

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0676, -1.8142,
0.0806)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0676, -1.8142, 0.0806)
contains.

HunterLab(16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(16.9696, -1.5970,
-0.1146)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C3032
RGB	44, 48, 50
RGB Percent	17%, 19%, 20%
CMY	0.8274, 0.8118, 0.8039
CMYK	0.12, 0.04, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	200°, 6%, 18%
HSV	200°, 12%, 20%
XYZ	2.6714, 2.8797, 3.4327
YIQ	47.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

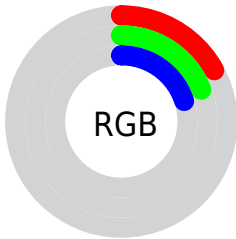
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 46, 50
Decimal	2895922
CIE _{Lab}	19.56, -1.24, -1.88
CIE _{LCh}	20, 2.248, 236.652
Yxy	2.8798, 0.2974, 0.3205
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281086002 (0xFF2C3032)
YUV	47.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591
Hunter-Lab	16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146

Details

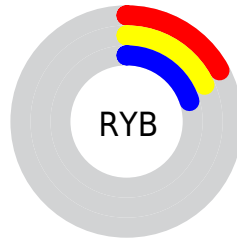
The HunterLab color **16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.7748, -0.1248, 1.9120**, and the grayscale version is **16.8670, -0.9000, 0.9164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.1267, -2.8276, 0.5566**, and **0.8108, 2.1994, -5.7613** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2540, -2.0595, -1.0279**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7091, -1.0667, 0.7905**.

Distribution



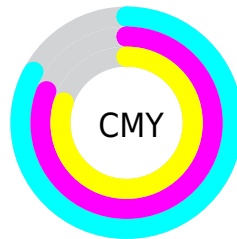
- Red (17%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146 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 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.9696, -1.5970,
-0.1146

■ 16.9696, -1.5970,
-0.1146

■ 112.6079, -7.3204,
4.2210

■ 10.3407, -1.1362,
-0.3277

■ 33.1443, -2.6365,
0.5207

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.4845, -3.2108,
0.9225

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.5673, -3.8192,
1.3724

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.3415, -4.4600,
1.8660

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.7652, -5.1318,
2.4001

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.8034, -5.8332,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.9721

99.4263, -6.5631,
3.5797

16.9696, -1.5970,
-0.1146

16.9696, -1.5970,
-0.1146

16.2540, -2.0595,
-1.0279

17.7091, -1.0667,
0.7905

15.5629, -2.4463,
-1.9494

18.4701, -0.4739,
1.6861

14.8981, -2.7504,
-2.8774

19.2516, 0.1752,
2.5722

14.2612, -2.9645,
-3.8099

20.0523, 0.8754,
3.4490

13.6539, -3.0809,
-4.7442

20.8712, 1.6219,
4.3167

■ 13.0777, -3.0927,
-5.6768

■ 21.7071, 2.4107,
5.1757

■ 12.5332, -2.9965,
-6.6051

■ 22.5590, 3.2378,
6.0264

■ 11.9962, -2.8803,
-7.5730

■ 23.4261, 4.1000,
6.8694

■ 11.5631, -2.8052,
-8.3971

■ 24.3076, 4.9943,
7.7051

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.9700, -2.0241, 0.3741



16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146



16.9700, -0.9803, -0.3242

Triad

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



16.9700, -1.5973, -0.1143



16.9700, 0.3772, 0.8532



16.9700, -1.4710, 1.9661

Complementary

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



16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146



16.7748, -0.1248, 1.9120

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.



