

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7038, -2.6517,
-1.5359)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7038, -2.6517,
-1.5359) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6765, -2.5371,
-1.7014)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	293338
RGB	41, 51, 56
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 22%
CMY	0.8392, 0.8000, 0.7804
CMYK	0.27, 0.09, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	200°, 15%, 19%
HSV	200°, 27%, 22%
XYZ	2.8121, 3.1246, 4.1963
YIQ	48.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

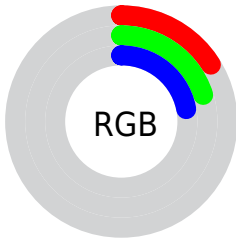
Format	Color
R_{YB}	41, 47, 56
Decimal	2700088
CIE Lab	20.54, -2.84, -4.56
CIE LCh	21, 5.374, 238.101
Yxy	3.1247, 0.2775, 0.3084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280890168 (0xFF293338)
YUV	48.5800, 3.6581, -6.6477
Hunter-Lab	17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014

Details

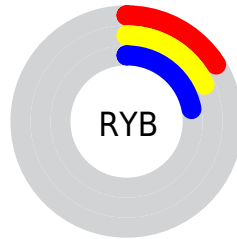
The HunterLab color **17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.1896, 1.1552, 3.3764**, and the grayscale version is **17.3755, -0.9271, 0.9440**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9925, -3.5444, -1.4977**, and **3.4043, 0.1281, -4.5316** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.9051, -2.9270, -2.7564**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.4785, -2.0552, -0.6542**.

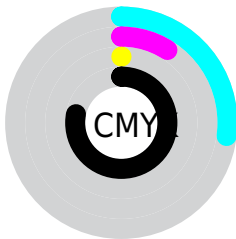
Distribution



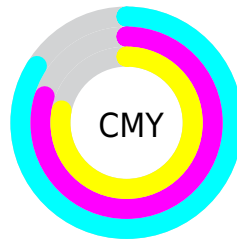
- Red (16%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014 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 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6765, -2.5371,
-1.7014

■ 17.6765, -2.5371,
-1.7014

■ 113.9298, -9.0885,
1.4902

■ 10.9416, -1.9329,
-1.7352

■ 34.0257, -3.8120,
-1.3787

■ 2.4373, -4.2653,
-7.6264

■ 43.4414, -4.4879,
-1.1161

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.5941, -5.1904,
-0.7968

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.4336, -5.9192,
-0.4263

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.9191, -6.6740,
-0.0092

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.0159, -7.4542,

0.4511

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.6947, -8.2592,
0.9517

17.6765, -2.5371,
-1.7014

17.6765, -2.5371,
-1.7014

16.9051, -2.9270,
-2.7564

18.4785, -2.0552,
-0.6542

16.1651, -3.2151,
-3.8180

19.3083, -1.4890,
0.3828

15.4589, -3.3929,
-4.8832

20.1643, -0.8467,
1.4093

14.7884, -3.4515,
-5.9481

21.0450, -0.1355,
2.4248

14.1551, -3.3832,
-7.0082

21.9488, 0.6380,
3.4293

■ 13.5559, -3.1993,
-8.0669

■ 22.8742, 1.4679,
4.4230

■ 12.9589, -3.0159,
-9.1855

■ 23.8201, 2.3489,
5.4063

■ 12.7660, -2.9621,
-9.5620

■ 24.7851, 3.2764,
6.3798

■ 25.7682, 4.2461,
7.3440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6769, -3.5716, -0.4694



17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014



17.6769, -1.0458, -2.2126

Triad

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



17.6769, -2.5374, -1.7011



17.6769, 2.2301, 0.8651



17.6769, -2.3671, 3.3494

Complementary

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



17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014



17.1896, 1.1552, 3.3764

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.



17.6769, -0.8423, 3.6393



17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014



17.6769, 1.8463, 2.2833

Square

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



17.6769, -2.5374, -1.7011



17.6769, 1.7385, -0.6517



17.6769, 0.7076, 3.2664



17.6769, -3.4758, 2.4369

Rectangle

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



17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014



17.6769, 0.0198, -2.0449



17.6769, 0.7076, 3.2664



17.6769, -1.8879, 3.5191

Sweetspot

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



17.6769, -2.5374, -1.7011



25.2108, -2.0861, 0.2829



18.6952, -5.8210, 3.3022



13.4555, -1.1478, 0.0975



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.



