

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5931, 44.5435,  
-100.3730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.5931, 44.5435,  
-100.3730) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(17.5953, 44.5567,  
-100.4445)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D00A0
RGB	45, 0, 160
RGB Percent	18%, 0%, 63%
CMY	0.8235, 1.0000, 0.3725
CMYK	0.72, 1.00, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	257°, 100%, 31%
HSV	257°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	7.4273, 3.0959, 33.4638
YIQ	31.6950, -24.5400, 59.3000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

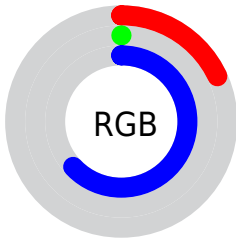
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	45, 0, 160
Decimal	2949280
CIELab	20.42, 56.76, -72.17
CIELCh	20, 91.817, 308.187
Yxy	3.0961, 0.1689, 0.0704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281139360 (0xFF2D00A0)
YUV	31.6950, 63.2544, 11.6685
Hunter-Lab	17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445

# Details

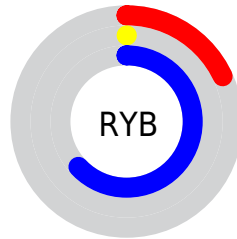
The HunterLab color **17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **53.6526, -28.5501, 32.5607**, and the grayscale version is **11.7375, -0.6263, 0.6377**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.0134, 48.4061, -91.4380**, and **10.3031, 27.9471, -73.2078** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5958, 44.5572, -100.4414**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.4012, 41.3978, -88.9559**.

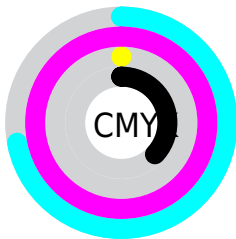
# Distribution



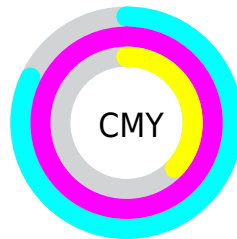
- Red (18%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 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 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.5953, 44.5567,  
-100.4445

■ 17.5953, 44.5567,  
-100.4445

■ 113.7788, 60.7485,  
-93.5841

■ 10.8725, 43.0259,  
-113.4939

■ 33.9249, 48.6258,  
-91.9904

■ 2.1686, 126.1108,  
-376.0458

■ 43.3320, 50.6532,  
-90.8477

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.4767, 52.5916,  
-90.5522

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 64.3088, 54.4271,  
-90.7517

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 75.7873, 56.1573,  
-91.2505


0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 87.8774, 57.7845,


-91.9327


0.0000, NaN, NaN

 100.5498, 59.3132,  
-92.7261


 17.5953, 44.5567,  
-100.4445


 17.5953, 44.5567,  
-100.4445


 17.5958, 44.5572,  
-100.4414

 19.4012, 41.3978,  
-88.9559

 21.9095, 36.9870,  
-75.8520

 25.1714, 31.6063,  
-62.2733

 29.0332, 26.0032,  
-49.5720

 33.3612, 20.5413,  
-38.1895

■ 38.0545, 15.3402,  
-28.0990

■ 43.0399, 10.4066,  
-19.1114

■ 48.2648, 5.7064,  
-11.0144

■ 53.6911, 1.1965,  
-3.6207

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.5958, 7.1568, -154.1460



17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445



17.5958, 78.8629, -29.4339

# Triad

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



17.5958, 44.5572, -100.4414



17.5958, 23.0569, 12.3171



17.5958, -30.7927, -7.7167

# Complementary

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



17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445



53.6526, -28.5501, 32.5607

# 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.



17.5958, -30.1005, 12.0584



17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445



17.5958, -7.7942, 12.3171

# Square

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



17.5958, 44.5572, -100.4414



17.5958, 62.0483, 12.3171



17.5958, -23.0478, 12.3171



17.5958, -26.8626, -66.0726



# Rectangle

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



17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445



17.5958, 87.9689, -0.6926



17.5958, -23.0478, 12.3171



17.5958, -30.7927, 2.4623

# Sweetspot

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



17.5958, 44.5572, -100.4414



57.5974, 14.3983, -26.4178



39.1644, -10.4479, -26.3981



25.7161, 7.9557, -14.5486



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



# Same Dimension

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



17.5958, 44.5572, -100.4414



23.5217, 59.8731, -136.6716



25.9316, 54.1960, -59.1128



25.5364, 0.4055, -1.4542



15.5937, 39.3832, -88.2059



2.5124, 5.7096, -9.2834



# Inverse Universe

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



29.5148, 54.7382, -13.4330



39.7253, 73.5965, -17.4753



50.5383, -41.3049, 30.4183



25.9282, 1.6082, 0.0231



26.0647, 48.3652, -12.0612

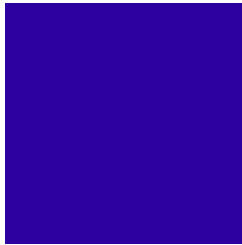


3.5812, 6.8073, -2.9140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

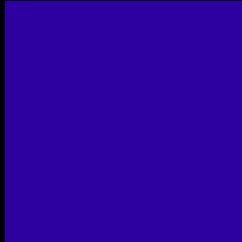
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

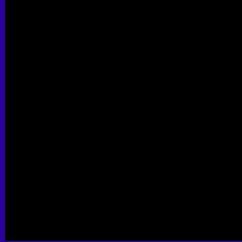
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445.

-100.4445.

# 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

17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445

### Protanopia

18.4615, 4.2921, -32.3407

### Deuteranopia

18.3753, -1.4152, -19.9126



## Tritanopia

18.3386, -9.1664, -3.1340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445

## Protanomaly

16.2774, 20.8192, -61.5030

## Deuteranomaly

15.7861, 16.2495, -50.9064

## Tritanomaly

15.1538, 9.2065, -34.7493

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445

## Achromatopsia

12.0183, -0.6413, 0.6530

## Achromatomaly

12.0753, 14.7059, -28.6217

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 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(45, 0, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 0, 160)  
}
```

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(45, 0, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 0, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 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(45, 0, 160) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 0, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 0, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 0, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 0, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 0, 160)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5953, 44.5567, -100.4445 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 0, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 0,  
160) }
```

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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