

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5209, 2.1923,
0.5365)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5209, 2.1923, 0.5365)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3926, 2.2362,
0.4696)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	382E32
RGB	56, 46, 50
RGB Percent	22%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.7804, 0.8196, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.11, 0.78
HSL	336°, 10%, 20%
HSV	336°, 18%, 22%
XYZ	3.1836, 3.0250, 3.4337
YIQ	49.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	56, 46, 50
Decimal	3681842
CIE Lab	20.14, 5.38, -0.87
CIE LCh	20, 5.451, 350.817
Yxy	3.0252, 0.3302, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281871922 (0xFF382E32)
YUV	49.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479
Hunter-Lab	17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696

Details

The HunterLab color **17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.1238, -3.9637, 1.6417**, and the grayscale version is **17.6725, -0.9430, 0.9602**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.7378, 1.9723, 1.3759**, and **3.0355, 5.4149, 0.2825** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.0869, 4.1277, 0.2129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7662, 0.3755, 0.7908**.

Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (18%)

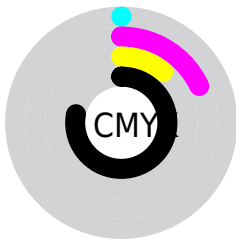
Blue (20%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (20%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696 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 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3926, 2.2362,
0.4696

■ 17.3926, 2.2362,
0.4696

■ 113.4005, -0.2876,
5.2907

■ 10.6999, 2.1553,
0.1747

■ 33.6723, 2.0980,
1.2415

■ 1.2643, 18.4804,
-2.7835

■ 43.0579, 1.9154,
1.7028

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.1826, 1.6709,
2.2078

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9961, 1.3713,
2.7533

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.4569, 1.0220,
3.3363

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.5303, 0.6269,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.1868, 0.1895,
4.6068

17.3926, 2.2362,
0.4696

17.3926, 2.2362,
0.4696

16.0869, 4.1277,
0.2129

18.7662, 0.3755,
0.7908

14.8582, 6.0421,
0.0336

20.1981, -1.4496,
1.1646

13.7188, 7.9591,
-0.0521

21.6817, -3.2401,
1.5823

12.6828, 9.8439,
-0.0260

23.2112, -4.9983,
2.0368

11.7658, 11.6414,
0.1296

24.7819, -6.7275,
2.5225

■ 10.9839, 13.2735,
0.4287

■ 26.3897, -8.4314,
3.0348

■ 10.3206, 14.7412,
0.8411

■ 28.0314, -10.1133,
3.5702

■ 9.6394, 16.4591,
1.2040

■ 29.7040, -11.7767,
4.1258

■ 9.4880, 16.8753,
1.2724

■ 31.4051, -13.4245,
4.6992

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3930, 1.5377, -1.0197



17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696



17.3930, 2.0621, 1.9617

Triad

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



17.3930, 2.2357, 0.4699



17.3930, -2.0162, 3.4819



17.3930, -2.8430, -1.4956

Complementary

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



17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696



19.1238, -3.9637, 1.6417

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.



17.3930, -3.7306, -0.1333



17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696



17.3930, -3.2654, 2.7074

Square

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



17.3930, 2.2357, 0.4699



17.3930, -0.4319, 3.6116



17.3930, -3.8824, 1.4105



17.3930, -1.4206, -2.2205

Rectangle

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



17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696



17.3930, 1.4779, 2.7647



17.3930, -3.8824, 1.4105



17.3930, -3.2117, -1.0915

Sweetspot

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



17.3930, 2.2357, 0.4699



25.1599, -0.1346, 1.1616



17.2329, 2.0260, -2.2181



13.4486, -0.0418, 0.6160



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



17.3930, 2.2357, 0.4699



22.1358, 3.9848, 0.4642



17.5248, 1.3210, 2.0765



10.1469, 0.2519, 0.4201



15.4816, 27.3639, 3.4056



39.7572, 69.8453, 12.0477

Inverse Universe

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



17.3930, 2.2357, 0.4699



22.1358, 3.9848, 0.4642



18.9706, -3.0246, -0.0567



10.1469, 0.2519, 0.4201



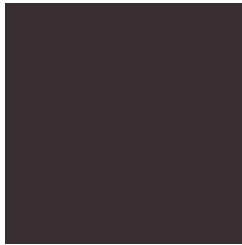
15.4816, 27.3639, 3.4056



39.7572, 69.8453, 12.0477

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

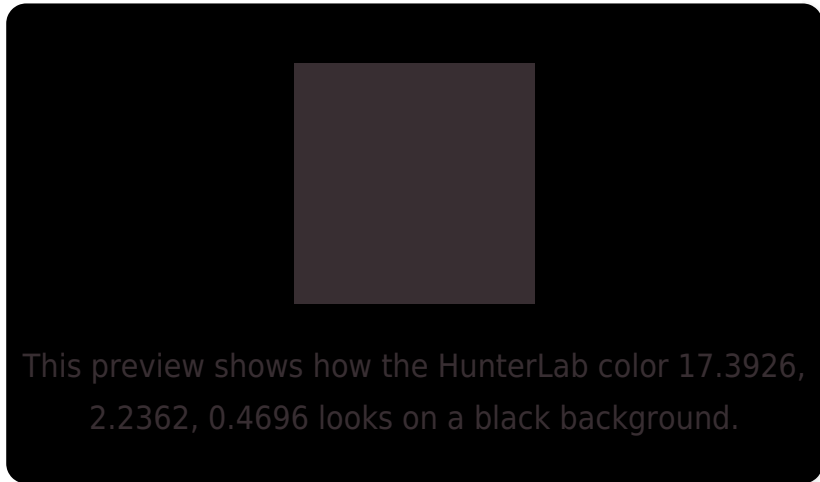
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

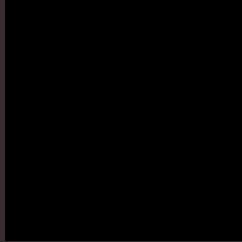
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696.



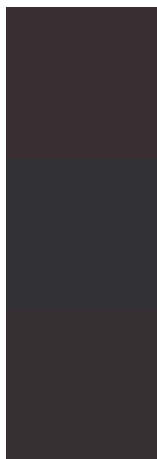
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3926, 2.2362,

0.4696.

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

17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696

Protanopia

17.3375, -0.2660, -0.0319

Deuteranopia

17.3787, 1.0215, 0.4316



Tritanopia

17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696

Protanomaly

17.3266, 0.8961, -0.0250

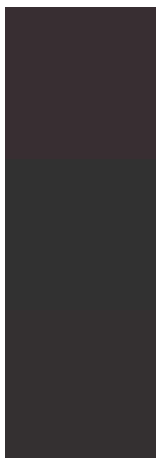
Deuteranomaly

17.4573, 1.2855, 0.5310

Tritanomaly

17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.5092, 0.2232, 0.9536

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696 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(56, 46, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 46, 50)  
}
```

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(56, 46, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 46, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696 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(56, 46, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 46, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 46, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 46, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 46, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 46, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3926, 2.2362, 0.4696 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 46, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 46,  
50) }
```

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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