

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2889, -1.8008,
-17.3590)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2889, -1.8008,
-17.3590) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3352, -1.8120,
-17.3395)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	023353
RGB	2, 51, 83
RGB Percent	1%, 20%, 33%
CMY	0.9921, 0.8000, 0.6745
CMYK	0.98, 0.39, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	204°, 95%, 17%
HSV	204°, 98%, 33%
XYZ	2.7702, 3.0051, 8.6176
YIQ	39.9970, -39.4760, -0.4360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

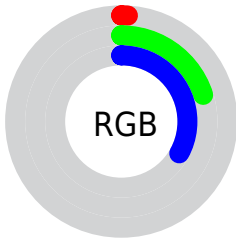
Format	Color
R_YB	2, 33, 83
Decimal	144211
CIE Lab	20.06, -1.58, -23.69
CIE LCh	20, 23.742, 266.193
Yxy	3.0052, 0.1925, 0.2088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278334291 (0xFF023353)
YUV	39.9970, 21.2005, -33.3234
Hunter-Lab	17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395

Details

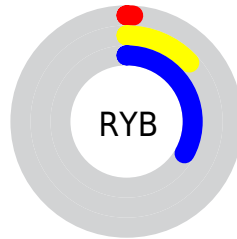
The HunterLab color **17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **17.2853, 12.6116, 10.6743**, and the grayscale version is **14.5093, -0.7742, 0.7883**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6149, -2.7603, -18.4743**, and **4.5284, 7.1492, -21.0932** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.0984, -1.6220, -17.8700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.3180, -2.6030, -15.2462**.

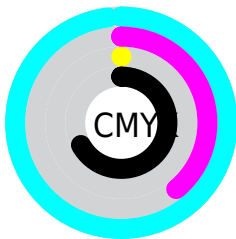
Distribution



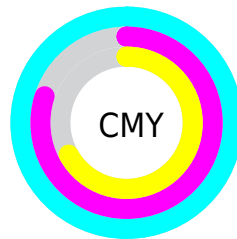
- Red (1%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395 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 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3352, -1.8120,
-17.3395

■ 17.3352, -1.8120,
-17.3395

■ 113.2930, -7.7193,
-20.4484

■ 10.6510, -1.3190,
-17.0334

■ 33.6006, -2.9031,
-18.3466

■ 0.8460, -1.4806,
-128.8343

■ 42.9800, -3.5000,
-18.8224

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.0991, -4.1294,
-19.2430

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9073, -4.7898,
-19.6030

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3630, -5.4801,
-19.9016

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4317, -6.1991,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-20.1404

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.0836, -6.9458,
-20.3218

■ 17.3352, -1.8120,
-17.3395

■ 17.3352, -1.8120,
-17.3395

■ 17.0984, -1.6220,
-17.8700

■ 18.3180, -2.6030,
-15.2462

■ 19.3414, -3.2702,
-13.2258

■ 20.4366, -3.7002,
-11.2141

■ 21.5999, -3.9049,
-9.2221

■ 22.8272, -3.9006,
-7.2581

■ 24.1140, -3.7054,
-5.3274

■ 25.4561, -3.3376,
-3.4332

■ 26.8492, -2.8150,
-1.5766

■ 28.2896, -2.1538,
0.2427

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3355, -7.8048, -13.4447



17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395



17.3355, 5.4321, -14.9503

Triad

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



17.3355, -1.8117, -17.3391



17.3355, 12.8990, 5.7018



17.3355, -10.7622, 6.6682

Complementary

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



17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395



17.2853, 12.6116, 10.6743

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.



17.3355, -6.4820, 8.9569



17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395



17.3355, 7.2273, 8.5732

Square

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



17.3355, -1.8117, -17.3391



17.3355, 14.6733, 0.0706



17.3355, -0.0220, 9.5273



17.3355, -12.4270, 1.7735

Rectangle

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



17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395



17.3355, 9.9104, -10.4824



17.3355, -0.0220, 9.5273



17.3355, -9.6185, 7.6787

Sweetspot

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



17.3355, -1.8117, -17.3391



32.7955, -4.4897, -5.0674



25.1190, -19.8421, 11.7252



16.0669, -2.2908, -2.8152



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



17.3355, -1.8117, -17.3391



21.9538, -1.5291, -24.1396



9.4203, 15.9432, -45.4227



14.1784, -1.1262, 0.0208



21.4306, -1.5403, -23.4614



49.6924, -0.7343, -60.5261

Inverse Universe

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



14.5657, 25.8165, -3.3217



18.7381, 34.1131, -3.5777



25.8481, -3.8190, 15.7284



13.8594, 0.5867, 0.2689



18.2693, 33.2661, -3.5377



43.6675, 79.1429, -5.5883

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395 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

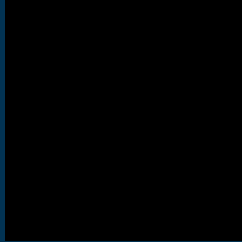
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3352, -1.8120,

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

17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395

Protanopia

17.5162, 2.2875, -14.8558

Deuteranopia

17.6066, 0.4002, -16.7021



Tritanopia

17.4295, -8.6886, -3.0291

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395

Protanomaly

17.2769, 0.3496, -16.0628

Deuteranomaly

17.3663, -0.4229, -17.2458

Tritanomaly

17.4643, -6.5968, -7.3817

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395

Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

Achromatomaly

15.1872, -2.5949, -5.2933

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395 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(2, 51, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 51, 83)  
}
```

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(2, 51, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 51, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395 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(2, 51, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 51, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 51, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 51, 83); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 51, 83); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 51, 83) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3352, -1.8120, -17.3395 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 51, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 51,  
83) }
```

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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