

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7084, 30.7440,
-17.2602)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7084, 30.7440,
-17.2602) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.7434, 30.9381,
-17.2432)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C0A55
RGB	92, 10, 85
RGB Percent	36%, 4%, 33%
CMY	0.6392, 0.9608, 0.6667
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.08, 0.64
HSL	305°, 80%, 20%
HSV	305°, 89%, 36%
XYZ	6.1619, 3.1483, 8.8773
YIQ	43.0680, 24.7970, 40.7090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

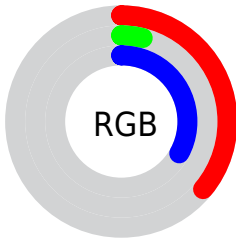
Format	Color
RYB	92, 10, 85
Decimal	6031957
CIELab	20.63, 42.98, -23.57
CIELCh	21, 49.018, 331.259
Yxy	3.1484, 0.3388, 0.1731
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284222037 (0xFF5C0A55)
YUV	43.0680, 20.6725, 42.9134
Hunter-Lab	17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432

Details

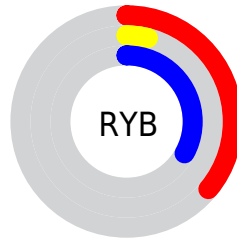
The HunterLab color **17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **27.8558, -22.7717, 15.6367**, and the grayscale version is **15.4949, -0.8268, 0.8419**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1547, 34.2931, -18.1440**, and **8.4326, 16.2578, -8.6339** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1356, 32.8380, -18.0402**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.4838, 28.6972, -16.2036**.

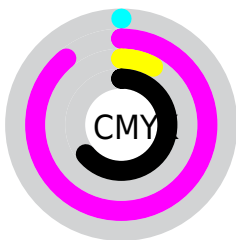
Distribution



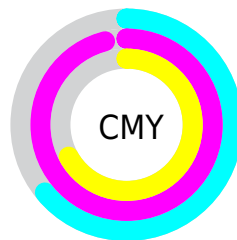
- Red (36%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432 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 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

17.7434, 30.9381,
-17.2432

17.7434, 30.9381,
-17.2432

114.0543, 43.3135,
-20.3062

10.9987, 29.2035,
-16.9121

34.1090, 34.4453,
-18.2505

2.6384, 72.9181,
-41.7579

43.5318, 36.0426,
-18.7207

0.0000, INF, -NF

53.6910, 37.5194,
-19.1349

0.0000, NaN, NaN

64.5367, 38.8803,
-19.4879

0.0000, NaN, NaN

76.0279, 40.1326,
-19.7796

0.0000, NaN, NaN

88.1302, 41.2841,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-20.0115

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.8142, 42.3422,
-20.1862

17.7434, 30.9381,
-17.2432

17.7434, 30.9381,
-17.2432

17.1356, 32.8380,
-18.0402

18.4838, 28.6972,
-16.2036

17.0814, 33.0130,
-18.1141

19.5099, 25.7068,
-14.6516

20.8098, 22.1616,
-12.6975

22.3603, 18.2650,
-10.4645

24.1337, 14.1873,
-8.0605

■ 26.1017, 10.0511,
-5.5671

■ 28.2383, 5.9341,
-3.0396

■ 30.5210, 1.8804,
-0.5121

■ 32.9303, -2.0897,
1.9961

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.7438, 16.0720, -40.3095



17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432



17.7438, 36.6863, 1.5419

Triad

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



17.7438, 30.9371, -17.2424



17.7438, -1.5596, 12.4207



17.7438, -19.1180, -19.1980

Complementary

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



17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432



27.8558, -22.7717, 15.6367

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.



17.7438, -21.1793, 0.3698



17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432



17.7438, -13.2793, 12.4207

Square

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



17.7438, 30.9371, -17.2424



17.7438, 14.6481, 12.4207



17.7438, -19.4474, 9.6182



17.7438, -12.5178, -41.9478

Rectangle

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



17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432



17.7438, 33.4737, 8.1706



17.7438, -19.4474, 9.6182



17.7438, -20.2473, -11.6825

Sweetspot

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



17.7438, 30.9371, -17.2424



34.8781, 12.6036, -6.9424



10.5243, 20.0610, -50.2061



17.1714, 6.8989, -3.8342



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



17.7438, 30.9371, -17.2424



22.5828, 43.6220, -23.7653



16.3575, 25.7196, 1.8317



15.4251, 0.8881, -0.2205



20.5385, 39.6798, -21.6661



47.9949, 92.6200, -49.8175

Inverse Universe

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



17.7438, 30.9371, -17.2424



22.5828, 43.6220, -23.7653



28.3245, -19.8731, 8.7720



15.4251, 0.8881, -0.2205



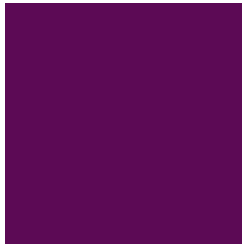
20.5385, 39.6798, -21.6661



47.9949, 92.6200, -49.8175

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432 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

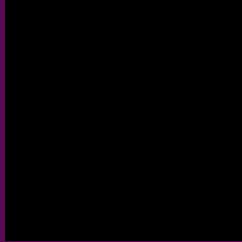
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432.

-17.2432.

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

17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432

Protanopia

18.2832, 5.0499, -33.7537

Deuteranopia

18.6186, 1.0941, -12.6764



Tritanopia

18.1595, 15.6088, 6.0136

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432

Protanomaly

15.5764, 12.6249, -35.1130

Deuteranomaly

16.8282, 12.2316, -17.5413

Tritanomaly

17.5654, 21.4251, -0.5813

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.0916, 11.1805, -6.2313

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432 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(92, 10, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 10, 85)  
}
```

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(92, 10, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 10, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432 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(92, 10, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 10, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 10, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 10, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 10, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 10, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.7434, 30.9381, -17.2432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 10, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 10,  
85) }
```

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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