranopia

18.7754, 0.8788, -16.2173



Tritanopia

18.3851, 14.6084, 5.6710

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268

Protanomaly

15.2173, 14.9174, -39.3389

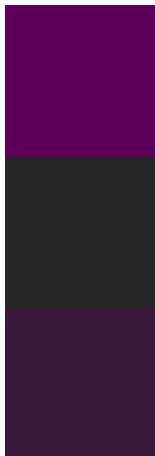
Deuteranomaly

16.2262, 14.0096, -23.4915

Tritanomaly

17.3003, 22.2897, -2.6682

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

13.6319, 13.2699, -8.7781

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 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(92, 0, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 0, 92)  
}
```

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(92, 0, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 0, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 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(92, 0, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 0, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 0, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 0, 92); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 0, 92); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 0, 92) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4586, 34.3242, -23.0268 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 0, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 0,  
92) }
```

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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