

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0389, 2.6489,
0.1129)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0389, 2.6489, 0.1129)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1692, 2.6509,
0.2053)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	382D32
RGB	56, 45, 50
RGB Percent	22%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.7804, 0.8235, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.11, 0.78
HSL	333°, 11%, 20%
HSV	333°, 20%, 22%
XYZ	3.1450, 2.9478, 3.4208
YIQ	48.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 45, 50
Decimal	3681586
CIE Lab	19.83, 6.06, -1.33
CIE LCh	20, 6.207, 347.668
Yxy	2.9479, 0.3306, 0.3099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281871666 (0xFF382D32)
YUV	48.8590, 0.5625, 6.2627
Hunter-Lab	17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.0403, -4.3145, 1.9038**, and the grayscale version is **17.4756, -0.9325, 0.9495**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.4817, 2.4282, 1.0774**, and **3.0355, 5.4149, 0.2825** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8843, 4.5853, -0.1487**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5238, 0.7444, 0.6253**.

Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (18%)

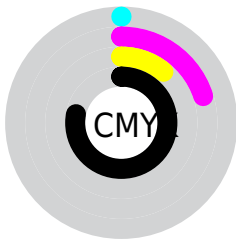
Blue (20%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (20%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053 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 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1692, 2.6509,
0.2053

■ 17.1692, 2.6509,
0.2053

■ 112.9825, 0.4670,
4.8046

■ 10.5101, 2.5133,
-0.0520

■ 33.3936, 2.6079,
0.9147

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7553, 2.4669,
1.3488

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8580, 2.2611,
1.8286

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6508, 1.9979,
2.3504

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0920, 1.6829,
2.9112

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1469, 1.3204,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

3.5084

99.7857, 0.9142,
4.1402

17.1692, 2.6509,
0.2053

17.1692, 2.6509,
0.2053

15.8843, 4.5853,
-0.1487

18.5238, 0.7444,
0.6253

14.6783, 6.5371,
-0.4226

19.9381, -1.1278,
1.0983

13.5640, 8.4828,
-0.5979

21.4055, -2.9658,
1.6151

12.5554, 10.3828,
-0.6539

22.9199, -4.7713,
2.1684

11.6680, 12.1767,
-0.5692

24.4763, -6.5473,
2.7522

■ 10.9176, 13.7819,
-0.3260

■ 26.0707, -8.2972,
3.3620

■ 10.2641, 15.2701,
0.0201

■ 27.6995, -10.0245,
3.9942

■ 9.5800, 17.0470,
0.3109

■ 29.3599, -11.7325,
4.6460

■ 9.5547, 17.1178,
0.3201

■ 31.0493, -13.4243,
5.3150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1696, 1.7571, -1.4709



17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053



17.1696, 2.5591, 1.9179

Triad

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



17.1696, 2.6504, 0.2056



17.1696, -1.9700, 3.8229



17.1696, -3.2187, -1.7231

Complementary

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



17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053



19.0403, -4.3145, 1.9038

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.



17.1696, -4.1369, -0.1106



17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053



17.1696, -3.4369, 3.0356

Square

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



17.1696, 2.6504, 0.2056



17.1696, -0.1605, 3.8885



17.1696, -4.2151, 1.6329



17.1696, -1.6607, -2.6600

Rectangle

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



17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053



17.1696, 1.9523, 2.8534



17.1696, -4.2151, 1.6329



17.1696, -3.6095, -1.2349

Sweetspot

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



17.1696, 2.6504, 0.2056



24.9705, 0.1531, 1.0225



16.9198, 2.1540, -2.6470



13.3608, 0.0950, 0.5443



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



17.1696, 2.6504, 0.2056



21.6219, 4.9026, -0.0016



17.1325, 1.8692, 1.9976



10.1503, 0.2704, 0.3713



15.5892, 27.7565, 1.8593



40.0255, 70.8278, 8.1669

Inverse Universe

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



17.1696, 2.6504, 0.2056



21.6219, 4.9026, -0.0016



19.0694, -3.4873, 0.0567



10.1503, 0.2704, 0.3713



15.5892, 27.7565, 1.8593



40.0255, 70.8278, 8.1669

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

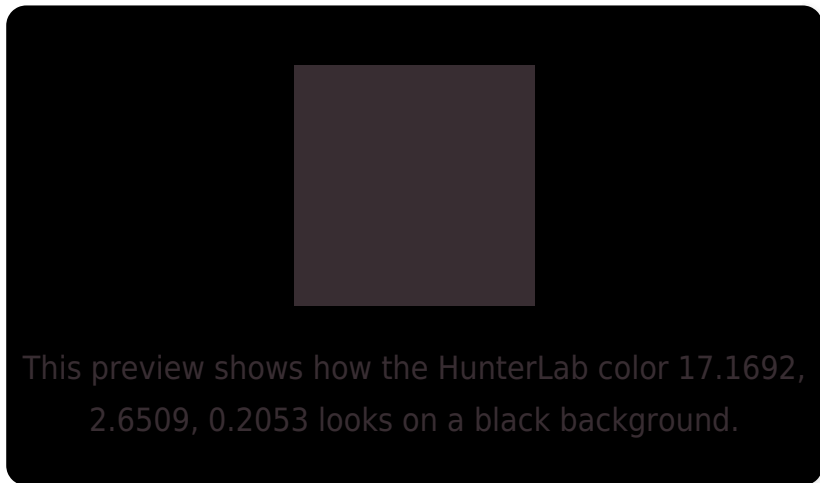
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

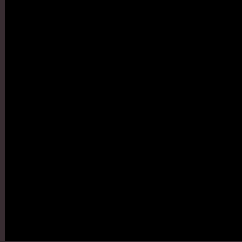
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1692, 2.6509,

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

17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053

Protanopia

17.2922, -0.3703, -0.4903

Deuteranopia

17.3014, 0.7606, 0.3333



Tritanopia

17.1443, 2.5197, 0.5595

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053

Protanomaly

17.2507, 0.6394, -0.1235

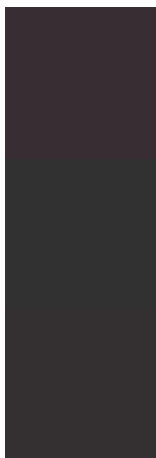
Deuteranomaly

17.1498, 1.4303, 0.1603

Tritanomaly

17.1443, 2.5197, 0.5595

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.5092, 0.2232, 0.9536

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053 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(56, 45, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 45, 50)  
}
```

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(56, 45, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 45, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053 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(56, 45, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 45, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 45, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 45, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 45, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 45, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1692, 2.6509, 0.2053 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 45, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 45,  
50) }
```

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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