

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7877, -3.3933,
1.1810)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7877, -3.3933, 1.1810)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.8643, -3.4984,
1.3028)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3431
RGB	43, 52, 49
RGB Percent	17%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7961, 0.8078
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.06, 0.80
HSL	160°, 9%, 19%
HSV	160°, 17%, 20%
XYZ	2.7786, 3.1913, 3.3753
YIQ	48.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

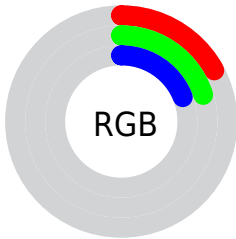
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 48, 52
Decimal	2831409
CIE Lab	20.79, -4.57, 0.61
CIE LCh	21, 4.610, 172.369
Yxy	3.1915, 0.2973, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281021489 (0xFF2B3431)
YUV	48.9670, 0.0163, -5.2331
Hunter-Lab	17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028

Details

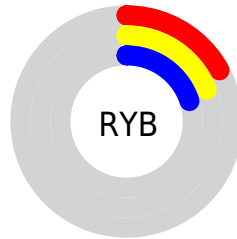
The HunterLab color **17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.2947, 1.8646, 0.6678**, and the grayscale version is **17.5156, -0.9346, 0.9517**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.1120, -4.9732, 2.1151**, and **3.6392, -2.9057, 1.7238** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5265, -4.8176, 1.5221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2375, -2.0816, 1.1190**.

Distribution



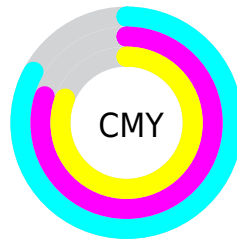
- Red (17%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028 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 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.8643, -3.4984,
1.3028

■ 17.8643, -3.4984,
1.3028

■ 114.2789,
-10.9255, 6.8385

■ 11.1018, -2.7409,
0.8854

■ 34.2592, -5.0237,
2.2770

■ 2.9666, -5.1915,
1.0168

■ 43.6947, -5.8072,
2.8258

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.8656, -6.6091,
3.4121

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.7224, -7.4308,
4.0337

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.2240, -8.2732,
4.6886

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.3363, -9.1364,

101.0297,
-10.0205, 6.0923

17.8643, -3.4984,
1.3028

17.8643, -3.4984,
1.3028

17.5265, -4.8176,
1.5221

18.2375, -2.0816,
1.1190

17.2235, -6.0296,
1.7749

18.6442, -0.5751,
0.9703

16.9557, -7.1273,
2.0600

19.0840, 1.0114,
0.8571

16.7230, -8.1049,
2.3748

19.5559, 2.6688,
0.7788

16.5250, -8.9581,
2.7166

20.0587, 4.3882,
0.7347

■ 16.3605, -9.6853,
3.0816

■ 20.5911, 6.1614,
0.7235

■ 16.2216, -10.3145,
3.4587

■ 21.1519, 7.9806,
0.7441

■ 16.0850, -10.9381,
3.8213

■ 21.7399, 9.8390,
0.7947

■ 16.0483, -11.1062,
3.9161

■ 22.3538, 11.7304,
0.8740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.8647, -2.9993, 2.4403



17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028



17.8647, -3.3329, -0.0110

Triad

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



17.8647, -3.4987, 1.3031



17.8647, 0.0627, -1.5121



17.8647, 0.6882, 2.8510

Complementary

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



17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028



16.2947, 1.8646, 0.6678

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.



