

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6477, 7.1257,
-0.4019)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.6477, 7.1257, -0.4019)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.5249, 7.1944,
-0.4704)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	422A35
RGB	66, 42, 53
RGB Percent	26%, 16%, 21%
CMY	0.7412, 0.8353, 0.7922
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.20, 0.74
HSL	333°, 22%, 21%
HSV	333°, 36%, 26%
XYZ	3.7173, 3.0712, 3.7650
YIQ	50.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

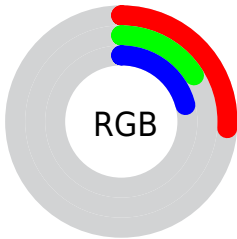
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 42, 53
Decimal	4336181
CIE _{Lab}	20.33, 13.14, -2.52
CIE _{LCh}	20, 13.378, 349.123
Yxy	3.0714, 0.3522, 0.2910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282526261 (0xFF422A35)
YUV	50.4300, 1.2670, 13.6549
Hunter-Lab	17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704

Details

The HunterLab color **17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **21.5977, -8.1024, 3.2436**, and the grayscale version is **17.9972, -0.9603, 0.9778**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9487, 7.9549, 0.4424**, and **4.7350, 8.4791, 0.1896** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.1538, 9.5561, -0.7173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0077, 4.8309, -0.1049**.

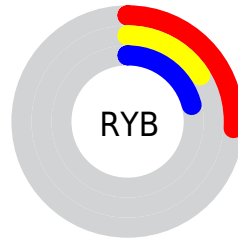
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (16%)

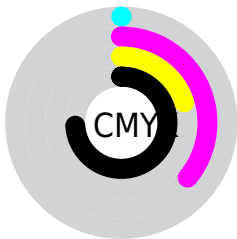
Blue (21%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (21%)

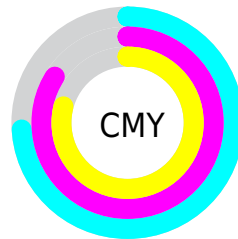


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704 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 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5249, 7.1944,
-0.4704

■ 17.5249, 7.1944,
-0.4704

■ 113.6474, 8.2260,
3.6052

■ 10.8125, 6.5600,
-0.6421

■ 33.8371, 8.0256,
0.0936

■ 1.9040, 29.9661,
-5.3927

■ 43.2368, 8.2755,
0.4638

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.3746, 8.4367,
0.8840

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.2002, 8.5205,
1.3496

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6725, 8.5352,
1.8572

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.7569, 8.4876,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.4039

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.4237, 8.3830,
2.9872

17.5249, 7.1944,
-0.4704

17.5249, 7.1944,
-0.4704

16.1538, 9.5561,
-0.7173

19.0077, 4.8309,
-0.1049

14.9110, 11.8718,
-0.8202

20.5857, 2.4937,
0.3556

13.8165, 14.0677,
-0.7509

22.2465, 0.1948,
0.8930

12.8905, 16.0409,
-0.4850

23.9795, -2.0614,
1.4929

12.1481, 17.6749,
-0.0129

25.7760, -4.2754,
2.1439

■ 11.4553, 19.3370,
0.4898

■ 27.6288, -6.4502,
2.8373

■ 11.1950, 20.0204,
0.6553

■ 29.5320, -8.5897,
3.5663

■ 31.4805, -10.6986,
4.3255

■ 33.4703, -12.7812,
5.1107

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.5253, 5.2067, -4.4848



17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704



17.5253, 6.8615, 3.1666

Triad

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



17.5253, 7.1937, -0.4700



17.5253, -3.3634, 6.5143



17.5253, -5.6500, -5.4607

Complementary

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



17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704



21.5977, -8.1024, 3.2436

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.



