

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2893, -0.5100,
1.9732)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2893, -0.5100, 1.9732)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3412, -0.5390,
2.1880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33302D
RGB	51, 48, 45
RGB Percent	20%, 19%, 18%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8118, 0.8235
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.12, 0.80
HSL	30°, 6%, 19%
HSV	30°, 12%, 20%
XYZ	2.8958, 3.0072, 2.9104
YIQ	48.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_YB	51, 51, 45
Decimal	3354669
CIE Lab	20.07, 0.68, 2.40
CIE LCh	20, 2.490, 74.188
Yxy	3.0073, 0.3286, 0.3412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281544749 (0xFF33302D)
YUV	48.5550, -1.7526, 2.1443
Hunter-Lab	17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880

Details

The HunterLab color **17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.0609, -1.2242, -0.3929**, and the grayscale version is **17.3822, -0.9275, 0.9444**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6186, -1.3790, 3.2362**, and **1.1360, 1.9455, 0.7341** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6368, -0.1207, 3.1268**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0653, -0.9102, 1.1747**.

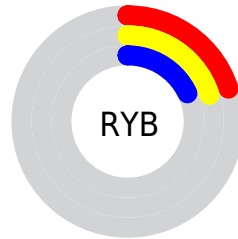
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (19%)

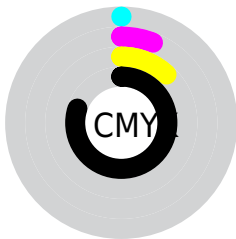
Blue (18%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (18%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880 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 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3412, -0.5390,
2.1880

■ 17.3412, -0.5390,
2.1880

■ 113.3044, -5.3309,
8.5591

■ 10.6562, -0.2398,
1.6222

■ 33.6082, -1.3136,
3.4024

■ 0.8997, 3.2373,
0.6298

■ 42.9883, -1.7736,
4.0540

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.1080, -2.2762,
4.7351

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9167, -2.8179,
5.4451

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3730, -3.3963,
6.1833

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4422, -4.0091,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.0946, -4.6545,
7.7410

■ 17.3412, -0.5390,
2.1880

■ 17.3412, -0.5390,
2.1880

■ 16.6368, -0.1207,
3.1268

■ 18.0653, -0.9102,
1.1747

■ 15.9522, 0.3493,
3.9834

■ 18.8066, -1.2359,
0.0924

■ 15.2893, 0.8733,
4.7507

■ 19.5644, -1.5196,
-1.0530

■ 14.6496, 1.4539,
5.4211

■ 20.3376, -1.7644,
-2.2563

■ 14.0348, 2.0931,
5.9865

■ 21.1255, -1.9728,
-3.5128

■ 13.4468, 2.7920,
6.4394

■ 21.9270, -2.1476,
-4.8184

■ 12.8871, 3.5498,
6.7744

■ 22.7414, -2.2912,
-6.1693

■ 12.3496, 4.3232,
7.1064

■ 23.5680, -2.4058,
-7.5623

■ 11.9209, 4.9513,
7.4323

■ 24.4062, -2.4935,
-8.9942

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3416, 0.0988, 1.8551



17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880



17.3416, -1.2713, 2.1974

Triad

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



17.3416, -0.5395, 2.1883



17.3416, -2.2752, 0.6112



17.3416, 0.0698, -0.0480

Complementary

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



17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880



17.0609, -1.2242, -0.3929

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.



17.3416, -0.5785, -0.4106



17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880



17.3416, -1.9280, -0.0195

Square

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



17.3416, -0.5395, 2.1883



17.3416, -2.2651, 1.3063



17.3416, -1.3096, -0.4000



17.3416, 0.4546, 0.5736

Rectangle

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



17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880



17.3416, -1.7132, 2.0196



17.3416, -1.3096, -0.4000



17.3416, -0.1250, -0.2053

Sweetspot

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



17.3416, -0.5395, 2.1883



23.0489, -1.0616, 1.8416



16.7153, 1.0458, 0.3995



12.1564, -0.5539, 0.9913



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.



17.3416, -0.5395, 2.1883



22.0743, -0.5416, 3.1894



18.0581, -1.7225, 2.9459



9.6817, -0.3720, 1.0112



19.9646, 10.3801, 12.4838



50.5240, 31.5191, 31.6845

Inverse Universe

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



17.0609, -1.2242, -0.3929



21.6226, -1.6431, -0.9657



16.3515, -0.0343, -1.2814



9.5734, -0.6363, 0.0153



16.0388, 2.3947, -25.2166



39.7394, 10.8120, -73.0107

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

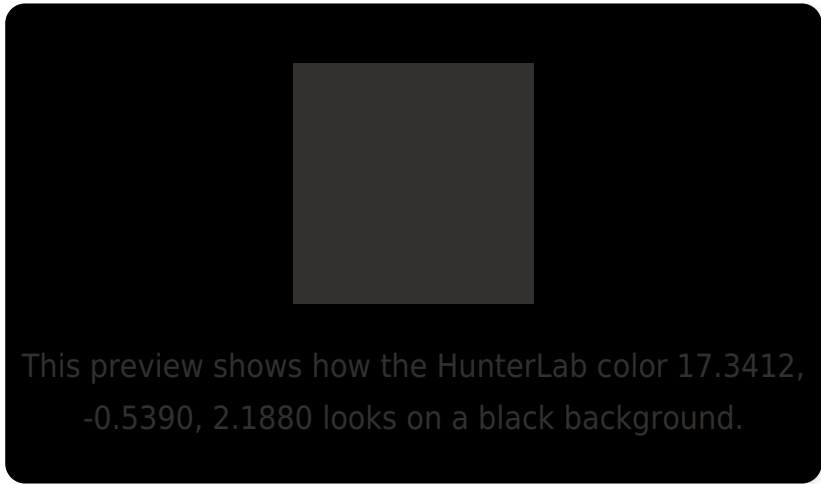
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

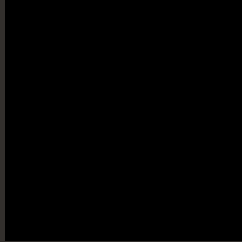
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

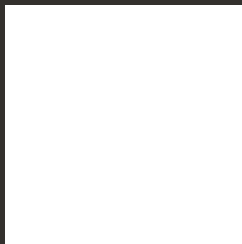
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3412, -0.5390,

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

17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880

Protanopia

17.2670, -0.7962, 2.1012

Deuteranopia

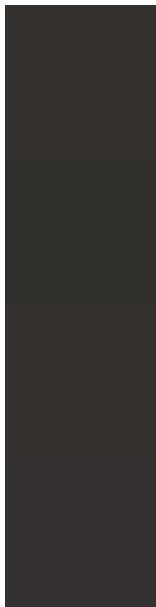
17.3400, 0.6556, 2.2076



Tritanopia

17.3266, 0.8961, -0.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880

Protanomaly

17.2670, -0.7962, 2.1012

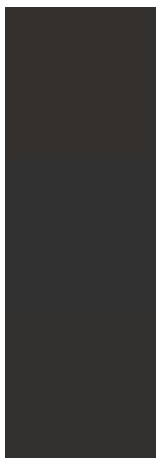
Deuteranomaly

17.2609, 0.3869, 2.1152

Tritanomaly

17.2767, 0.6276, 0.6850

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.5731, -0.8164, 1.3797

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880 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(51, 48, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 48, 45)  
}
```

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(51, 48, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 48, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880 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(51, 48, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 48, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 48, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 48, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 48, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 48, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3412, -0.5390, 2.1880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 48, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 48,  
45) }
```

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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