

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6729, -1.9639,
10.6990)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.6729, -1.9639,
10.6990) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6084, -1.8811,
10.6239)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A3102
RGB	58, 49, 2
RGB Percent	23%, 19%, 1%
CMY	0.7725, 0.8078, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.97, 0.77
HSL	50°, 93%, 12%
HSV	50°, 97%, 23%
XYZ	2.8542, 3.1006, 0.5055
YIQ	46.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

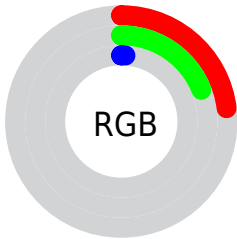
Format	Color
RYB	13, 58, 2
Decimal	3813634
CIELab	20.44, -1.67, 28.02
CIELCh	20, 28.065, 93.406
Yxy	3.1007, 0.4418, 0.4799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282003714 (0xFF3A3102)
YUV	46.3330, -21.8562, 10.2320
Hunter-Lab	17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239

Details

The HunterLab color **17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.4681, 8.6438, -27.0268**, and the grayscale version is **16.7047, -0.8913, 0.9076**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9588, -3.1321, 15.7972**, and **2.5520, -2.1883, 1.5342** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5200, -1.8281, 10.7638**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8667, -2.0397, 10.2303**.

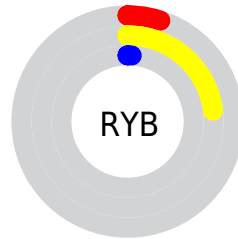
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (19%)

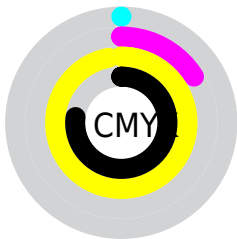
Blue (1%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (1%)

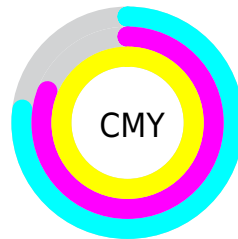


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239 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 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6084, -1.8811,
10.6239

■ 17.6084, -1.8811,
10.6239

■ 113.8031, -7.8451,
31.0343

■ 10.8836, -1.3799,
7.6185

■ 33.9411, -2.9887,
15.8461

■ 2.2140, -3.4000,
1.5498

■ 43.3496, -3.5925,
18.2795

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.4956, -4.2282,
20.5850

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.3289, -4.8946,
22.7941

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.8085, -5.5905,
24.9292

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.8997, -6.3149,

27.0066

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.5731, -7.0667,
29.0385

■ 17.6084, -1.8811,
10.6239

■ 17.6084, -1.8811,
10.6239

■ 17.5200, -1.8281,
10.7638

■ 17.8667, -2.0397,
10.2303

■ 18.1276, -2.1881,
9.8189

■ 18.4008, -2.2759,
9.2551

■ 18.6875, -2.2960,
8.5208

■ 18.9879, -2.2468,
7.6129

■ 19.3023, -2.1273,
6.5307

■ 19.6306, -1.9376,
5.2748

■ 19.9729, -1.6781,
3.8475

■ 20.3290, -1.3495,
2.2519

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6088, 6.8165, 9.9367



17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239



17.6088, -8.9179, 9.5442

Triad

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



17.6088, -1.8818, 10.6240



17.6088, -12.4133, -9.6596



17.6088, 15.7877, -7.3150

Complementary

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



17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239



7.4681, 8.6438, -27.0268

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.



17.6088, 8.7714, -17.0882



17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239



17.6088, -7.5508, -18.8272

Square

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



17.6088, -1.8818, 10.6240



17.6088, -14.2437, 0.0292



17.6088, 0.0210, -22.0347



17.6088, 18.0644, 1.8397

Rectangle

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



17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239



17.6088, -12.0409, 7.8359



17.6088, 0.0210, -22.0347



17.6088, 13.8483, -10.7548

Sweetspot

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



17.6088, -1.8818, 10.6240



25.6573, -2.6572, 7.6085



9.8383, 15.9671, 4.3721



13.2445, -1.3928, 4.0545



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.



17.6088, -1.8818, 10.6240



22.9071, -2.1736, 14.0772



18.6235, -9.8429, 11.1205



10.6323, -0.7404, 1.3324



27.5313, -2.4642, 16.9215



70.2949, -5.0469, 43.2270

Inverse Universe

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



7.4681, 8.6438, -27.0268



8.9379, 13.4565, -40.2204



7.1046, 14.8950, -28.7674



10.0958, -0.3433, -0.2552



10.5064, 17.1279, -50.1064



25.1920, 51.1001, -141.7983

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239 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

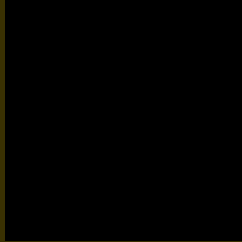
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239.

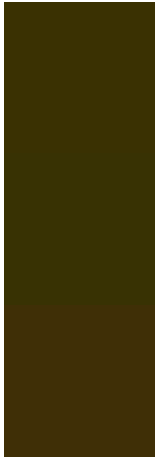


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239.

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

17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239

Protanopia

17.6877, -2.8183, 10.5609

Deuteranopia

17.6152, 0.5795, 10.2846



Tritanopia

17.7984, 3.5113, 1.3492

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239

Protanomaly

17.7697, -2.5248, 10.6180

Deuteranomaly

17.6549, -0.4755, 10.3884

Tritanomaly

17.6011, 1.0494, 6.2609

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

16.7478, -1.9571, 5.9373

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239 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(58, 49, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 49, 2)  
}
```

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(58, 49, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 49, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239 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(58, 49, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 49, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 49, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 49, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 49, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 49, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6084, -1.8811, 10.6239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 49, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 49,  
2) }
```

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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