

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2369, -1.1014,
0.8152)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2369, -1.1014, 0.8152)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1220, -1.1615,
0.8472)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F3030
RGB	47, 48, 48
RGB Percent	18%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8118, 0.8118
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	180°, 1%, 19%
HSV	180°, 2%, 19%
XYZ	2.7627, 2.9316, 3.2165
YIQ	47.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	47, 48, 48
Decimal	3092528
CIELab	19.77, -0.44, -0.16
CIELCh	20, 0.466, 199.664
Yxy	2.9318, 0.3100, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281282608 (0xFF2F3030)
YUV	47.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148
Hunter-Lab	17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.9314, -0.6523, 1.0037**, and the grayscale version is **17.0927, -0.9120, 0.9287**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3777, -2.0589, 1.7203**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8043, -2.2839, 0.4504**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4706, 0.0424, 1.2744**.

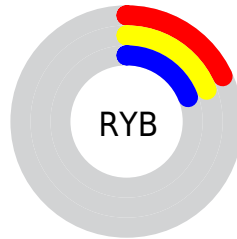
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (19%)

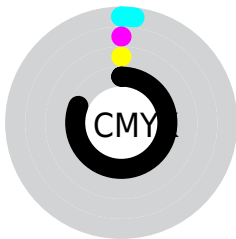
Blue (19%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (19%)

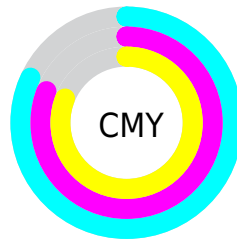


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472 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 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1220, -1.1615,
0.8472

■ 17.1220, -1.1615,
0.8472

■ 112.8940, -6.4946,
5.9869

■ 10.4700, -0.7689,
0.4981

■ 33.3347, -2.0896,
1.7090

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.6913, -2.6161,
2.2093

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.7893, -3.1801,
2.7506

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.5777, -3.7794,
3.3300

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0148, -4.4121,
3.9451

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0658, -5.0764,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

4.5941

99.7008, -5.7710,
5.2751

■ 17.1220, -1.1615,
0.8472

■ 17.1220, -1.1615,
0.8472

■ 16.8043, -2.2839,
0.4504

■ 17.4706, 0.0424,
1.2744

■ 16.5169, -3.3167,
0.0855

■ 17.8484, 1.3219,
1.7287

■ 16.2606, -4.2542,
-0.2451

■ 18.2548, 2.6693,
2.2080

■ 16.0353, -5.0911,
-0.5398

■ 18.6891, 4.0775,
2.7096

■ 15.8410, -5.8235,
-0.7972

■ 19.1500, 5.5394,
3.2314

■ 15.6770, -6.4491,
-1.0165

■ 19.6367, 7.0486,
3.7709

■ 15.5427, -6.9671,
-1.1976

■ 20.1481, 8.5991,
4.3261

■ 15.4356, -7.3839,
-1.3428

■ 20.6830, 10.1853,
4.8950

■ 15.3348, -7.7790,
-1.4803

■ 21.2404, 11.8023,
5.4760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1224, -1.1729, 0.9769



17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472



17.1224, -1.0847, 0.7399

Triad

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



17.1224, -1.1619, 0.8475



17.1224, -0.7133, 0.7690



17.1224, -0.8672, 1.1767

Complementary

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



17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472



16.9314, -0.6523, 1.0037

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.



17.1224, -0.7437, 1.1219



17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472



17.1224, -0.6546, 0.8870

Square

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



17.1224, -1.1619, 0.8475



17.1224, -0.8258, 0.6943



17.1224, -0.6657, 1.0161



17.1224, -1.0031, 1.1663

Rectangle

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



17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472



17.1224, -1.0060, 0.6954



17.1224, -0.6657, 1.0161



17.1224, -0.8229, 1.1653

Sweetspot

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



17.1224, -1.1619, 0.8475



21.6264, -1.3123, 1.1222



17.0997, -1.2889, 1.1893



11.5607, -0.6882, 0.6043



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.



17.1224, -1.1619, 0.8475



21.5381, -1.6208, 1.0129



17.0071, -0.9712, 0.7138



9.1837, -0.6946, 0.4307



27.2942, -14.4870, -2.8420



72.8345, -38.6627, -7.5752

Inverse Universe

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



16.9314, -0.6523, 1.0037



21.1743, -0.6501, 1.3105



17.0458, -0.8437, 1.1344



9.0259, -0.2735, 0.5598



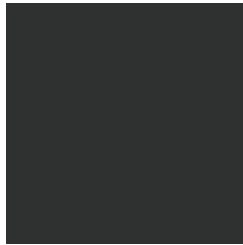
14.1846, 24.2929, 9.1552



37.8507, 64.8217, 24.4485

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

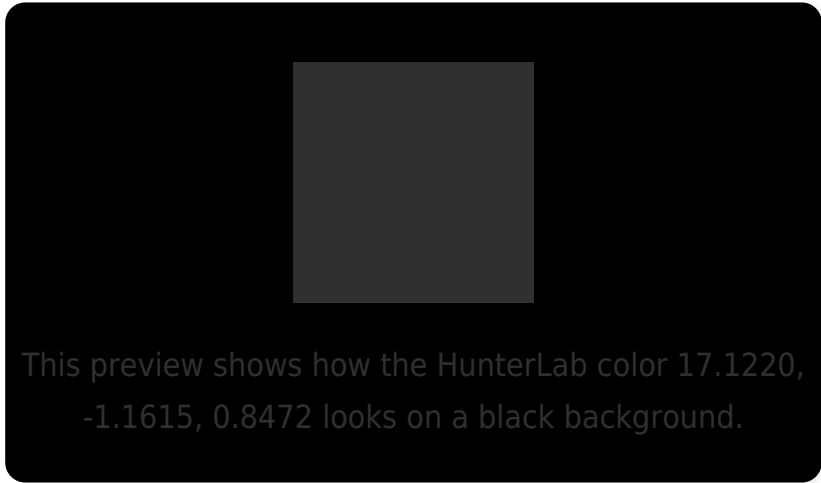
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

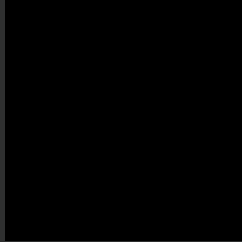
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472.



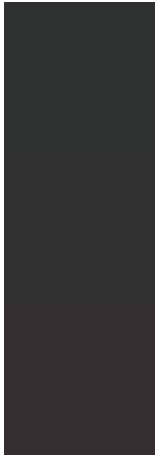
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1220, -1.1615,

0.8472.

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

17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472

Protanopia

17.2635, -0.6696, 1.0223

Deuteranopia

17.0219, 0.9021, 0.7646



Tritanopia

17.0306, -0.1108, -0.4113

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472

Protanomaly

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

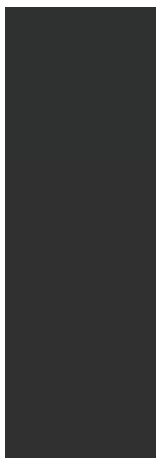
Deuteranomaly

17.1013, -0.0187, 0.8426

Tritanomaly

17.0050, -0.2502, -0.0473

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472

Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

Achromatomaly

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472 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, 48)` looks like.

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

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, 48) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472 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, 48) }
```


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

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

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, 48) colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1220, -1.1615, 0.8472 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, 48) }
```

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

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

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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