

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.1437, -4.9609,
1.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.1437, -4.9609, 1.3420)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1696, -4.8414,
1.2083)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24332F
RGB	36, 51, 47
RGB Percent	14%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.8588, 0.8000, 0.8157
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.08, 0.80
HSL	164°, 17%, 17%
HSV	164°, 29%, 20%
XYZ	2.4245, 2.9480, 3.1306
YIQ	46.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

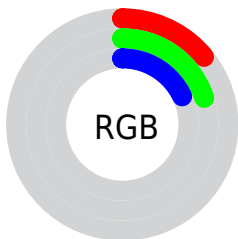
Format	Color
RYB	36, 45, 51
Decimal	2372399
CIELab	19.83, -7.27, 0.51
CIELCh	20, 7.292, 175.964
Yxy	2.9481, 0.2851, 0.3467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280562479 (0xFF24332F)
YUV	46.0590, 0.4639, -8.8217
Hunter-Lab	17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083

Details

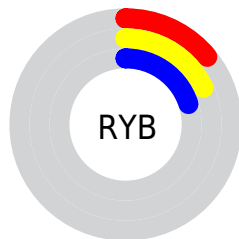
The HunterLab color **17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **14.5562, 3.7026, 0.8570**, and the grayscale version is **16.5492, -0.8830, 0.8991**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3002, -6.5813, 1.9658**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8877, -5.9613, 1.3571**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4861, -3.6173, 1.0972**.

Distribution



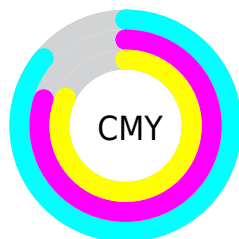
- Red (14%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083 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 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1696, -4.8414,
1.2083

■ 17.1696, -4.8414,
1.2083

112.9832,
-13.6434, 6.6664

■ 10.5104, -3.8324,
0.8040

■ 33.3941, -6.7669,
2.1607

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.7558, -7.7199,
2.7000

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8585, -8.6777,
3.2775

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6513, -9.6445,
3.8907

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 75.0926, -10.6230,
4.5378


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 87.1476, -11.6149,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


5.2170


 99.7864, -12.6215,
5.9270


 17.1696, -4.8414,
1.2083


 17.1696, -4.8414,
1.2083


 16.8877, -5.9613,
1.3571


 17.4861, -3.6173,
1.0972


 16.6394, -6.9699,
1.5417


 17.8358, -2.2959,
1.0236


 16.4249, -7.8624,
1.7609

 18.2185, -0.8857,
0.9875

 16.2433, -8.6358,
2.0124

 18.6334, 0.6047,
0.9883

 16.0938, -9.2894,
2.2930

 19.0796, 2.1668,
1.0252

■ 15.9625, -9.8746,
2.5855

■ 19.5560, 3.7919,
1.0968

■ 15.8313, -10.4635,
2.8684

■ 20.0616, 5.4723,
1.2016

■ 15.8236, -10.4983,
2.8847

■ 20.5951, 7.2003,
1.3379

■ 21.1553, 8.9691,
1.5040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1700, -4.2039, 2.9893



17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083



17.1700, -4.4711, -0.8739

Triad

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



17.1700, -4.8417, 1.2085



17.1700, 0.9267, -2.9815



17.1700, 1.4536, 3.8791

Complementary

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



17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083



14.5562, 3.7026, 0.8570

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.



17.1700, 2.9518, 2.5656



17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083



17.1700, 2.6372, -1.4103

Square

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



17.1700, -4.8417, 1.2085



17.1700, -1.2065, -3.4592



17.1700, 3.3951, 0.6561



17.1700, -0.6257, 4.4066

Rectangle

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



17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083



17.1700, -3.6917, -2.1329



17.1700, 3.3951, 0.6561



17.1700, 2.0458, 3.5234

Sweetspot

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



17.1700, -4.8417, 1.2085



22.9803, -2.9689, 1.3194



17.1793, -5.2602, 4.7333



12.1240, -1.6032, 0.6981



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.



17.1700, -4.8417, 1.2085



21.8510, -7.3229, 1.6948



16.4551, -3.0664, -1.1996



9.8378, -1.1737, 0.5598



27.5196, -18.5796, 5.7108



72.1097, -49.4511, 16.6199

Inverse Universe

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



14.5562, 3.7026, 0.8570



17.6848, 6.3443, 1.1610



15.1617, 1.9288, 2.8493



9.4250, 0.1685, 0.5005



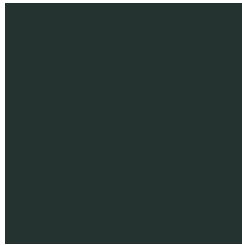
14.8370, 25.8478, 6.1845



38.7517, 67.1468, 18.9688

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

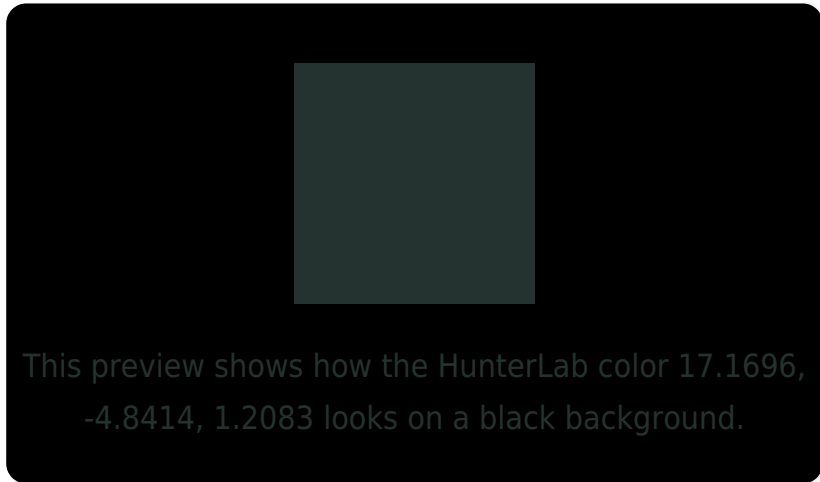
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

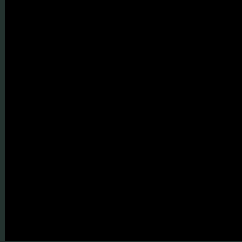
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083.

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

17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083

Protanopia

17.1940, -1.0500, 2.0157

Deuteranopia

17.0219, 0.9021, 0.7646



Tritanopia

17.2035, -3.0691, -1.4810

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083

Protanomaly

17.1154, -2.5213, 1.5483

Deuteranomaly

17.0533, -1.4022, 0.7616

Tritanomaly

17.0691, -3.7157, -0.4262

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

16.7434, -2.5959, 1.1188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083 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(36, 51, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 51, 47)  
}
```

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(36, 51, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 51, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083 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(36, 51, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 51, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 51, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 51, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 51, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 51, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1696, -4.8414, 1.2083 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 51, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 51,  
47) }
```

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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