

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5518, -3.1135,
-3.0561)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5518, -3.1135,
-3.0561) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4885, -3.0387,
-3.3045)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24333B
RGB	36, 51, 59
RGB Percent	14%, 20%, 23%
CMY	0.8588, 0.8000, 0.7686
CMYK	0.39, 0.14, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	201°, 24%, 19%
HSV	201°, 39%, 23%
XYZ	2.7008, 3.0585, 4.5857
YIQ	47.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

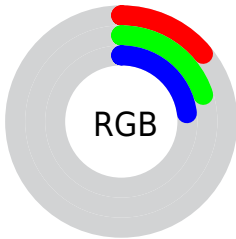
Format	Color
RYB	36, 45, 59
Decimal	2372411
CIELab	20.28, -3.79, -7.04
CIELCh	20, 7.993, 241.707
Yxy	3.0586, 0.2611, 0.2957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280562491 (0xFF24333B)
YUV	47.4270, 5.7055, -10.0215
Hunter-Lab	17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045

Details

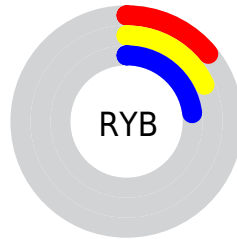
The HunterLab color **17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.9074, 2.3254, 4.6057**, and the grayscale version is **16.9864, -0.9064, 0.9229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.7399, -4.2574, -3.2456**, and **3.2495, 1.6597, -7.6445** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6903, -3.2841, -4.4717**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3220, -2.6830, -2.1466**.

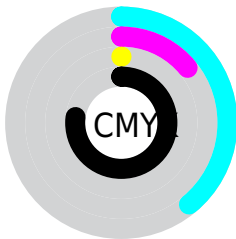
Distribution



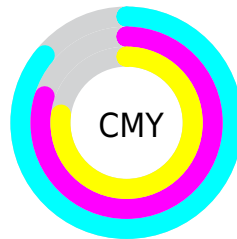
- Red (14%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045 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 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4885, -3.0387,
-3.3045

■ 17.4885, -3.0387,
-3.3045

■ 113.5794,
-10.0621, -1.1606

■ 10.7815, -2.3506,
-3.1868

■ 33.7917, -4.4492,
-3.2602

■ 1.7513, -3.0649,
-16.5623

■ 43.1875, -5.1832,
-3.1244

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.3217, -5.9392,
-2.9250

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1440, -6.7181,
-2.6685

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6131, -7.5199,
-2.3600

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.6945, -8.3447,

-2.0036

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.3585, -9.1922,
-1.6029

17.4885, -3.0387,
-3.3045

17.4885, -3.0387,
-3.3045

16.6903, -3.2841,
-4.4717

18.3220, -2.6830,
-2.1466

15.9287, -3.4086,
-5.6460

19.1878, -2.2265,
-1.0011

15.2060, -3.4029,
-6.8231

20.0839, -1.6786,
0.1312

14.5244, -3.2585,
-7.9978

21.0084, -1.0481,
1.2495

13.8770, -2.9991,
-9.1801

21.9596, -0.3432,
2.3537

■ 13.2299, -2.7485,
-10.4391

■ 22.9356, 0.4290,
3.4440

■ 13.1638, -2.7244,
-10.5725

■ 23.9349, 1.2621,
4.5210

■ 24.9561, 2.1500,
5.5852

■ 25.9979, 3.0879,
6.6375

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4888, -4.6391, -1.4791



17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045



17.4888, -0.7983, -3.9506

Triad

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



17.4888, -3.0389, -3.3042



17.4888, 3.8502, 1.0804



17.4888, -3.2618, 4.2484

Complementary

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



17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045



16.9074, 2.3254, 4.6057

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.



17.4888, -1.0694, 4.7493



17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045



17.4888, 3.1076, 3.0775

Square

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



17.4888, -3.0389, -3.3042



17.4888, 3.2554, -1.2263



17.4888, 1.2752, 4.3504



17.4888, -4.7629, 2.8817

Rectangle

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



17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045



17.4888, 0.7808, -3.5657



17.4888, 1.2752, 4.3504



17.4888, -2.5854, 4.5148

Sweetspot

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



17.4888, -3.0389, -3.3042



25.5714, -2.4381, -0.3513



19.1896, -8.0949, 4.4213



13.2231, -1.2663, -0.1914



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



17.4888, -3.0389, -3.3042



21.5803, -4.2540, -5.8136



14.8232, 1.3972, -7.3916



11.1467, -0.9133, 0.1034



20.5165, -3.4210, -18.2589



50.4200, -5.9499, -50.1764

Inverse Universe

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



15.5906, 7.4320, -2.1742



18.6594, 12.5264, -3.6926



19.5076, -2.1468, 6.9099



10.8875, 0.3911, 0.1948



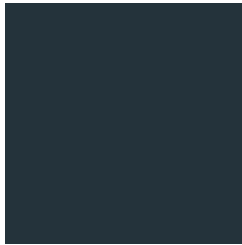
16.5558, 30.4223, -5.3481



41.8816, 76.5817, -10.5971

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

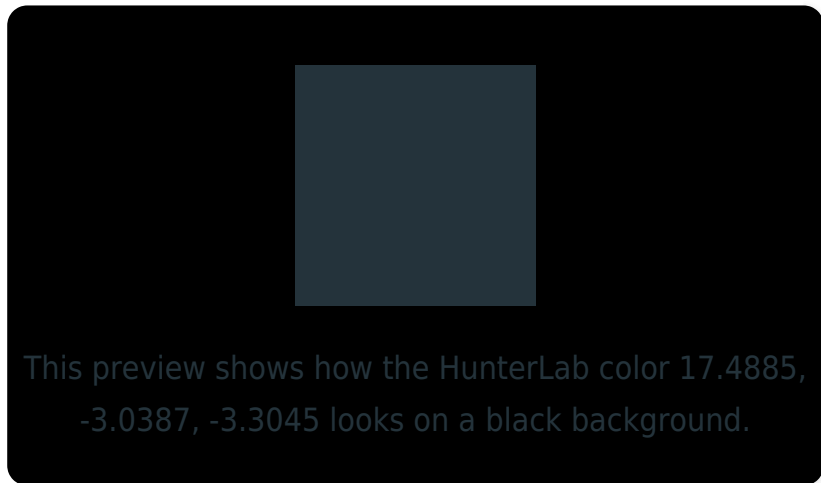
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

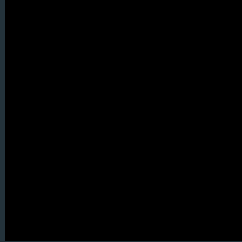
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045.

-3.3045.

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

17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045

Protanopia

17.3599, 0.1358, -2.5210

Deuteranopia

17.5172, 0.8471, -3.6605



Tritanopia

17.6035, -4.0878, -1.8256

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045

Protanomaly

17.3658, -1.0102, -2.9839

Deuteranomaly

17.4881, -0.4669, -3.7255

Tritanomaly

17.6315, -3.9292, -2.2211

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.9308, -1.6821, -0.5646

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045 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(36, 51, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 51, 59)  
}
```

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(36, 51, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 51, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045 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(36, 51, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 51, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 51, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 51, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 51, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 51, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4885, -3.0387, -3.3045 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 51, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 51,  
59) }
```

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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