

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5012, -6.6453,
2.2521)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5012, -6.6453, 2.2521)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4435, -6.5559,
2.1954)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20352D
RGB	32, 53, 45
RGB Percent	13%, 21%, 18%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7922, 0.8235
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.15, 0.79
HSL	157°, 25%, 17%
HSV	157°, 40%, 21%
XYZ	2.3424, 3.0428, 2.9465
YIQ	45.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

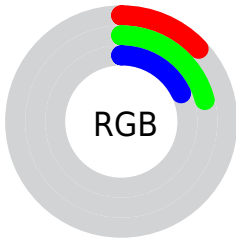
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 45, 53
Decimal	2110765
CIE Lab	20.21, -10.59, 2.39
CIE LCh	20, 10.858, 167.265
Yxy	3.0429, 0.2811, 0.3652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280300845 (0xFF20352D)
YUV	45.8090, -0.3988, -12.1105
Hunter-Lab	17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954

Details

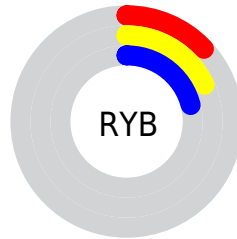
The HunterLab color **17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.9399, 5.9253, 0.1545**, and the grayscale version is **16.4699, -0.8788, 0.8948**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.8341, -9.0581, 3.3456**, and **1.4734, -1.2634, 0.8858** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1743, -7.6780, 2.5643**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7500, -5.3138, 1.8543**.

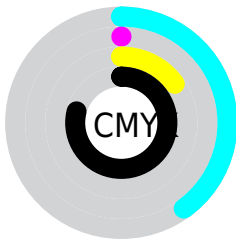
Distribution



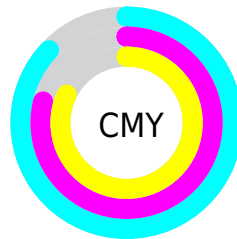
- Red (13%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954 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 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4435, -6.5559,
2.1954

■ 17.4435, -6.5559,
2.1954

■ 113.4955,
-17.0902, 8.5692

■ 10.7432, -5.2378,
1.6293

■ 33.7357, -8.9838,
3.4104

■ 1.5421, -2.6987,
1.0795

■ 43.1267, -10.1503,
4.0623

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.2564, -11.3047,
4.7437

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.0746, -12.4544,
5.4540

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.5398, -13.6048,
6.1925

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.6175, -14.7593,

100.2779,
-15.9205, 7.7508

17.4435, -6.5559,
2.1954

17.4435, -6.5559,
2.1954

17.1743, -7.6780,
2.5643

17.7500, -5.3138,
1.8543

16.9411, -8.6733,
2.9573

18.0926, -3.9587,
1.5429

16.7436, -9.5379,
3.3710

18.4712, -2.4998,
1.2632

16.5807, -10.2706,
3.8009

18.8850, -0.9466,
1.0165

16.4396, -10.9192,
4.2308

19.3332, 0.6911,
0.8033

■ 16.2996, -11.5656,
4.6380

■ 19.8147, 2.4034,
0.6238

■ 16.2944, -11.5900,
4.6530

■ 20.3284, 4.1811,
0.4778

■ 20.8729, 6.0151,
0.3644

■ 21.4469, 7.8975,
0.2829

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4439, -5.2400, 4.4843



17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954



17.4439, -6.4462, -0.8856

Triad

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



17.4439, -6.5561, 2.1956



17.4439, 0.9393, -5.6439



17.4439, 3.4603, 4.7369

Complementary

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



17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954



13.9399, 5.9253, 0.1545

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.



17.4439, 5.3663, 2.6047



17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954



17.4439, 3.8401, -3.5263

Square

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



17.4439, -6.5561, 2.1956



17.4439, -2.2724, -5.8078



17.4439, 5.5102, -0.3959



17.4439, 0.4507, 5.7629

Rectangle

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



17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954



17.4439, -5.5797, -2.9954



17.4439, 5.5102, -0.3959



17.4439, 4.2605, 4.1453

Sweetspot

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



17.4439, -6.5561, 2.1956



23.6785, -3.7999, 1.7329



17.6146, -6.3940, 6.1423



12.8245, -2.0693, 0.9408



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



17.4439, -6.5561, 2.1956



22.1301, -10.0149, 3.3480



17.0081, -4.5486, -1.3412



9.8314, -1.2087, 0.6500



27.3215, -19.7928, 8.5775



71.5703, -52.7616, 24.4405

Inverse Universe

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



13.9399, 5.9253, 0.1545



16.5112, 10.1344, 0.1571



14.2521, 4.0405, 3.1678



9.4314, 0.2030, 0.4096



15.0058, 26.4676, 3.7297



39.1554, 68.6331, 13.0666

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

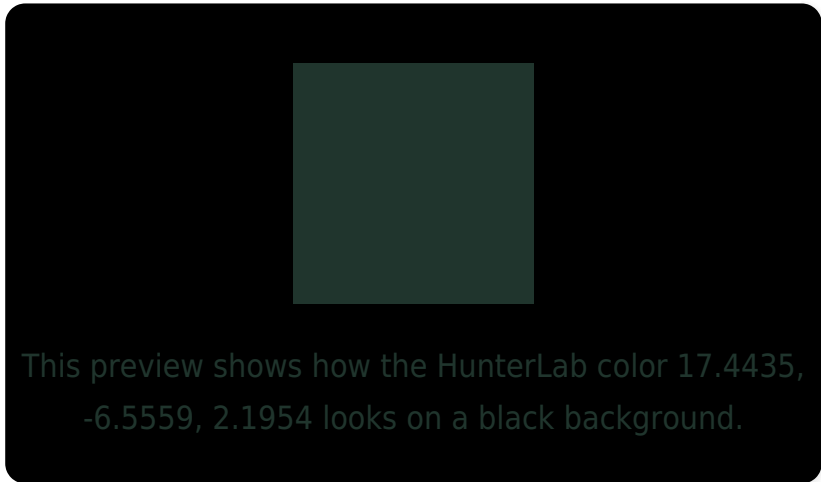
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

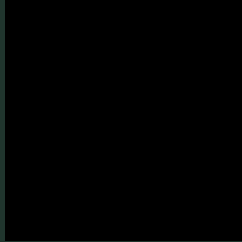
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4435, -6.5559,

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

17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954

Protanopia

17.5353, -1.1702, 3.0569

Deuteranopia

17.3625, 0.7765, 1.8857



Tritanopia

17.6035, -4.0878, -1.8256

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954

Protanomaly

17.3163, -3.1523, 2.4562

Deuteranomaly

17.2474, -2.0515, 1.7064

Tritanomaly

17.4471, -4.8781, -0.3750

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

16.9272, -3.1974, 1.3210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954 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(32, 53, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 53, 45)  
}
```

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(32, 53, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 53, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954 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(32, 53, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 53, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 53, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 53, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 53, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 53, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4435, -6.5559, 2.1954 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 53, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 53,  
45) }
```

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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