

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6877, -1.8052,
3.0378)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.6877, -1.8052, 3.0378)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.7233, -1.7016,
2.9198)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32322C
RGB	50, 50, 44
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 17%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8039, 0.8274
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.12, 0.80
HSL	60°, 6%, 18%
HSV	60°, 12%, 20%
XYZ	2.9106, 3.1412, 2.8358
YIQ	49.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

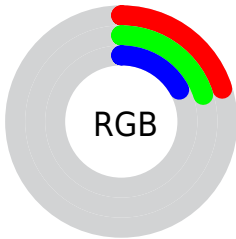
Format	Color
RYB	44, 50, 44
Decimal	3289644
CIELab	20.60, -1.33, 3.82
CIElCh	21, 4.047, 109.221
Yxy	3.1413, 0.3275, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281479724 (0xFF32322C)
YUV	49.3160, -2.6208, 0.5999
Hunter-Lab	17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198

Details

The HunterLab color **17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.0225, -0.0183, -1.2944**, and the grayscale version is **17.6391, -0.9412, 0.9584**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.0203, -2.8173, 4.4424**, and **2.5520, -2.1883, 1.5342** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6236, -2.2563, 4.3625**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8360, -1.0843, 1.3121**.

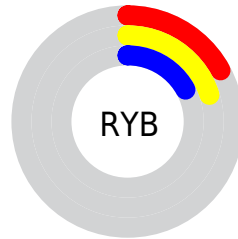
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (20%)

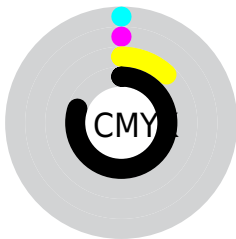
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (17%)

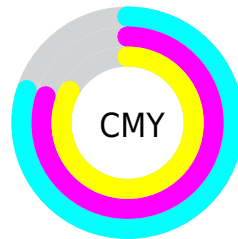


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198 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 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.7233, -1.7016,
2.9198

■ 17.7233, -1.7016,
2.9198

■ 114.0169, -7.5032,
10.0049

■ 10.9815, -1.2285,
2.2263

■ 34.0840, -2.7627,
4.3403

■ 2.5796, -2.3884,
1.8057

■ 43.5046, -3.3465,
5.0798

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.6618, -3.9638,
5.8419

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.5057, -4.6130,
6.6275

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.9952, -5.2927,
7.4367

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.0959, -6.0017,

100.7783, -6.7388,
9.1256

17.7233, -1.7016,
2.9198

17.7233, -1.7016,
2.9198

17.6236, -2.2563,
4.3625

17.8360, -1.0843,
1.3121

17.5353, -2.7473,
5.6401

17.9606, -0.4030,
-0.4610

17.4587, -3.1757,
6.7549

18.0978, 0.3411,
-2.3980

17.3934, -3.5429,
7.7100

18.2475, 1.1472,
-4.4966

17.3388, -3.8504,
8.5100

18.4099, 2.0141,
-6.7536

■ 17.2945, -4.1007,
9.1607

■ 18.5850, 2.9403,
-9.1652

■ 17.2597, -4.2975,
9.6724

■ 18.7727, 3.9240,
-11.7269

■ 17.2279, -4.4782,
10.1421

■ 18.9730, 4.9634,
-14.4336

■ 17.2024, -4.6233,
10.5191

■ 19.1858, 6.0563,
-17.2799

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.7237, -0.5118, 2.9939



17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198



17.7237, -2.6651, 2.3432

Triad

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



17.7237, -1.7021, 2.9201



17.7237, -2.4329, -0.7845



17.7237, 1.3844, 0.5481

Complementary

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



17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198



16.0225, -0.0183, -1.2944

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.



