

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2889, -2.5485,
0.7566)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2889, -2.5485, 0.7566)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3682, -2.7354,
0.7350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3231
RGB	43, 50, 49
RGB Percent	17%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8039, 0.8078
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.02, 0.80
HSL	171°, 8%, 18%
HSV	171°, 14%, 20%
XYZ	2.6912, 3.0165, 3.3461
YIQ	47.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

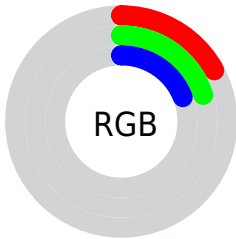
Format	Color
RYB	43, 47, 50
Decimal	2830897
CIELab	20.11, -3.25, -0.39
CIElCh	20, 3.274, 186.781
Yxy	3.0167, 0.2972, 0.3332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281020977 (0xFF2B3231)
YUV	47.7930, 0.5951, -4.2035
Hunter-Lab	17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350

Details

The HunterLab color **17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.0866, 1.0758, 1.1483**, and the grayscale version is **17.1226, -0.9136, 0.9303**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5659, -4.1098, 1.4875**, and **1.5460, -0.8196, -0.1630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.0562, -3.9004, 0.6136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7131, -1.4795, 0.8957**.

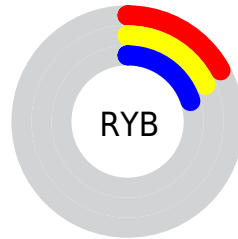
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (20%)

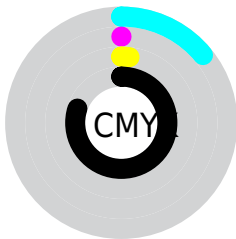
Blue (19%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (20%)

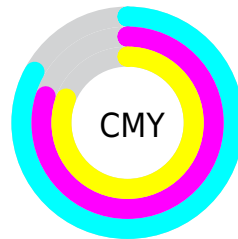


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350 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 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3682, -2.7354,
0.7350

■ 17.3682, -2.7354,
0.7350

■ 113.3548, -9.4842,
5.7792

■ 10.6792, -2.0955,
0.4022

■ 33.6418, -4.0676,
1.5698

■ 1.1062, -1.9359,
-1.3883

■ 43.0248, -4.7678,
2.0584

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.1472, -5.4927,
2.5888

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9584, -6.2424,
3.1581

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.4170, -7.0167,
3.7636

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4885, -7.8154,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.1430, -8.6381,
5.0758

17.3682, -2.7354,
0.7350

17.3682, -2.7354,
0.7350

17.0562, -3.9004,
0.6136

17.7131, -1.4795,
0.8957

16.7765, -4.9666,
0.5316

18.0893, -0.1395,
1.0933

16.5296, -5.9281,
0.4899

18.4964, 1.2765,
1.3265

16.3152, -6.7802,
0.4884

18.9335, 2.7605,
1.5933

16.1328, -7.5197,
0.5264

19.3996, 4.3047,
1.8915

■ 15.9816, -8.1456,
0.6027

■ 19.8936, 5.9018,
2.2190

■ 15.8580, -8.6684,
0.7120

■ 20.4143, 7.5448,
2.5736

■ 15.7390, -9.1768,
0.8256

■ 20.9608, 9.2275,
2.9532

■ 15.6673, -9.4850,
0.8925

■ 21.5316, 10.9441,
3.3557

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3686, -2.6036, 1.6284



17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350



17.3686, -2.3919, -0.1473

Triad

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



17.3686, -2.7357, 0.7353



17.3686, 0.1997, -0.5317



17.3686, -0.1885, 2.4936

Complementary

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



17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350



16.0866, 1.0758, 1.1483

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.



17.3686, 0.5868, 1.9715



17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350



17.3686, 0.8143, 0.2335

Square

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



17.3686, -2.7357, 0.7353



17.3686, -0.7076, -0.9043



17.3686, 0.9575, 1.1530



17.3686, -1.1467, 2.6117

Rectangle

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



17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350



17.3686, -1.9346, -0.6003



17.3686, 0.9575, 1.1530



17.3686, 0.1027, 2.3610

Sweetspot

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



17.3686, -2.7357, 0.7353



22.3614, -1.9009, 1.1267



17.2984, -3.2614, 2.7684



12.2654, -1.0703, 0.6147



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.