17.8647, 1.5560, 1.9029



17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028



17.8647, 1.1873, -0.6316

Square

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



17.8647, -3.4987, 1.3031



17.8647, -1.3038, -1.7030



17.8647, 1.7413, 0.6353



17.8647, -0.6019, 3.2890

Rectangle

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



17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028



17.8647, -2.8650, -0.8060



17.8647, 1.7413, 0.6353



17.8647, 1.0405, 2.5850

Sweetspot

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



17.8647, -3.4987, 1.3031



24.0610, -2.3408, 1.4263



17.9301, -3.5263, 3.4290



13.0290, -1.2886, 0.7749



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



17.8647, -3.4987, 1.3031



23.2453, -5.4515, 1.8453



17.6035, -2.5683, -0.1405



9.8341, -1.1942, 0.6125



27.3995, -19.3138, 7.4460



71.7812, -51.4640, 21.3758

Inverse Universe

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



16.2947, 1.8646, 0.6678



20.6219, 3.5209, 0.7894



16.5292, 0.9454, 2.0035



9.4287, 0.1886, 0.4475



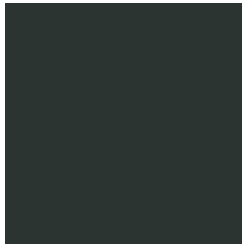
14.9290, 26.1859, 4.8439



38.9677, 67.9429, 15.8034

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

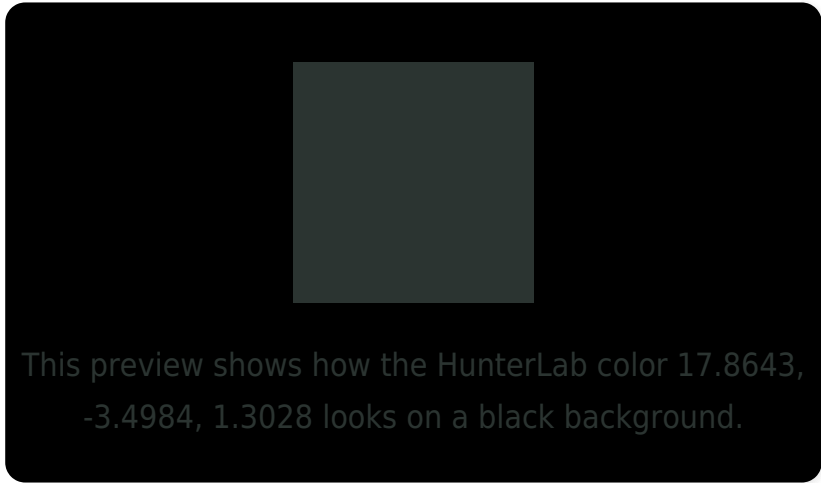
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

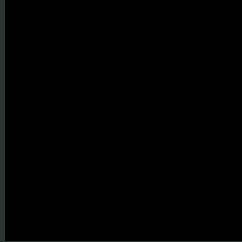
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028.

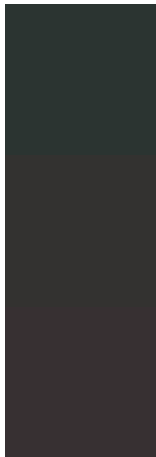


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.8643, -3.4984,

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

17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028

Protanopia

17.8841, -0.9617, 1.7329

Deuteranopia

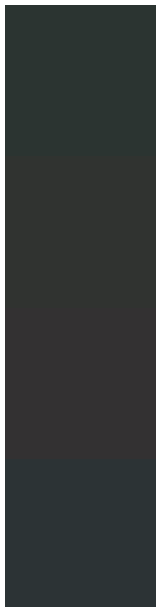
17.7663, 1.1423, 0.8971



Tritanopia

17.8296, -2.0474, -1.0686

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028

Protanomaly

17.9149, -2.0949, 1.7479

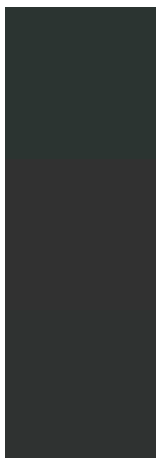
Deuteranomaly

17.6938, -0.3032, 0.7859

Tritanomaly

17.7769, -2.3403, -0.3206

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.6275, -1.8136, 1.0568

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028 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(43, 52, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 52, 49)  
}
```

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(43, 52, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 52, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028 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(43, 52, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 52, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 52, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 52, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 52, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 52, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.8643, -3.4984, 1.3028 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 52, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 52,  
49) }
```

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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