17.7237, 0.8399, -0.5341



17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198



17.7237, -1.3774, -1.3369

Square

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



17.7237, -1.7021, 2.9201



17.7237, -3.0793, 0.2246



17.7237, -0.1784, -1.2423



17.7237, 1.2918, 1.6743

Rectangle

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



17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198



17.7237, -3.0588, 1.7281



17.7237, -0.1784, -1.2423



17.7237, 1.2693, 0.1659

Sweetspot

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



17.7237, -1.7021, 2.9201



22.4930, -1.5476, 2.1211



16.3138, 0.6738, 1.4039



12.3427, -0.8626, 1.1986



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



17.7237, -1.7021, 2.9201



22.3481, -2.3459, 4.1988



17.5144, -2.4436, 2.6828



9.9578, -0.8287, 1.3106



30.5317, -8.2061, 18.6698



80.1274, -21.5374, 48.9971

Inverse Universe

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



16.0225, -0.0183, -1.2944



19.7242, 0.2544, -2.3100



16.2359, 0.7082, -1.0033



9.2992, -0.1777, -0.3188



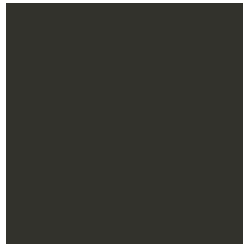
8.5181, 23.1042, -60.5149



22.3540, 60.6341, -158.8254

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

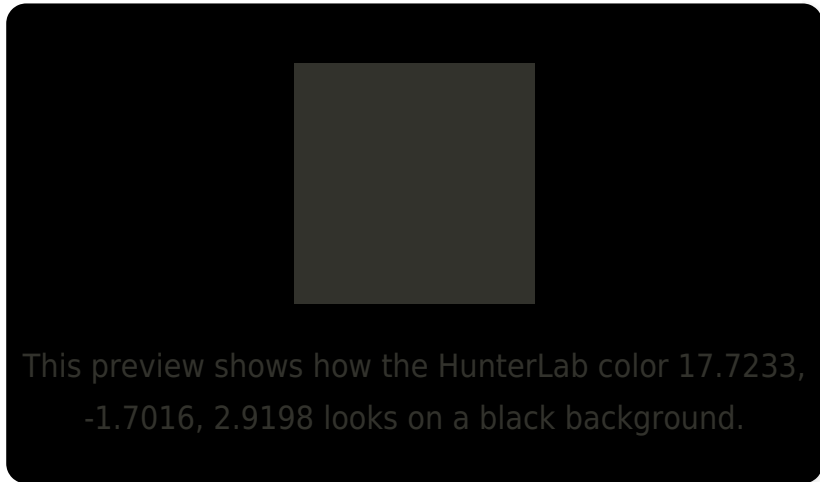
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

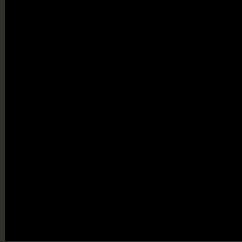
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198.

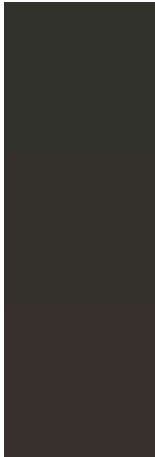


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7233, -1.7016,

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

17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198

Protanopia

17.6310, -0.7945, 2.8371

Deuteranopia

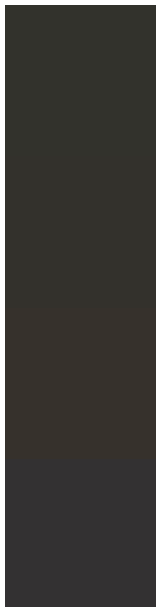
17.7102, 0.6799, 2.9475



Tritanopia

17.7693, 0.1064, -0.2872

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198

Protanomaly

17.5564, -1.0540, 2.7525

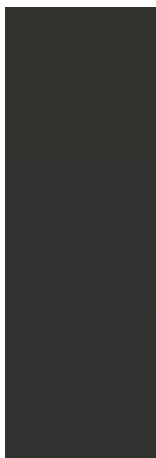
Deuteranomaly

17.7841, -0.2657, 3.0096

Tritanomaly

17.6938, -0.3032, 0.7859

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.4781, -1.1939, 1.6261

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198 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(50, 50, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 50, 44)  
}
```

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(50, 50, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 50, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198 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(50, 50, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 50, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 50, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 50, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 50, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 50, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.7233, -1.7016, 2.9198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 50, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 50,  
44) }
```

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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