17.6769, -2.5374, -1.7011



22.5454, -3.7014, -3.1865



15.9367, 0.3329, -4.0934



10.4069, -0.8585, 0.1208



20.3191, -3.9087, -16.9592



50.7479, -7.4260, -47.4000

Inverse Universe

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



16.3270, 4.4605, -1.2353



20.3806, 7.7603, -2.3286



18.8943, -1.7407, 5.0290



10.1638, 0.3431, 0.1793



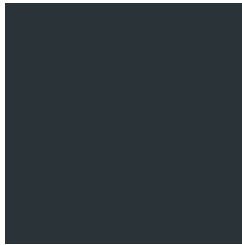
16.1374, 29.7373, -5.8628



41.4591, 76.0215, -12.1360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

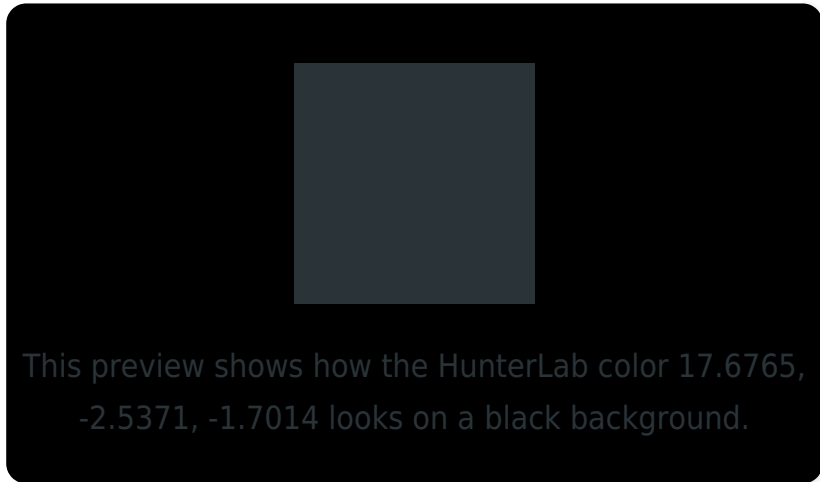
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

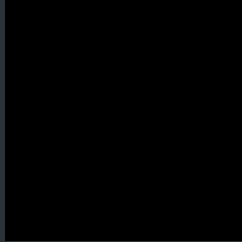
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014.



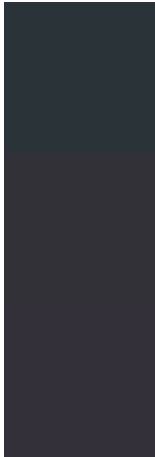
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014.

-1.7014.

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

17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014

Protanopia

17.6789, -0.0972, -1.2298

Deuteranopia

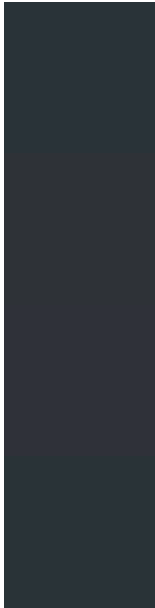
17.6440, 1.0990, -2.1161



Tritanopia

17.6491, -2.6899, -1.3140

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014

Protanomaly

17.7141, -1.2037, -1.2034

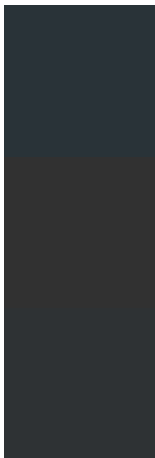
Deuteranomaly

17.5965, -0.2692, -2.2045

Tritanomaly

17.6491, -2.6899, -1.3140

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.6351, -1.6382, -0.0846

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014 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(41, 51, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 51, 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(41, 51, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 51, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014 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(41, 51, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 51, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 51, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 51, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 51, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 51, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6765, -2.5371, -1.7014 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 51, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 51,  
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](#).

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