

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6368, 31.8240,  
-1.1647)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.6368, 31.8240,  
-1.1647) contains.

<b>HunterLab(17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(17.6361, 31.8212,  
-1.1537)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	660038
RGB	102, 0, 56
RGB Percent	40%, 0%, 22%
CMY	0.6000, 1.0000, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.45, 0.60
HSL	327°, 100%, 20%
HSV	327°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	6.1933, 3.1103, 4.0153
YIQ	36.8820, 42.8160, 39.0400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

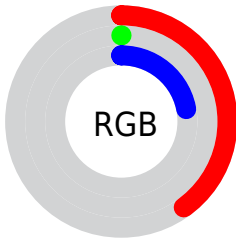
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	102, 0, 56
Decimal	6684728
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.48, 43.96, -3.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 44.110, 355.224
Yxy	3.1105, 0.4650, 0.2335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284874808 (0xFF660038)
YUV	36.8820, 9.4252, 57.1085
Hunter-Lab	17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537

# Details

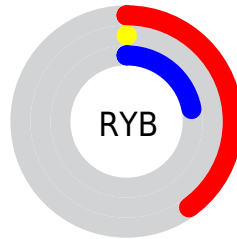
The HunterLab color **17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **31.1450, -24.4446, 13.8413**, and the grayscale version is **13.5265, -0.7217, 0.7349**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.0479, 35.1785, -0.7491**, and **8.8653, 15.5099, 3.1878** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6360, 31.8209, -1.1522**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3821, 30.1911, -2.2031**.

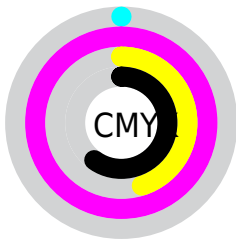
# Distribution



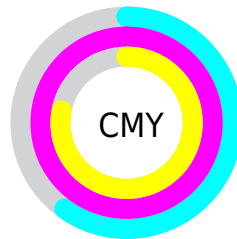
- Red (40%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537 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 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.6361, 31.8212,  
-1.1537

■ 17.6361, 31.8212,  
-1.1537

■ 113.8549, 44.5108,  
2.4210

■ 10.9073, 30.0866,  
-1.2458

■ 33.9757, 35.3850,  
-0.7270

■ 2.3079, 85.3950,  
-6.4707

■ 43.3871, 37.0189,  
-0.4178

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 53.5358, 38.5333,  
-0.0548

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.3717, 39.9320,  
0.3570

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.8537, 41.2217,  
0.8134

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.9472, 42.4100,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

1.3113

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.6228, 43.5042,  
1.8479

17.6361, 31.8212,  
-1.1537

17.6361, 31.8212,  
-1.1537

17.6360, 31.8209,  
-1.1522

18.3821, 30.1911,  
-2.2031

19.2967, 28.1789,  
-3.0760

20.5527, 25.3363,  
-3.5127

22.1299, 21.8925,  
-3.5284

23.9953, 18.0783,  
-3.1763

■ 26.1122, 14.0773,  
-2.5230

■ 28.4454, 10.0150,  
-1.6325

■ 30.9635, 5.9670,  
-0.5585

■ 33.6402, 1.9735,  
0.6568

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.6366, 24.8727, -18.8959



17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537



17.6366, 28.1073, 8.4212

# Triad

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



17.6366, 31.8194, -1.1531



17.6366, -10.4412, 12.3456



17.6366, -13.1289, -32.2248

# Complementary

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



17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537



31.1450, -24.4446, 13.8413

# 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.



17.6366, -18.4299, -12.6027



17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537



17.6366, -17.2255, 9.9592

# Square

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



17.6366, 31.8194, -1.1531



17.6366, 1.2039, 12.3456



17.6366, -19.6743, 2.8402



17.6366, -2.9900, -43.4783



# Rectangle

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



17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537



17.6366, 20.5286, 11.4054



17.6366, -19.6743, 2.8402



17.6366, -15.4043, -25.9133

# Sweetspot

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



17.6366, 31.8194, -1.1531



37.3914, 13.7309, -2.2751



12.4022, 28.9699, -51.9449



17.7100, 7.4379, -1.2839



73.3645, -3.9145, 3.9860



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739



# Same Dimension

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



17.6366, 31.8194, -1.1531



23.3075, 41.9669, -0.8475



16.8409, 28.9042, 10.3669



16.9388, 0.7739, 0.3962



19.9668, 35.9909, -1.0288



45.4034, 81.4840, 0.4308



# Inverse Universe

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



17.6366, 31.8194, -1.1531



23.3075, 41.9669, -0.8475



32.1932, -18.0550, -1.2622



16.9388, 0.7739, 0.3962



19.9668, 35.9909, -1.0288

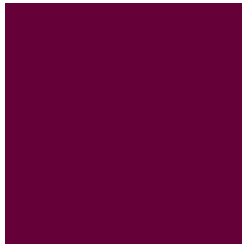


45.4034, 81.4840, 0.4308



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

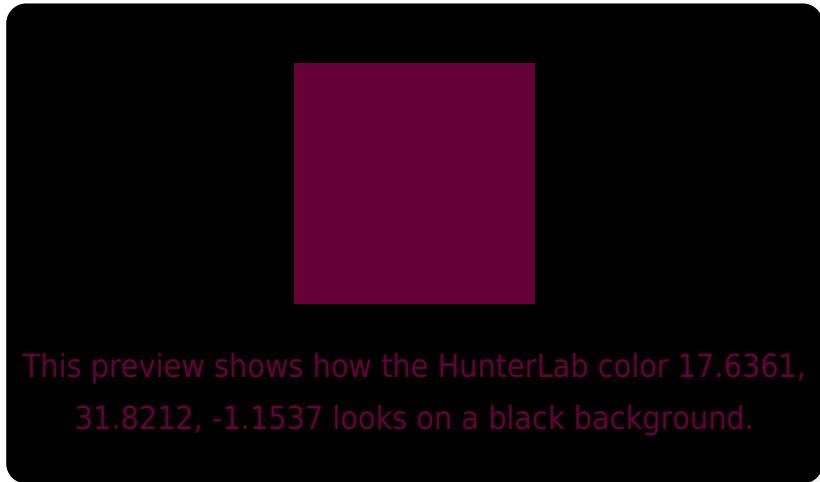
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

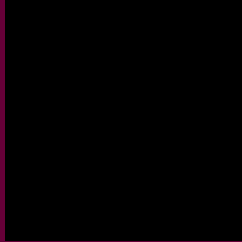
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537.

-1.1537.

# 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

17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537

### Protanopia

19.1723, 1.7999, -12.2283

### Deuteranopia

19.0623, 0.8332, 1.6558



## Tritanopia

18.2894, 23.5960, 9.0551

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537

## Protanomaly

16.5401, 13.3776, -11.5508

## Deuteranomaly

16.8541, 13.8020, -1.2216

## Tritanomaly

17.8945, 26.8122, 6.2274

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537

## Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

## Achromatomaly

13.5175, 12.0739, -1.9109

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537 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(102, 0, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 0, 56)  
}
```

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(102, 0, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 0, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537 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(102, 0, 56) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 0, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 0, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 0, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 0, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 0, 56)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6361, 31.8212, -1.1537 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 0, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 0,  
56) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor