

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.4428, -3.1408,
0.6218)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.4428, -3.1408, 0.6218)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.5789, -3.2006,
0.5982)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3332
RGB	42, 51, 50
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 20%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8000, 0.8039
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.02, 0.80
HSL	173°, 10%, 18%
HSV	173°, 18%, 20%
XYZ	2.7144, 3.0902, 3.4710
YIQ	48.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	42, 47, 51
Decimal	2765618
CIELab	20.40, -4.07, -0.65
CIElCh	20, 4.124, 189.124
Yxy	3.0903, 0.2926, 0.3332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280955698 (0xFF2A3332)
YUV	48.1950, 0.8899, -5.4330
Hunter-Lab	17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982

Details

The HunterLab color **17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.9192, 1.6238, 1.3252**, and the grayscale version is **17.2556, -0.9207, 0.9375**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.7937, -4.6468, 1.3267**, and **2.6777, -1.4196, -0.2824** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.2762, -4.3324, 0.4321**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9157, -1.9719, 0.8048**.

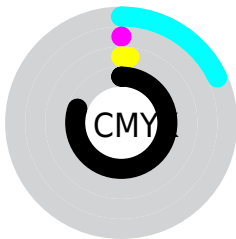
Distribution



- Red (16%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982 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 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5789, -3.2006,
0.5982

■ 17.5789, -3.2006,
0.5982

■ 113.7480,
-10.3695, 5.5286

■ 10.8585, -2.4873,
0.2846

■ 33.9043, -4.6527,
1.4010

■ 2.1096, -3.6918,
-1.1700

■ 43.3096, -5.4045,
1.8756

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.4527, -6.1771,
2.3931

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.2834, -6.9714,
2.9502

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.7604, -7.7878,
3.5443

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.8492, -8.6263,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.5203, -9.4870,
4.8352

■ 17.5789, -3.2006,
0.5982

■ 17.5789, -3.2006,
0.5982

■ 17.2762, -4.3324,
0.4321

■ 17.9157, -1.9719,
0.8048

■ 17.0067, -5.3597,
0.3069

■ 18.2849, -0.6530,
1.0495

■ 16.7708, -6.2771,
0.2235

■ 18.6862, 0.7478,
1.3306

■ 16.5681, -7.0805,
0.1819

■ 19.1188, 2.2223,
1.6461

■ 16.3980, -7.7678,
0.1814

■ 19.5816, 3.7626,
1.9935

■ 16.2594, -8.3389,
0.2206

■ 20.0735, 5.3609,
2.3706

■ 16.1429, -8.8276,
0.2874

■ 20.5935, 7.0097,
2.7750

■ 16.0267, -9.3184,
0.3539

■ 21.1404, 8.7025,
3.2044

■ 15.9993, -9.4348,
0.3693

■ 21.7129, 10.4331,
3.6566

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.5793, -3.0825, 1.7355



17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982



17.5793, -2.7262, -0.5139

Triad

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



17.5793, -3.2009, 0.5985



17.5793, 0.5696, -0.8684



17.5793, -0.0931, 2.9212

Complementary

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



17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982



15.9192, 1.6238, 1.3252

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.



