

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9701, 28.7525,  
-55.8045)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(17.9701, 28.7525,  
-55.8045) contains.

<b>HunterLab(17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(17.9642, 28.8701,  
-55.8274)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B1A80
RGB	59, 26, 128
RGB Percent	23%, 10%, 50%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8980, 0.4980
CMYK	0.54, 0.80, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	259°, 66%, 30%
HSV	259°, 80%, 50%
XYZ	6.0693, 3.2271, 20.7251
YIQ	47.4950, -13.0740, 38.7180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

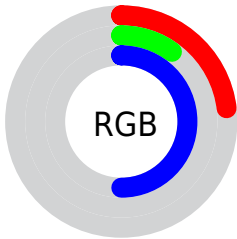
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	59, 26, 128
Decimal	3873408
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	20.93, 40.66, -51.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 65.518, 308.363
Yxy	3.2272, 0.2022, 0.1075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282063488 (0xFF3B1A80)
YUV	47.4950, 39.6890, 10.0899
Hunter-Lab	17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274

# Details

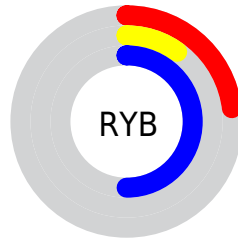
The HunterLab color **17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **42.3624, -20.9385, 24.3692**, and the grayscale version is **16.9001, -0.9017, 0.9182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.4273, 32.2069, -54.4391**, and **7.4166, 20.1175, -52.6980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9324, 32.3405, -65.6146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.5262, 24.7406, -45.9083**.

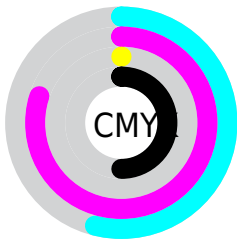
# Distribution



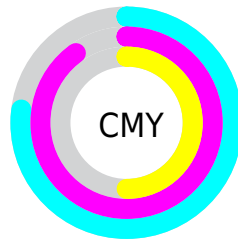
- Red (23%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 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 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



17.9642, 28.8701,  
-55.8274

17.9642, 28.8701,  
-55.8274

114.4639, 40.4843,  
-58.9775

11.1869, 27.1499,  
-59.6587

34.3831, 32.2331,  
-54.3997

3.2117, 56.4062,  
-129.1356

43.8290, 33.7417,  
-54.7191

0.0000, INF, -NF

54.0097, 35.1277,  
-55.2877

0.0000, NaN, -NF

64.8755, 36.3980,  
-55.9796

0.0000, NaN, -NF

76.3857, 37.5610,  
-56.7263

0.0000, NaN, NaN

88.5061, 38.6247,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-57.4889

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.2073, 39.5969,  
-58.2440

17.9642, 28.8701,  
-55.8274

17.9642, 28.8701,  
-55.8274

15.9324, 32.3405,  
-65.6146

20.5262, 24.7406,  
-45.9083

14.3278, 35.2585,  
-75.0635

23.5129, 20.4390,  
-36.6501

14.2778, 35.3665,  
-75.3885

26.8344, 16.2109,  
-28.3033

30.4217, 12.1445,  
-20.8432

34.2241, 8.2525,  
-14.1463

■ 38.2044, 4.5173,  
-8.0731

■ 42.3352, 0.9128,  
-2.4984

■ 46.5957, -2.5869,  
2.6809

■ 50.9703, -6.0049,  
7.5469

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



17.9644, 4.8483, -82.7291



17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274



17.9644, 49.1103, -17.8626

# Triad

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



17.9644, 28.8709, -55.8267



17.9644, 15.1283, 12.5751



17.9644, -25.2761, -5.0472

# Complementary

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



17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274



42.3624, -20.9385, 24.3692

# 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.



17.9644, -24.3254, 9.8219



17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274



17.9644, -6.1120, 12.5751

# Square

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



17.9644, 28.8709, -55.8267



17.9644, 39.0939, 12.5751



17.9644, -18.8576, 12.5751



17.9644, -21.9685, -38.4492



# Rectangle

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



17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274



17.9644, 54.2552, -0.0749



17.9644, -18.8576, 12.5751



17.9644, -25.4387, 1.9705

# Sweetspot

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



17.9644, 28.8709, -55.8267



48.0972, 8.3809, -14.5398



31.7636, -7.9437, -18.6866



22.5029, 4.7853, -8.2305



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207



# Same Dimension

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



17.9644, 28.8709, -55.8267



19.4703, 45.5366, -96.6975



23.5957, 38.9666, -36.0940



20.6737, 0.3411, -1.0589



14.2198, 35.2193, -75.0539

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



24.8076, 38.1603, -9.9190



30.7325, 55.3994, -10.9581



40.0801, -30.1706, 22.7233



20.9511, 1.1706, 0.1602



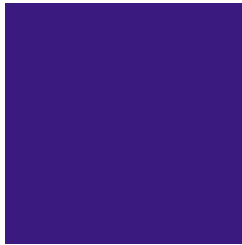
22.8613, 42.1068, -8.1439

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 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 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

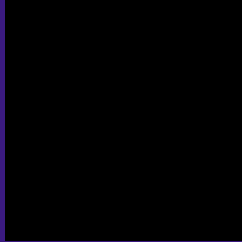
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274.



# 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

17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274

### Protanopia

18.1126, 4.1681, -31.6369

### Deuteranopia

18.0762, -1.2554, -19.8836



## Tritanopia

18.2460, -4.1847, -2.2754

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274

## Protanomaly

17.1393, 12.5275, -43.2634

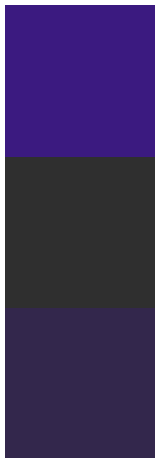
## Deuteranomaly

16.9306, 8.5511, -34.3545

## Tritanomaly

17.2538, 6.4252, -18.0782

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274

## Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

## Achromatomaly

16.3605, 8.4131, -14.5504

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 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(59, 26, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 26, 128)  
}
```

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(59, 26, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 26, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 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(59, 26, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 26, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 26, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 26, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 26, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 26,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9642, 28.8701, -55.8274 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 26, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 26,  
128) }
```

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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