

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5203, 0.2573,
-0.8234)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5203, 0.2573, -0.8234)
contains.

HunterLab(17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(17.4882, 0.4063,
-1.0490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323036
RGB	50, 48, 54
RGB Percent	20%, 19%, 21%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8118, 0.7882
CMYK	0.07, 0.11, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	260°, 6%, 20%
HSV	260°, 11%, 21%
XYZ	3.0382, 3.0584, 3.9202
YIQ	49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 48, 54
Decimal	3289142
CIE Lab	20.28, 2.32, -3.50
CIE LCh	20, 4.195, 303.565
Yxy	3.0585, 0.3033, 0.3053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281479222 (0xFF323036)
YUV	49.2820, 2.3260, 0.6297
Hunter-Lab	17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490

Details

The HunterLab color **17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.9259, -2.2889, 2.8614**, and the grayscale version is **17.6124, -0.9398, 0.9569**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.8109, -0.1695, -0.7587**, and **2.0316, 4.5578, -7.0488** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9857, 1.7286, -3.0639**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0331, -0.8836, 0.8407**.

Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (19%)

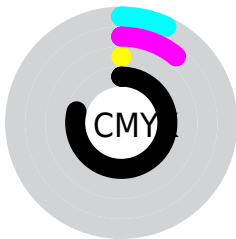
 Blue (21%)



 Red (20%)

 Yellow (19%)

 Blue (21%)



 Cyan (7%)

 Magenta (11%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (79%)



 Cyan (80%)

 Magenta (81%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490 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 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4882, 0.4063,
-1.0490

■ 17.4882, 0.4063,
-1.0490

■ 113.5789, -3.5925,
2.5938

■ 10.7812, 0.5710,
-1.1516

■ 33.7914, -0.1446,
-0.6042

■ 1.7502, 5.6812,
-8.1836

■ 43.1871, -0.5075,
-0.2868

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.3213, -0.9199,
0.0841

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1436, -1.3771,
0.5032

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6127, -1.8756,
0.9667

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.6940, -2.4125,

1.4714

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.3580, -2.9855,
2.0145

■ 17.4882, 0.4063,
-1.0490

■ 17.4882, 0.4063,
-1.0490

■ 15.9857, 1.7286,
-3.0639

■ 19.0331, -0.8836,
0.8407

■ 14.5304, 3.0916,
-5.2334

■ 20.6149, -2.1462,
2.6274

■ 13.1298, 4.5021,
-7.5908

■ 22.2301, -3.3876,
4.3303

■ 11.7937, 5.9658,
-10.1740

■ 23.8759, -4.6122,
5.9646

■ 10.5345, 7.4832,
-13.0206

■ 25.5496, -5.8238,
7.5426

■ 9.3687, 9.0423,
-16.1559

■ 27.2493, -7.0257,
9.0741

■ 8.3179, 10.6045,
-19.5661

■ 28.9732, -8.2204,
10.5672

■ 7.2948, 12.4717,
-23.6532

■ 30.7198, -9.4099,
12.0287

■ 6.2840, 14.9999,
-28.7947

■ 32.4877, -10.5960,
13.4638

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4886, -0.7853, -1.4705



17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490



17.4886, 1.2560, -0.0898

Triad

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



17.4886, 0.4059, -1.0487



17.4886, 0.1418, 2.8664



17.4886, -3.2542, 0.8101

Complementary

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



17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490



18.9259, -2.2889, 2.8614

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.



17.4886, -3.0215, 1.9333



17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490



17.4886, -1.0823, 3.0708

Square

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



17.4886, 0.4059, -1.0487



17.4886, 1.1006, 2.1619



17.4886, -2.2349, 2.7410



17.4886, -2.8798, -0.3512

Rectangle

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



17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490



17.4886, 1.5027, 0.6954



17.4886, -2.2349, 2.7410



17.4886, -3.2444, 1.2046

Sweetspot

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



17.4886, 0.4059, -1.0487



24.5951, -0.8170, 0.6079



18.3296, -1.7190, -0.0247



12.7990, -0.3864, 0.2590



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.



