

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8823, -4.9618,
6.4847)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8823, -4.9618, 6.4847)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.9759, -5.0389,
6.4813)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E3520
RGB	46, 53, 32
RGB Percent	18%, 21%, 13%
CMY	0.8196, 0.7922, 0.8745
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.40, 0.79
HSL	80°, 25%, 17%
HSV	80°, 40%, 21%
XYZ	2.6605, 3.2313, 1.8500
YIQ	48.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

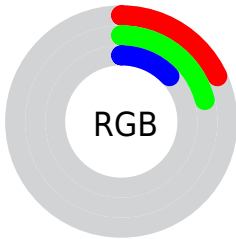
Format	Color
RYB	32, 53, 39
Decimal	3028256
CIELab	20.95, -7.44, 12.29
CIElCh	21, 14.365, 121.206
Yxy	3.2315, 0.3437, 0.4174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281218336 (0xFF2E3520)
YUV	48.5130, -8.1409, -2.2039
Hunter-Lab	17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813

Details

The HunterLab color **17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **13.1206, 4.1931, -7.0628**, and the grayscale version is **17.3889, -0.9278, 0.9448**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.5130, -7.2541, 9.3936**, and **3.6090, -3.0947, 2.1697** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.7897, -5.8838, 7.4633**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1784, -4.1235, 5.3395**.

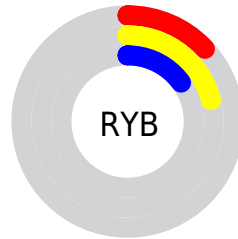
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (21%)

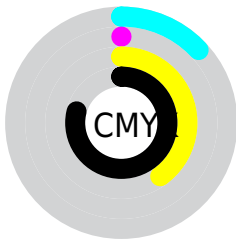
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (15%)

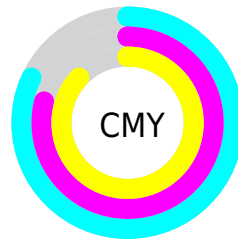


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813 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 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9759, -5.0389,
6.4813

■ 17.9759, -5.0389,
6.4813

■ 114.4859,
-13.9334, 17.9928

■ 11.1971, -4.0208,
5.3986

■ 34.3978, -6.9864,
9.2091

■ 3.2397, -5.6694,
2.2678

■ 43.8450, -7.9504,
10.4974

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.0268, -8.9189,
11.7614

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.8937, -9.8961,
13.0119

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.4050, -10.8846,
14.2560

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.5263, -11.8863,

■ 101.2284,
-12.9023, 16.7433

■ 17.9759, -5.0389,
6.4813

■ 17.9759, -5.0389,
6.4813

■ 17.7897, -5.8838,
7.4633

■ 18.1784, -4.1235,
5.3395

■ 17.6185, -6.6558,
8.2864

■ 18.3961, -3.1375,
4.0377

■ 17.4623, -7.3555,
8.9536

■ 18.6295, -2.0834,
2.5774

■ 17.3207, -7.9835,
9.4700

■ 18.8785, -0.9634,
0.9615

■ 17.1894, -8.5633,
9.8974

■ 19.1430, 0.2197,
-0.8067

■ 17.0620, -9.1336,
10.3337

■ 19.4228, 1.4631,
-2.7225

■ 17.0572, -9.1550,
10.3503

■ 19.7178, 2.7637,
-4.7811

■ 20.0277, 4.1182,
-6.9769

■ 20.3522, 5.5234,
-9.3040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9763, -1.1335, 7.1909



17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813



17.9763, -7.6360, 4.3641

Triad

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



17.9763, -5.0394, 6.4815



17.9763, -4.7650, -7.3508



17.9763, 8.0574, 1.1429

Complementary

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



17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813



13.1206, 4.1931, -7.0628

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.



