

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.4202, 2.5771,
-1.4380)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.4202, 2.5771, -1.4380)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4415, 2.6581,
-1.4929)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	372E37
RGB	55, 46, 55
RGB Percent	22%, 18%, 22%
CMY	0.7843, 0.8196, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	300°, 9%, 20%
HSV	300°, 16%, 22%
XYZ	3.2421, 3.0421, 4.0307
YIQ	49.7170, 2.4750, 4.7070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 46, 55
Decimal	3616311
CIE Lab	20.21, 6.07, -4.22
CIE LCh	20, 7.395, 325.188
Yxy	3.0422, 0.3143, 0.2949
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281806391 (0xFF372E37)
YUV	49.7170, 2.6045, 4.6332
Hunter-Lab	17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929

Details

The HunterLab color **17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.7365, -4.3401, 3.2896**, and the grayscale version is **17.7561, -0.9474, 0.9647**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.8207, 2.5904, -1.1512**, and **3.1988, 6.2334, -3.7881** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2471, 4.9774, -3.0917**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7078, 0.3803, 0.0790**.

Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (18%)

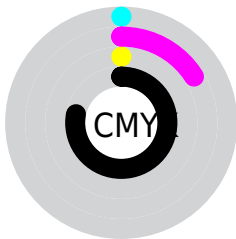
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (22%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929 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 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4415, 2.6581,
-1.4929

■ 17.4415, 2.6581,
-1.4929

■ 113.4918, 0.4573,
1.8303

■ 10.7415, 2.5249,
-1.5457

■ 33.7332, 2.6093,
-1.1353

■ 1.5323, 17.1842,
-11.3370

■ 43.1240, 2.4661,
-0.8568

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.2536, 2.2584,
-0.5224

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.0715, 1.9935,
-0.1377

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.5366, 1.6770,
0.2931

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.6141, 1.3132,

100.2744, 0.9056,
1.2797

17.4415, 2.6581,
-1.4929

17.4415, 2.6581,
-1.4929

16.2471, 4.9774,
-3.0917

18.7078, 0.3803,
0.0790

15.1335, 7.3238,
-4.7074

20.0362, -1.8477,
1.6181

14.1123, 9.6684,
-6.3203

21.4200, -4.0248,
3.1236

13.1962, 11.9653,
-7.8988

22.8529, -6.1528,
4.5966

12.3981, 14.1484,
-9.3979

24.3298, -8.2353,
6.0395

■ 11.7301, 16.1322,
-10.7590

■ 25.8463, -10.2767,
7.4550

■ 11.1844, 17.8780,
-11.9561

■ 27.3988, -12.2814,
8.8464

■ 10.6373, 19.7601,
-13.2459

■ 28.9840, -14.2540,
10.2165

■ 10.4311, 20.5078,
-13.7581

■ 30.5994, -16.1988,
11.5681

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4419, 0.8948, -3.0730



17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929



17.4419, 3.4604, 0.6105

Triad

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



17.4419, 2.6576, -1.4926



17.4419, -0.5774, 4.4842



17.4419, -4.5767, -0.8407

Complementary

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



17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929



18.7365, -4.3401, 3.2896

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.



17.4419, -4.9279, 1.2817



17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929



17.4419, -2.6857, 4.1957

Square

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



17.4419, 2.6576, -1.4926



17.4419, 1.5350, 3.9252



17.4419, -4.2522, 3.0825



17.4419, -3.2683, -2.6653

Rectangle

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



17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929



17.4419, 3.3158, 1.9654



17.4419, -4.2522, 3.0825



17.4419, -4.8078, -0.1317

Sweetspot

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



17.4419, 2.6576, -1.4926



24.3486, 0.1666, 0.3261



16.8005, 0.3409, -2.3974



12.7051, 0.1115, 0.1535



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



17.4419, 2.6576, -1.4926



21.8013, 4.8098, -2.8775



17.3272, 2.0508, 0.1334



10.1855, 0.4600, -0.1290



17.4190, 34.2464, -22.9749



44.9853, 88.4427, -59.3338

Inverse Universe

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



17.2152, 1.4547, 1.7307



21.4231, 2.8249, 2.4938



18.8325, -3.7986, 1.9122



10.1223, 0.1190, 0.7709



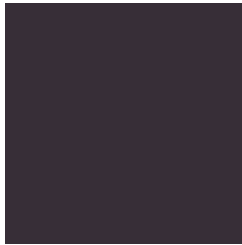
15.0500, 25.7736, 9.7249



38.8673, 66.5614, 25.1150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

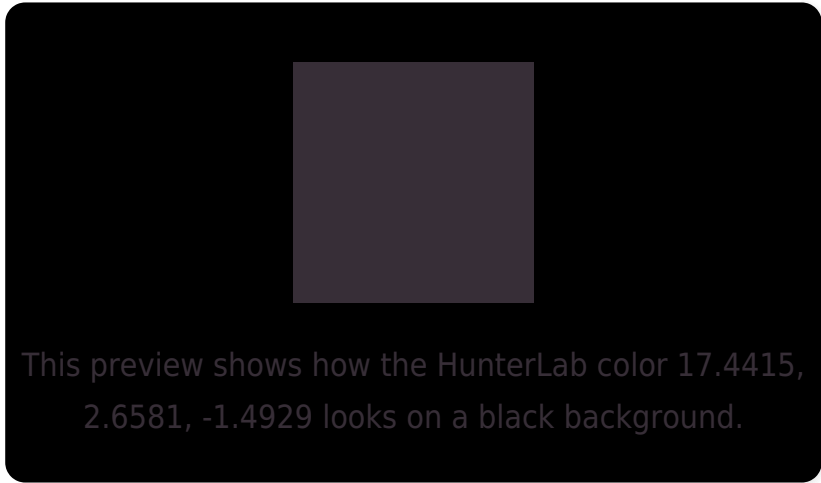
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

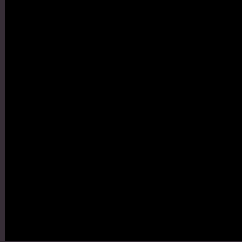
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929.

-1.4929.

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

17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929

Protanopia

17.3599, 0.1358, -2.5210

Deuteranopia

17.5885, 0.8006, -1.3321



Tritanopia

17.4573, 1.2855, 0.5310

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929

Protanomaly

17.3109, 1.1117, -2.1279

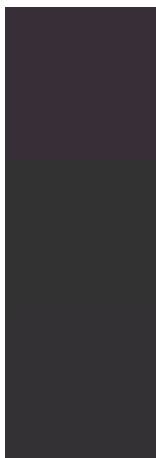
Deuteranomaly

17.4325, 1.4636, -1.5256

Tritanomaly

17.5078, 1.5552, -0.1866

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.8175, 0.2198, 0.1720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929 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(55, 46, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 46, 55)  
}
```

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(55, 46, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 46, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929 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(55, 46, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 46, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 46, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 46, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 46, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 46, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4415, 2.6581, -1.4929 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 46, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 46,  
55) }
```

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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