

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9775, 0.3922,
-6.3834)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.9775, 0.3922, -6.3834)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.9497, 0.3349,
-6.4738)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C3243
RGB	44, 50, 67
RGB Percent	17%, 20%, 26%
CMY	0.8274, 0.8039, 0.7373
CMYK	0.34, 0.25, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	224°, 21%, 22%
HSV	224°, 34%, 26%
XYZ	3.1924, 3.2219, 5.7638
YIQ	50.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

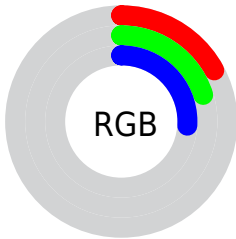
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 49, 67
Decimal	2896451
CIE Lab	20.91, 2.22, -11.45
CIE LCh	21, 11.668, 280.975
Yxy	3.2220, 0.2621, 0.2646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281086531 (0xFF2C3243)
YUV	50.1440, 8.3100, -5.3883
Hunter-Lab	17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738

Details

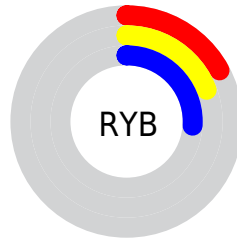
The HunterLab color **17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **21.7087, -1.4974, 6.8423**, and the grayscale version is **17.8832, -0.9542, 0.9716**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3179, -0.2728, -6.8804**, and **3.6785, 3.6574, -12.4932** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.3850, 1.0366, -9.1010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.5685, -0.2449, -4.0357**.

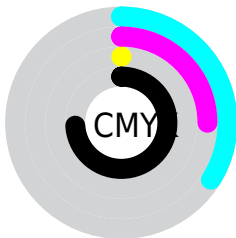
Distribution



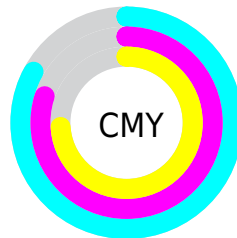
- Red (17%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738 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 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9497, 0.3349,
-6.4738

■ 17.9497, 0.3349,
-6.4738

■ 114.4373, -3.7374,
-5.9905

■ 11.1746, 0.5133,
-6.1616

■ 34.3653, -0.2373,
-6.8407

■ 3.1776, 2.8764,
-14.7689

■ 43.8096, -0.6093,
-6.9035

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9889, -1.0300,
-6.8955

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.8535, -1.4950,
-6.8233

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.3625, -2.0008,
-6.6924

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.4816, -2.5446,

-6.5075

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.1817, -3.1241,
-6.2724

17.9497, 0.3349,
-6.4738

17.9497, 0.3349,
-6.4738

16.3850, 1.0366,
-9.1010

19.5685, -0.2449,
-4.0357

14.8813, 1.8858,
-11.9543

21.2338, -0.7230,
-1.7560

13.4493, 2.9119,
-15.0714

22.9410, -1.1166,
0.3924

12.1021, 4.1472,
-18.4858

24.6857, -1.4391,
2.4319

10.8565, 5.6214,
-22.2124

26.4648, -1.7016,
4.3809

■ 9.6971, 7.2542,
-26.3657

■ 28.2752, -1.9130,
6.2545

■ 9.0619, 8.1947,
-29.0165

■ 30.1146, -2.0807,
8.0652

■ 31.9810, -2.2106,
9.8231

■ 33.8726, -2.3076,
11.5368

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9501, -3.0909, -6.1528



17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738



17.9501, 3.6492, -4.5316

Triad

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



17.9501, 0.3347, -6.4734



17.9501, 4.3849, 4.6740



17.9501, -6.8637, 2.9330

Complementary

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



17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738



21.7087, -1.4974, 6.8423

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.



17.9501, -5.1442, 5.1536



17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738



17.9501, 1.2779, 6.0184

Square

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



17.9501, 0.3347, -6.4734



17.9501, 6.1035, 2.1486



17.9501, -2.2166, 6.1753



17.9501, -7.0739, -0.2792

Rectangle

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



17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738



17.9501, 5.2834, -2.3985



17.9501, -2.2166, 6.1753



17.9501, -6.4495, 3.8025

Sweetspot

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



17.9501, 0.3347, -6.4734



28.4330, -1.1510, -1.1685



22.1028, -7.3078, 1.6992



14.4094, -0.5711, -0.6741



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



17.9501, 0.3347, -6.4734



21.6047, 1.1834, -11.2356



16.9376, 4.0647, -8.0804



11.6127, -0.5026, -0.2556



12.5239, 13.8097, -45.4651



29.1284, 41.2487, -125.4521

Inverse Universe

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



17.9584, 6.2563, 1.2123



21.7340, 10.5862, 1.7537



22.8222, -5.3254, 7.7790



11.5904, 0.2843, 0.6213



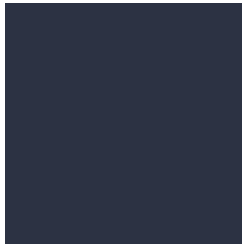
16.1471, 28.0946, 7.0062



40.2769, 69.7477, 20.0398

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

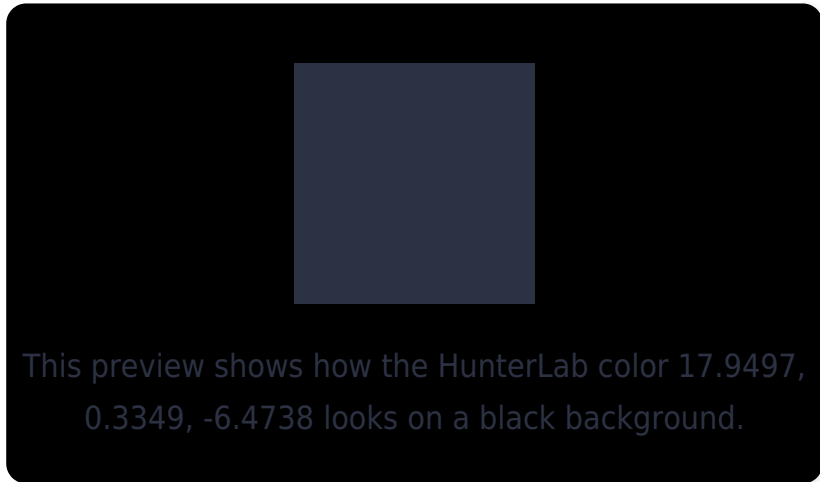
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

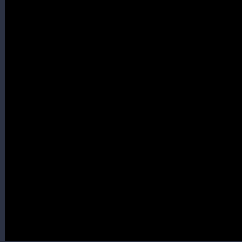
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

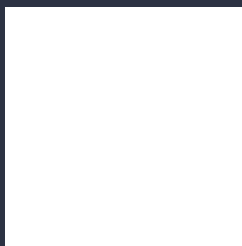
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738.

-6.4738.

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

17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738

Protanopia

18.0757, 0.7624, -6.2665

Deuteranopia

17.8402, 1.1790, -6.6342



Tritanopia

17.9826, -2.7168, -1.3024

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738

Protanomaly

18.0121, 0.5469, -6.3710

Deuteranomaly

17.7757, 0.9621, -6.7417

Tritanomaly

17.9095, -1.4840, -3.1427

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.8749, -0.5904, -1.4059

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738 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(44, 50, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(44, 50, 67)  
}
```

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(44, 50, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 50, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738 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(44, 50, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 50, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 50, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 50, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 50, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 50, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9497, 0.3349, -6.4738 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 50, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 50,  
67) }
```

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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