

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5602, 2.3985,
-0.1508)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5602, 2.3985, -0.1508)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4433, 2.5040,
-0.2505)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	382E34
RGB	56, 46, 52
RGB Percent	22%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.7804, 0.8196, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.07, 0.78
HSL	324°, 10%, 20%
HSV	324°, 18%, 22%
XYZ	3.2277, 3.0427, 3.6660
YIQ	49.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 46, 52
Decimal	3681844
CIE _{Lab}	20.21, 5.82, -2.14
CIE _{LCh}	20, 6.202, 339.786
Yxy	3.0428, 0.3248, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281871924 (0xFF382E34)
YUV	49.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479
Hunter-Lab	17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505

Details

The HunterLab color **17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.0776, -4.2241, 2.3029**, and the grayscale version is **17.7461, -0.9469, 0.9642**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.7930, 2.2686, 0.5891**, and **3.1419, 5.7991, -1.2138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1672, 4.5414, -0.9257**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7882, 0.4939, 0.4785**.

Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (18%)

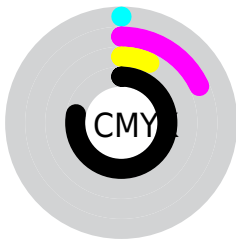
Blue (20%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (20%)

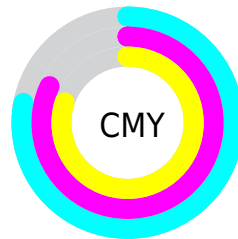


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505 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 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4433, 2.5040,
-0.2505

■ 17.4433, 2.5040,
-0.2505

■ 113.4952, 0.1842,
3.9919

■ 10.7430, 2.3901,
-0.4492

■ 33.7354, 2.4222,
0.3596

■ 1.5413, 16.3718,
-5.6793

■ 43.1264, 2.2645,
0.7501

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.2562, 2.0433,
1.1893

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.0743, 1.7656,
1.6729

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.5395, 1.4370,
2.1975

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.6172, 1.0617,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.2776, 0.6431,
3.3591

17.4433, 2.5040,
-0.2505

17.4433, 2.5040,
-0.2505

16.1672, 4.5414,
-0.9257

18.7882, 0.4939,
0.4785

14.9688, 6.5951,
-1.5322

20.1922, -1.4821,
1.2487

13.8601, 8.6406,
-2.0495

21.6489, -3.4233,
2.0517

12.8547, 10.6384,
-2.4519

23.1523, -5.3314,
2.8811

11.9671, 12.5284,
-2.7094

24.6976, -7.2090,
3.7320

■ 11.2122, 14.2290,
-2.7909

■ 26.2807, -9.0595,
4.6010

■ 10.5723, 15.7396,
-2.7140

■ 27.8982, -10.8863,
5.4855

■ 9.9136, 17.4708,
-2.6722

■ 29.5471, -12.6927,
6.3834

■ 9.7670, 17.8852,
-2.6720

■ 31.2251, -14.4819,
7.2931

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4437, 1.3835, -1.8309



17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505



17.4437, 2.6824, 1.5103

Triad

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



17.4437, 2.5035, -0.2502



17.4437, -1.5272, 3.9432



17.4437, -3.5604, -1.3372

Complementary

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



17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505



19.0776, -4.2241, 2.3029

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.



17.4437, -4.2735, 0.3695



17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505



17.4437, -3.1321, 3.3363

Square

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



17.4437, 2.5035, -0.2502



17.4437, 0.3040, 3.8140



17.4437, -4.1200, 2.0696



17.4437, -2.1339, -2.5021

Rectangle

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



17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505



17.4437, 2.2365, 2.5356



17.4437, -4.1200, 2.0696



17.4437, -3.8888, -0.8010

Sweetspot

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



17.4437, 2.5035, -0.2502



25.1791, -0.0303, 0.8878



17.0815, 1.5231, -2.4342



13.4593, 0.0165, 0.4628



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.