16.9700, -0.8323, 2.0835



16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146



16.9700, 0.2410, 1.4556

Square

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



16.9700, -1.5973, -0.1143



16.9700, 0.1651, 0.2477



16.9700, -0.2042, 1.9001



16.9700, -1.9519, 1.5731

Rectangle

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



16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146



16.9700, -0.5418, -0.2721



16.9700, -0.2042, 1.9001



16.9700, -1.2679, 2.0384

Sweetspot

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



16.9700, -1.5973, -0.1143



22.1580, -1.5015, 0.7481



17.3586, -2.9161, 1.8518



12.1457, -0.8355, 0.3918



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



16.9700, -1.5973, -0.1143



21.1856, -2.1835, -0.4542



16.2795, -0.4559, -0.9669



9.6661, -0.7885, 0.1261



19.7648, -3.8444, -16.4052



50.1050, -7.3630, -46.7323

Inverse Universe

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



16.4102, 1.1912, 0.0291



20.3271, 2.1199, -0.2228



17.4593, -1.2709, 2.6440



9.4477, 0.2907, 0.1783



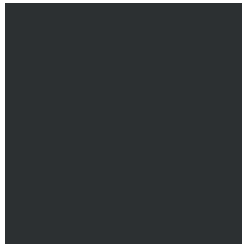
15.6760, 28.8940, -5.7498



40.9187, 75.0353, -12.0147

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

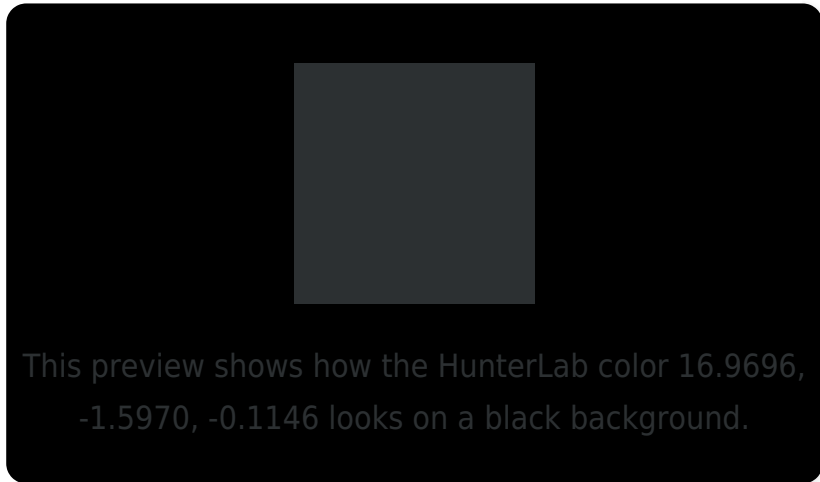
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

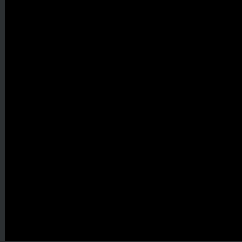
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

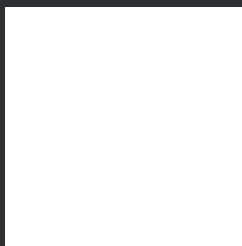
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146.



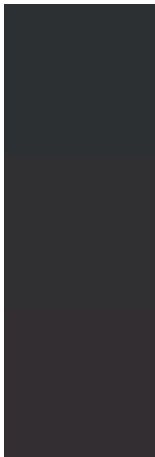
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.9696, -1.5970,

-0.1146.

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

16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146

Protanopia

16.9799, -0.3870, 0.3100

Deuteranopia

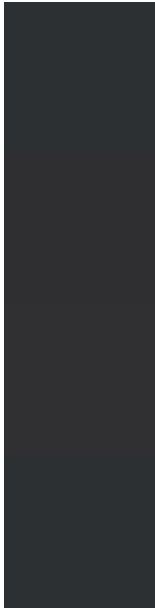
16.9186, 0.6525, -0.1384



Tritanopia

17.0215, -1.3109, -0.8508

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146

Protanomaly

16.9089, -0.6321, 0.2194

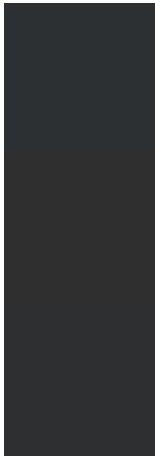
Deuteranomaly

17.0050, -0.2502, -0.0473

Tritanomaly

16.9953, -1.4553, -0.4793

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.8145, -1.0096, 0.4832

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146 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, 48, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 48, 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(44, 48, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 48, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146 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, 48, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 48, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 48, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 48, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 48, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 48, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.9696, -1.5970, -0.1146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 48, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 48,  
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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