17.3686, -2.7357, 0.7353



21.7788, -4.0343, 0.8637



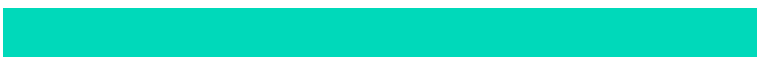
16.7966, -1.6497, -0.3312



9.8447, -1.1353, 0.4612



27.7760, -17.0233, 2.0308



72.8231, -45.1158, 6.3695

Inverse Universe

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



16.0866, 1.0758, 1.1483



19.7245, 2.0789, 1.5281



16.6250, -0.0272, 2.0928



9.4182, 0.1315, 0.5981



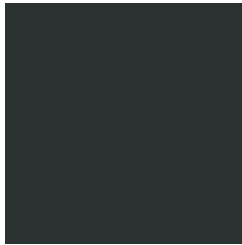
14.7128, 25.3895, 8.0086



38.4867, 66.1666, 22.8780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

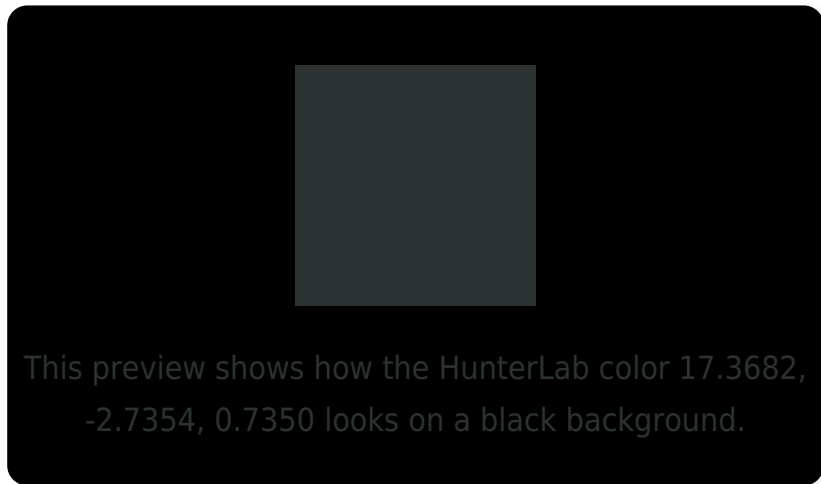
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

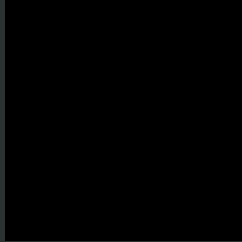
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350.



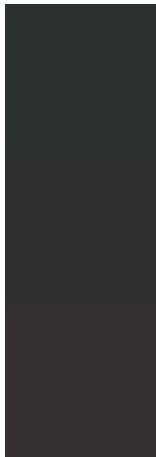
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3682, -2.7354,

0.7350.

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

17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350

Protanopia

17.2635, -0.6696, 1.0223

Deuteranopia

17.3787, 1.0215, 0.4316



Tritanopia

17.2891, -1.5580, -0.9243

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350

Protanomaly

17.3619, -1.5540, 1.1219

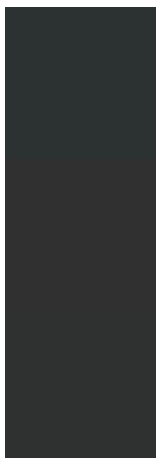
Deuteranomaly

17.3123, -0.4031, 0.3262

Tritanomaly

17.2628, -1.7035, -0.5508

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350

Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

Achromatomaly

17.2941, -1.7928, 1.0385

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350 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(43, 50, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 50, 49)  
}
```

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(43, 50, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 50, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350 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(43, 50, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 50, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 50, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 50, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 50, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 50, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3682, -2.7354, 0.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 50, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 50,  
49) }
```

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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