17.5253, -7.5710, -1.5911



17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704



17.5253, -6.3343, 5.0662

Square

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



17.5253, 7.1937, -0.4700



17.5253, 0.5254, 6.6845



17.5253, -7.8099, 2.2676



17.5253, -2.3512, -7.7634

Rectangle

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



17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704



17.5253, 5.3770, 4.9396



17.5253, -7.8099, 2.2676



17.5253, -6.4653, -4.2648

Sweetspot

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



17.5253, 7.1937, -0.4700



28.1861, 1.8008, 0.8030



16.8998, 6.0844, -7.5629



14.2985, 0.9828, 0.3933



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



17.5253, 7.1937, -0.4700



21.3657, 12.4581, -0.9347



17.4322, 5.5519, 3.3880



11.6053, 0.3647, 0.4091



16.4950, 29.3693, 1.9675



41.0943, 72.7504, 8.1417

Inverse Universe

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



17.5253, 7.1937, -0.4700



21.3657, 12.4581, -0.9347



21.6547, -6.2417, -0.8781



11.6053, 0.3647, 0.4091



16.4950, 29.3693, 1.9675



41.0943, 72.7504, 8.1417

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

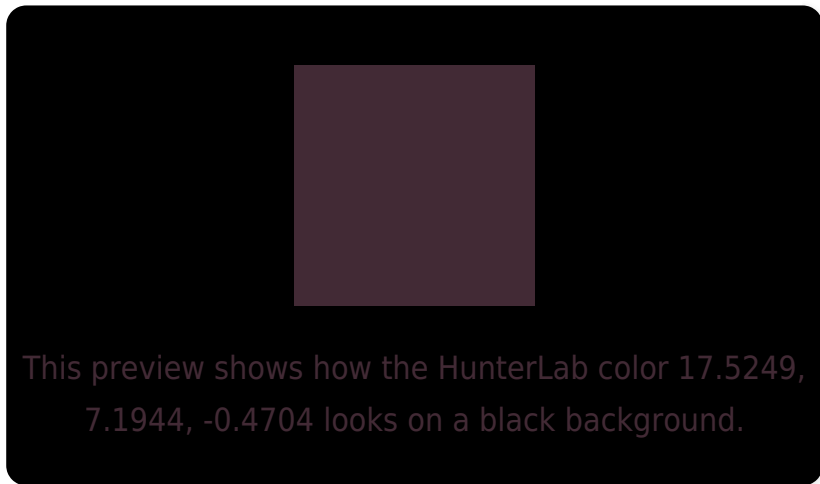
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

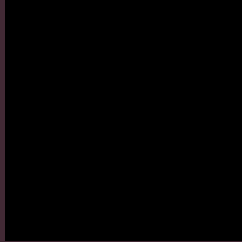
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704.

-0.4704.

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

17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704

Protanopia

17.6647, -0.0351, -2.1080

Deuteranopia

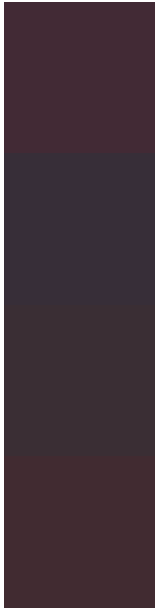
17.6599, 0.8835, -0.0099



Tritanopia

17.4609, 5.6016, 2.0806

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704

Protanomaly

17.4692, 2.8043, -1.8846

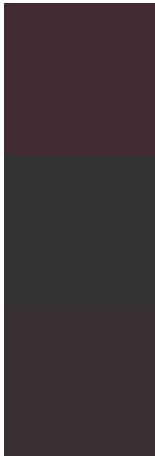
Deuteranomaly

17.6110, 3.0519, -0.0324

Tritanomaly

17.5309, 5.9582, 1.0795

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.6431, 1.9544, 0.3808

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704 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(66, 42, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 42, 53)  
}
```

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(66, 42, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 42, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704 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(66, 42, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 42, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 42, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 42, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 42, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 42, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5249, 7.1944, -0.4704 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 42, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 42,  
53) }
```

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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