17.4437, 2.5035, -0.2502



22.2187, 4.4188, -0.7133



17.3209, 1.8527, 1.4993



10.1595, 0.3201, 0.2401



15.9424, 29.0366, -3.1462



40.9401, 74.1518, -4.8675

Inverse Universe

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



17.4437, 2.5035, -0.2502



22.2187, 4.4188, -0.7133



19.1966, -3.5545, 0.6031



10.1595, 0.3201, 0.2401



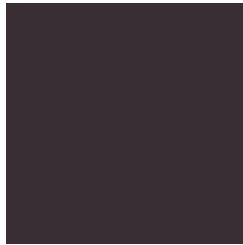
15.9424, 29.0366, -3.1462



40.9401, 74.1518, -4.8675

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

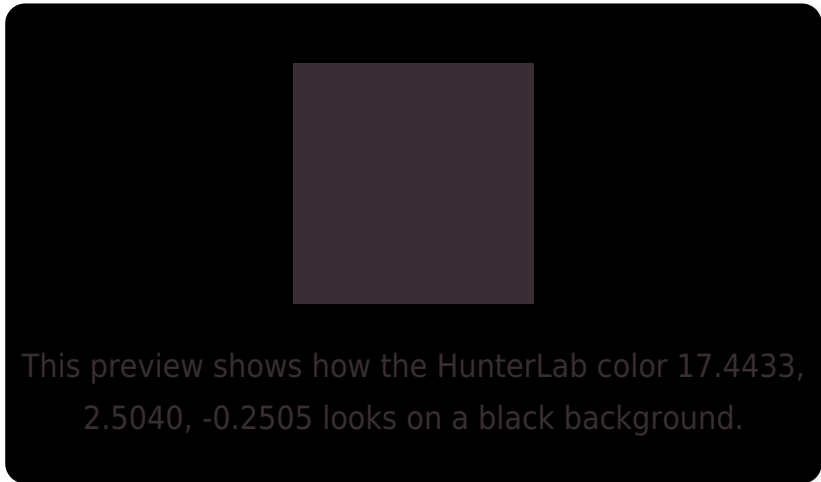
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

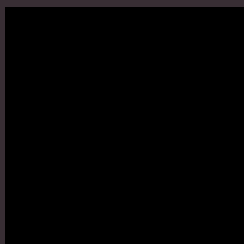
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505.



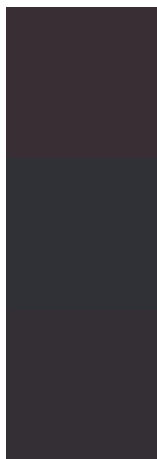
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4433, 2.5040,

-0.2505.

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

17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505

Protanopia

17.5822, -0.4837, -0.9433

Deuteranopia

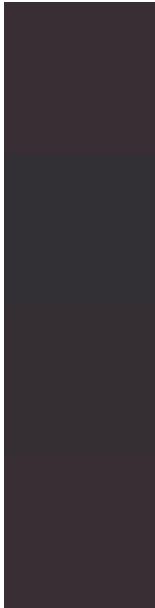
17.3523, 1.0342, -0.3901



Tritanopia

17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505

Protanomaly

17.5350, 0.5124, -0.5746

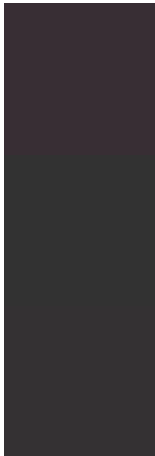
Deuteranomaly

17.4294, 1.2931, -0.2890

Tritanomaly

17.4177, 2.3689, 0.1129

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.7924, 0.0842, 0.5284

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505 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(56, 46, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 46, 52)  
}
```

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(56, 46, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 46, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505 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(56, 46, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 46, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 46, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 46, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 46, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 46, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4433, 2.5040, -0.2505 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 46, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 46,  
52) }
```

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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