

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8021, 1.8214,  
3.5668)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.8021, 1.8214, 3.5668)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(17.7788, 1.9983,  
3.6852)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	3C2F2A
RGB	60, 47, 42
RGB Percent	24%, 18%, 16%
CMY	0.7647, 0.8157, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.30, 0.76
HSL	17°, 18%, 20%
HSV	17°, 30%, 24%
XYZ	3.2979, 3.1609, 2.6268
YIQ	50.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

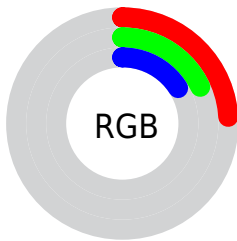
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">60, 49, 42</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3944234</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">20.68, 4.99, 5.45</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">21, 7.387, 47.507</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">3.1610, 0.3630, 0.3479</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282134314</a> (0xFF3C2F2A)
YUV	<a href="#">50.3170, -4.1003, 8.4920</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.8435, -3.2636, -1.8969**, and the grayscale version is **17.9771, -0.9592, 0.9767**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.2125, 1.7924, 5.4869**, and **3.3190, 5.6839, 2.1447** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7087, 3.1701, 4.4286**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8973, 0.8922, 2.8865**.

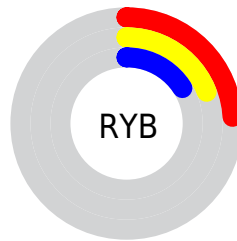
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (18%)

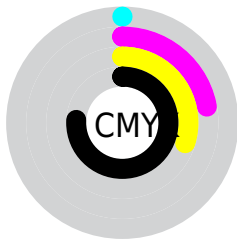
Blue (16%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (16%)

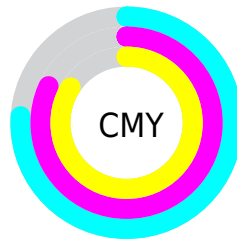


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 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 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 17.7788, 1.9983,  
3.6852

■ 17.7788, 1.9983,  
3.6852

114.1201, -0.7386,  
11.5874

■ 11.0289, 1.9541,  
2.8482

■ 34.1530, 1.7994,  
5.3442

■ 2.7387, 7.7931,  
1.9171

■ 43.5795, 1.5906,  
6.1845

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.7421, 1.3219,  
7.0393

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.5911, 0.9998,  
7.9110

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.0854, 0.6291,  
8.8010

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.1906, 0.2137,

9.7102

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 100.8773, -0.2430,  
10.6389


 17.7788, 1.9983,  
3.6852


 17.7788, 1.9983,  
3.6852


 16.7087, 3.1701,  
4.4286


 18.8973, 0.8922,  
2.8865


 15.6914, 4.4115,  
5.1050


 20.0580, -0.1502,  
2.0406


 14.7338, 5.7207,  
5.7015

 21.2572, -1.1343,  
1.1549

 13.8430, 7.0912,  
6.2030

 22.4911, -2.0651,  
0.2352

 13.0268, 8.5096,  
6.5929

 23.7567, -2.9478,  
-0.7140

12.2895, 9.9336,  
6.9153

25.0513, -3.7872,  
-1.6889

11.6252, 11.2692,  
7.3606

26.3725, -4.5877,  
-2.6865

11.6252, 11.2693,  
7.3607

27.7182, -5.3535,  
-3.7046

29.0868, -6.0882,  
-4.7412

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.7792, 3.2651, 2.1357



17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852



17.7792, -0.0257, 4.4639

# Triad

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



17.7792, 1.9977, 3.6855



17.7792, -4.8923, 1.8161



17.7792, 0.3403, -3.3113

# Complementary

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



17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852



18.8435, -3.2636, -1.8969

# 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.



17.7792, -1.8550, -3.4241



17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852



17.7792, -4.8050, -0.2852

# Square

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



17.7792, 1.9977, 3.6855



17.7792, -3.9612, 3.4760



17.7792, -3.7166, -2.2608



17.7792, 2.2768, -1.9693



# Rectangle

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



17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852



17.7792, -1.4987, 4.5115



17.7792, -3.7166, -2.2608



17.7792, -0.3938, -3.4996

# Sweetspot

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



17.7792, 1.9977, 3.6855



26.4902, -0.2734, 2.6209



17.0129, 5.7521, -2.1002



13.9814, -0.0977, 1.4293



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055



# Same Dimension

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



17.7792, 1.9977, 3.6855



22.3082, 3.8134, 5.6137



19.8415, -1.5630, 5.6532



11.0269, -0.1664, 1.0388



17.7387, 19.5353, 11.2725



43.4884, 54.3440, 27.7487



# Inverse Universe

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



18.8435, -3.2636, -1.8969



24.0482, -4.8214, -3.5269



16.6978, 0.2332, -4.8862



11.1947, -0.9914, 0.1605



22.2822, -6.0581, -14.7732



55.2083, -13.2897, -40.3169



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

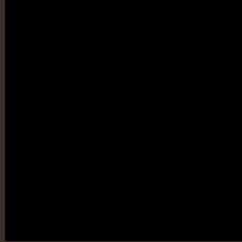
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.7788, 1.9983,



# 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

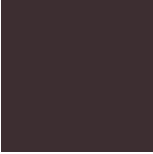
17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852

### Protanopia

17.8485, -1.3041, 3.3832

### Deuteranopia

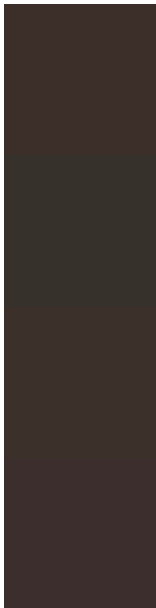
17.8343, 1.0164, 3.7249



## Tritanopia

17.7984, 3.5113, 1.3492

# Trichromacy



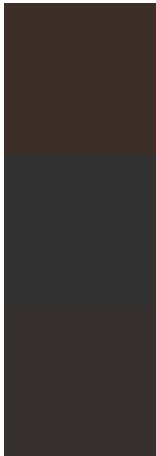
**Original Color**  
17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852

**Protanomaly**  
17.8417, -0.1095, 3.3971

**Deuteranomaly**  
17.9189, 1.3008, 3.8165

**Tritanomaly**  
17.7295, 3.1502, 2.3361

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852

**Achromatopsia**  
17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

**Achromatomaly**  
17.8497, 0.0907, 2.0676

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 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(60, 47, 42) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 47, 42)  
}
```

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(60, 47, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 47, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 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(60, 47, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 47, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 47, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 47, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 47, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 47, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.7788, 1.9983, 3.6852 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 47, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 47,  
42) }
```

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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