17.9763, 6.8591, -3.2285



17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813



17.9763, -0.7861, -8.7731

Square

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



17.9763, -5.0394, 6.4815



17.9763, -7.4883, -3.5828



17.9763, 3.5188, -7.1147



17.9763, 6.6572, 4.5894

Rectangle

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



17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813



17.9763, -8.4106, 2.1378



17.9763, 3.5188, -7.1147



17.9763, 7.9444, -0.2636

Sweetspot

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



17.9763, -5.0394, 6.4815



23.9414, -3.1026, 3.9085



15.2063, 2.2018, 4.0804



12.9680, -1.6885, 2.1281



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.



17.9763, -5.0394, 6.4815



22.9314, -7.6742, 9.7213



17.3689, -7.3324, 5.9094



9.9033, -1.0205, 1.2471



28.5157, -15.9351, 17.2923



74.4784, -43.2529, 45.1360

Inverse Universe

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



13.1206, 4.1931, -7.0628



15.0920, 7.3970, -12.5939



13.9844, 6.8012, -5.5447



9.3537, 0.0096, -0.2466



9.9891, 24.3691, -49.8426



25.2677, 63.0463, -136.9626

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

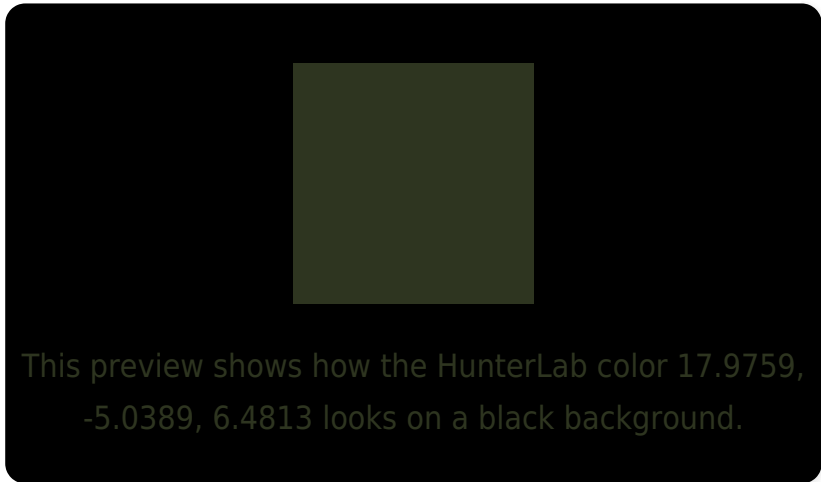
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

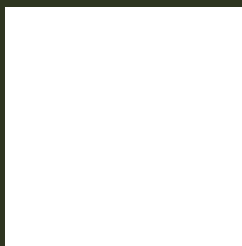
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813.

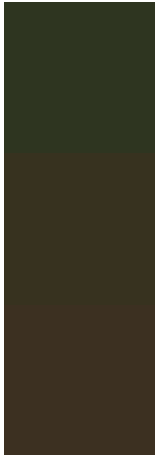


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813.

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

17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813

Protanopia

17.8672, -1.6613, 6.6789

Deuteranopia

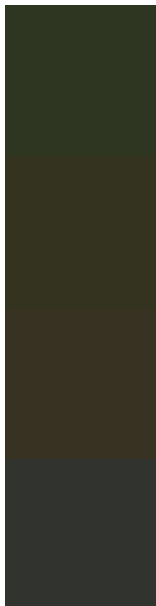
17.8448, 0.7304, 6.2281



Tritanopia

17.8900, -0.6454, -0.5540

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813

Protanomaly

17.8792, -2.8618, 6.6682

Deuteranomaly

17.8976, -1.4936, 6.2357

Tritanomaly

17.8698, -2.3452, 2.3942

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.5613, -2.3171, 3.0644

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813 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(46, 53, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 53, 32)  
}
```

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(46, 53, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 53, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813 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(46, 53, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 53, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 53, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 53, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 53, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 53, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9759, -5.0389, 6.4813 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 53, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 53,  
32) }
```

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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