17.5793, 0.9227, 2.3107



17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982



17.5793, 1.3126, 0.1410

Square

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



17.5793, -3.2009, 0.5985



17.5793, -0.5645, -1.3981



17.5793, 1.4435, 1.3079



17.5793, -1.3103, 3.0253

Rectangle

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



17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982



17.5793, -2.1294, -1.0733



17.5793, 1.4435, 1.3079



17.5793, 0.2841, 2.7705

Sweetspot

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



17.5793, -3.2009, 0.5985



23.1957, -2.1456, 1.1079



17.4632, -3.9827, 3.2538



12.2445, -1.1429, 0.5831



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



17.5793, -3.2009, 0.5985



22.4733, -4.7898, 0.6693



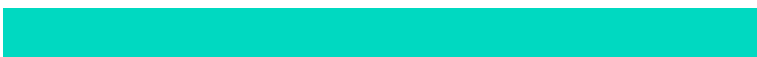
16.7590, -1.7303, -0.7843



9.8465, -1.1254, 0.4357



27.8491, -16.5829, 0.9888



73.0285, -43.8762, 3.4368

Inverse Universe

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



15.9192, 1.6238, 1.3252



19.8094, 2.9632, 1.8402



16.6804, 0.1188, 2.4943



9.4165, 0.1221, 0.6230



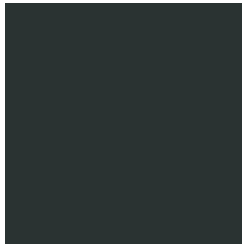
14.6901, 25.3052, 8.3448



38.4445, 66.0100, 23.5038

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

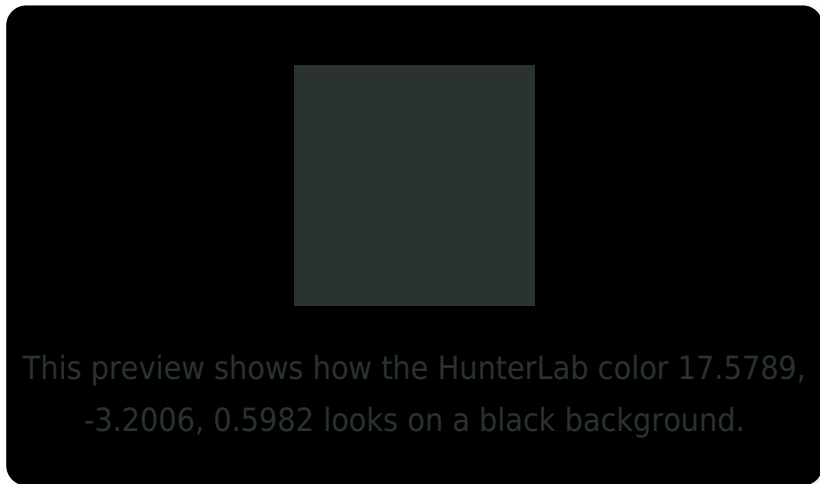
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

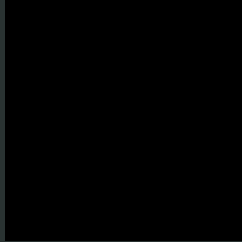
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

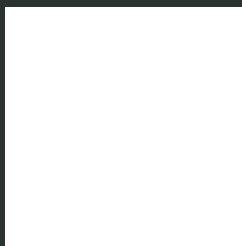
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982.



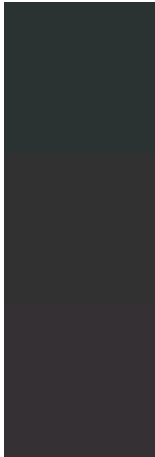
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5789, -3.2006,

0.5982.

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

17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982

Protanopia

17.5968, -0.6866, 1.0406

Deuteranopia

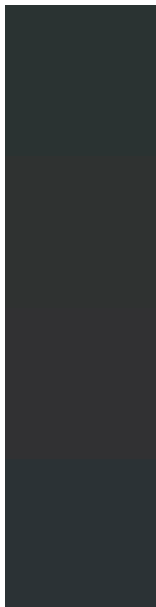
17.6346, 0.7477, 0.3494



Tritanopia

17.4961, -2.0241, -1.0813

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982

Protanomaly

17.6275, -1.8136, 1.0568

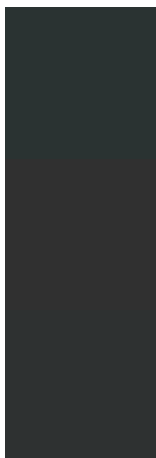
Deuteranomaly

17.5744, -0.6660, 0.2515

Tritanomaly

17.4695, -2.1716, -0.7046

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982

Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

Achromatomaly

17.3183, -1.6595, 0.6944

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982 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(42, 51, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 51, 50)  
}
```

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(42, 51, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 51, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982 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(42, 51, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 51, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 51, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 51, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 51, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 51, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5789, -3.2006, 0.5982 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 51, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 51,  
50) }
```

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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