17.4886, 0.4059, -1.0487



22.4704, 0.9772, -2.0441



17.7047, 1.1368, -0.7582



10.0591, 0.0300, -0.2950



10.2673, 25.0747, -51.4395



25.5922, 63.8731, -138.8536

Inverse Universe

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



17.7377, 1.1438, 0.0898



22.8779, 2.1726, -0.1654



18.7278, -2.9955, 2.6342



10.1638, 0.3432, 0.1793



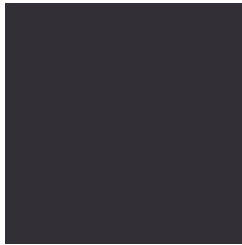
16.1376, 29.7380, -5.8656



41.4597, 76.0235, -12.1436

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

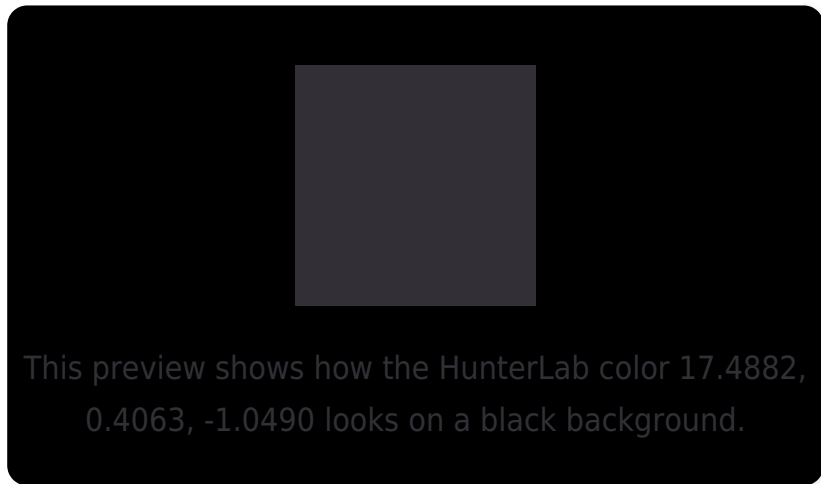
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

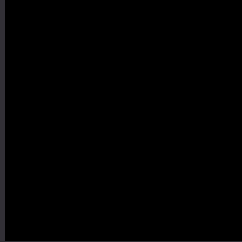
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490.



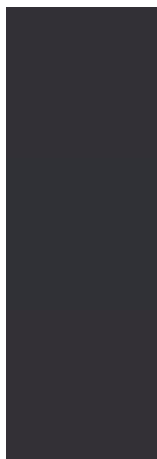
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490.

-1.0490.

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

17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490

Protanopia

17.5822, -0.4837, -0.9433

Deuteranopia

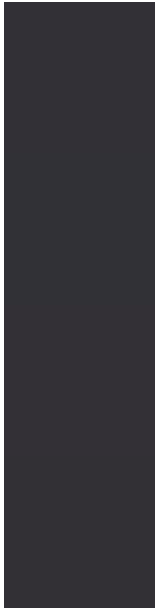
17.5615, 0.6552, -0.9501



Tritanopia

17.4354, 0.1212, -0.3020

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490

Protanomaly

17.6520, -0.2432, -0.8496

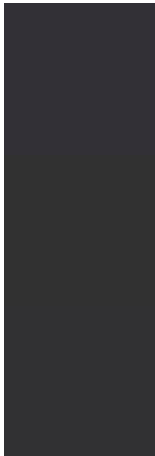
Deuteranomaly

17.5615, 0.6552, -0.9501

Tritanomaly

17.4615, 0.2625, -0.6721

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.5744, -0.6660, 0.2515

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490 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(50, 48, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 48, 54)  
}
```

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(50, 48, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 48, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490 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(50, 48, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 48, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 48, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 48, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 48, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 48, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4882, 0.4063, -1.0490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 48, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 48,  
54) }
```

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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