

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.0850, -1.6038,
2.2326)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.0850, -1.6038, 2.2326)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.0297, -1.6704,
2.1682)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F302C
RGB	47, 48, 44
RGB Percent	18%, 19%, 17%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8118, 0.8274
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.08, 0.81
HSL	75°, 4%, 18%
HSV	75°, 8%, 19%
XYZ	2.6839, 2.9001, 2.8012
YIQ	47.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 48, 45
Decimal	3092524
CIE Lab	19.64, -1.36, 2.41
CIE LCh	20, 2.764, 119.499
Yxy	2.9002, 0.3201, 0.3459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281282604 (0xFF2F302C)
YUV	47.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149
Hunter-Lab	17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682

Details

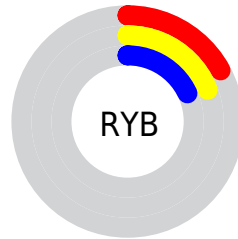
The HunterLab color **17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.0398, -0.0646, -0.4545**, and the grayscale version is **16.9466, -0.9042, 0.9207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2473, -2.7758, 3.5839**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8465, -2.5233, 3.5197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2261, -0.7623, 0.6759**.

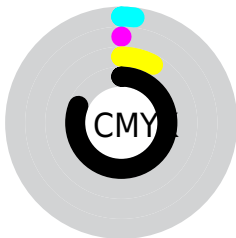
Distribution



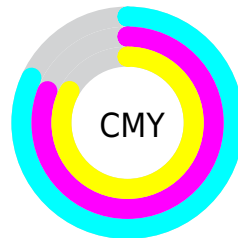
- Red (18%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682 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 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.0297, -1.6704,
2.1682

■ 17.0297, -1.6704,
2.1682

■ 112.7208, -7.4589,
8.5335

■ 10.3917, -1.1985,
1.6024

■ 33.2194, -2.7284,
3.3816

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.5661, -3.3108,
4.0325

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.6549, -3.9265,
4.7129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.4347, -4.5742,
5.4223

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.8637, -5.2525,
6.1597

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.9070, -5.9601,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

6.9246

99.5346, -6.6959,
7.7161

17.0297, -1.6704,
2.1682

17.0297, -1.6704,
2.1682

16.8465, -2.5233,
3.5197

17.2261, -0.7623,
0.6759

16.6753, -3.3183,
4.7280

17.4346, 0.2007,
-0.9555

16.5165, -4.0548,
5.7927

17.6555, 1.2161,
-2.7225

16.3699, -4.7322,
6.7140

17.8887, 2.2819,
-4.6213

16.2353, -5.3504,
7.4936

18.1341, 3.3959,
-6.6477

■ 16.1124, -5.9097,
8.1343

■ 18.3915, 4.5555,
-8.7970

■ 16.0008, -6.4111,
8.6406

■ 18.6606, 5.7586,
-11.0643

■ 15.8962, -6.8788,
9.0750

■ 18.9415, 7.0025,
-13.4445

■ 15.7933, -7.3439,
9.5170

■ 19.2336, 8.2849,
-15.9323

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.0301, -0.8960, 2.3449



17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682



17.0301, -2.2327, 1.6630

Triad

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



17.0301, -1.6708, 2.1685



17.0301, -1.6940, -0.4016



17.0301, 0.6783, 0.9140

Complementary

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



17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682



16.0398, -0.0646, -0.4545

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.



17.0301, 0.4552, 0.1566



17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682



17.0301, -0.9232, -0.6244

Square

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



17.0301, -1.6708, 2.1685



17.0301, -2.2460, 0.1801



17.0301, -0.1348, -0.4156



17.0301, 0.4693, 1.6415

Rectangle

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



17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682



17.0301, -2.4162, 1.1952



17.0301, -0.1348, -0.4156



17.0301, 0.6513, 0.6544

Sweetspot

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



17.0301, -1.6708, 2.1685



21.5924, -1.5214, 1.7806



16.3924, -0.2436, 1.4778



11.5336, -0.8369, 0.9908



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



17.0301, -1.6708, 2.1685



21.4146, -2.3461, 3.1195



16.8932, -2.1551, 2.0084



9.1573, -0.8832, 1.1415



28.0925, -13.8065, 17.0688



74.6526, -38.0718, 45.3341

Inverse Universe

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



16.0398, -0.0646, -0.4545



19.8432, 0.2036, -1.0450



16.1839, 0.4274, -0.2650



8.6449, -0.0522, -0.2154



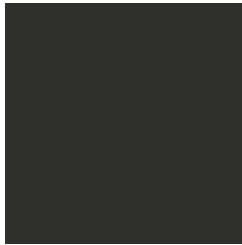
9.2214, 23.2009, -51.4737



23.7455, 61.1535, -143.4805

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

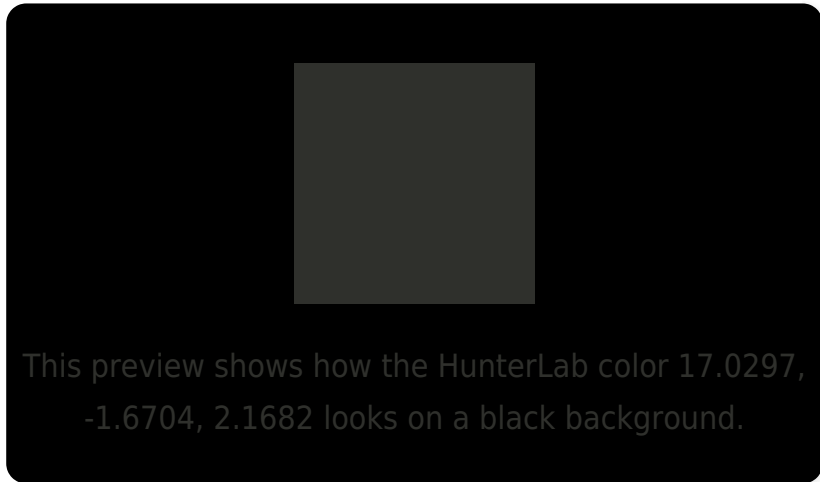
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

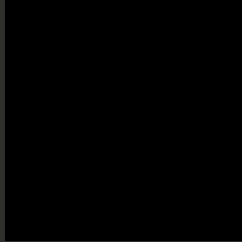
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.0297, -1.6704,

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

17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682

Protanopia

16.9347, -0.7785, 2.0788

Deuteranopia

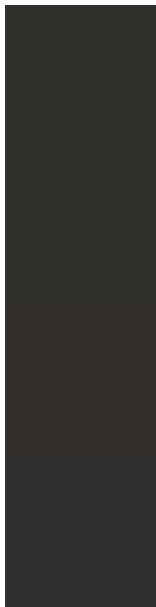
17.0080, 0.6697, 2.1853



Tritanopia

17.0306, -0.1108, -0.4113

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682

Protanomaly

16.8620, -1.0316, 1.9936

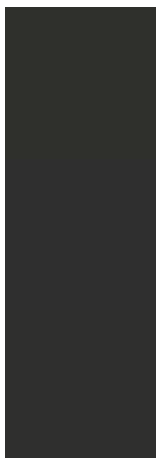
Deuteranomaly

17.0842, -0.2620, 2.2529

Tritanomaly

16.9553, -0.5211, 0.6604

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682 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(47, 48, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 48, 44)  
}
```

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(47, 48, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 48, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682 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(47, 48, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 48, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 48, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 48, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 48, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.0297, -1.6704, 2.1682 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 48, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 48,  
44) }
```

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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