

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5447, 2.9363,
1.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5447, 2.9363, 1.4010)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.5989, 2.8162,
1.4730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B2E30
RGB	59, 46, 48
RGB Percent	23%, 18%, 19%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8196, 0.8118
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.19, 0.77
HSL	351°, 12%, 21%
HSV	351°, 22%, 23%
XYZ	3.3141, 3.0972, 3.2195
YIQ	50.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

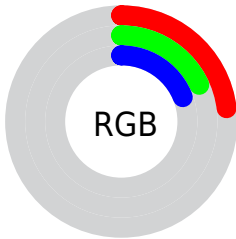
Format	Color
R _Y B	59, 46, 48
Decimal	3878448
CIE Lab	20.43, 6.33, 0.96
CIE LCh	20, 6.398, 8.669
Yxy	3.0974, 0.3441, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282068528 (0xFF3B2E30)
YUV	50.1150, -1.0427, 7.7921
Hunter-Lab	17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730

Details

The HunterLab color **17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **20.0107, -4.4282, 0.7832**, and the grayscale version is **17.9000, -0.9551, 0.9725**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9509, 2.5803, 2.4723**, and **3.4521, 5.9118, 2.2307** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2134, 4.6775, 1.7121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.0631, 1.0014, 1.2910**.

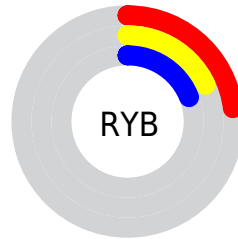
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (18%)

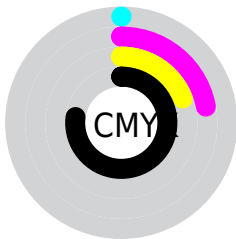
Blue (19%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (19%)

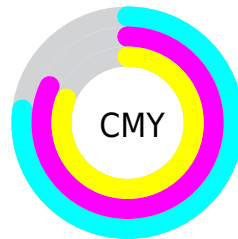


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730 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 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5989, 2.8162,
1.4730

■ 17.5989, 2.8162,
1.4730

■ 113.7854, 0.7230,
7.1642

■ 10.8755, 2.6664,
1.0284

■ 33.9292, 2.7965,
2.4917

■ 2.1809, 12.5215,
1.5266

■ 43.3367, 2.6663,
3.0597

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.4818, 2.4709,
3.6636

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.3142, 2.2177,
4.3017

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.7930, 1.9122,
4.9721

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.8834, 1.5590,

100.5561, 1.1616,
6.4046

17.5989, 2.8162,
1.4730

17.5989, 2.8162,
1.4730

16.2134, 4.6775,
1.7121

19.0631, 1.0014,
1.2910

14.9180, 6.5775,
2.0147

20.5945, -0.7633,
1.1579

13.7282, 8.4937,
2.3869

22.1850, -2.4807,
1.0671

12.6613, 10.3845,
2.8306

23.8275, -4.1552,
1.0128

11.7364, 12.1831,
3.3406

25.5165, -5.7916,
0.9896

■ 10.9724, 13.7956,
3.9003

■ 27.2471, -7.3950,
0.9933

■ 10.3008, 15.3774,
4.4150

■ 29.0155, -8.9703,
1.0203

■ 9.7452, 16.8930,
4.7158

■ 30.8183, -10.5217,
1.0676

■ 32.6528, -12.0531,
1.1324

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.5993, 2.5906, -0.3524



17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730



17.5993, 2.0015, 2.9923

Triad

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



17.5993, 2.8156, 1.4733



17.5993, -3.1630, 3.4590



17.5993, -2.2481, -2.5929

Complementary

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



17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730



20.0107, -4.4282, 0.7832

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.



17.5993, -3.7001, -1.3525



17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730



17.5993, -4.2125, 2.1748

Square

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



17.5993, 2.8156, 1.4733



17.5993, -1.4868, 4.0564



17.5993, -4.4049, 0.4266



17.5993, -0.3865, -2.8318

Rectangle

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



17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730



17.5993, 0.9985, 3.6732



17.5993, -4.4049, 0.4266



17.5993, -2.7980, -2.2734

Sweetspot

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



17.5993, 2.8156, 1.4733



25.5919, 0.2125, 1.5822



17.7056, 3.7399, -2.8802



13.2492, 0.1009, 0.8179



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.



17.5993, 2.8156, 1.4733



21.8349, 4.8804, 2.0564



18.5392, 0.7912, 3.1707



10.8530, 0.2051, 0.6859



15.5927, 26.9153, 8.4301



39.5247, 67.9812, 23.2623

Inverse Universe

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



17.5993, 2.8156, 1.4733



21.8349, 4.8804, 2.0564



18.9672, -2.4501, -1.2896



10.8530, 0.2051, 0.6859



15.5927, 26.9153, 8.4301



39.5247, 67.9812, 23.2623

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

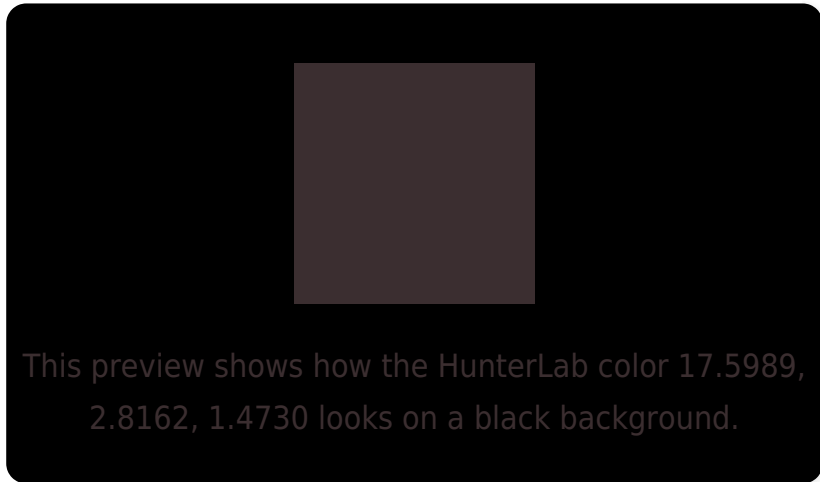
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

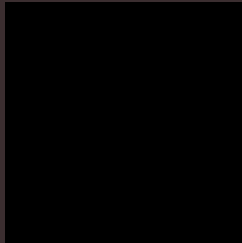
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730.



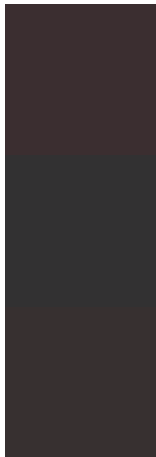
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5989, 2.8162,

1.4730.

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

17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730

Protanopia

17.6211, -0.5542, 0.6949

Deuteranopia

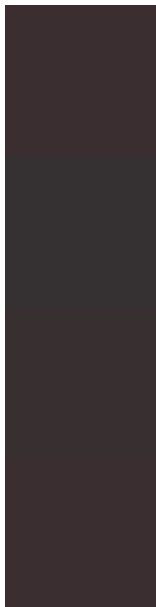
17.7187, 0.8868, 1.5768



Tritanopia

17.6226, 2.9410, 1.1343

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730

Protanomaly

17.5856, 0.4834, 1.0480

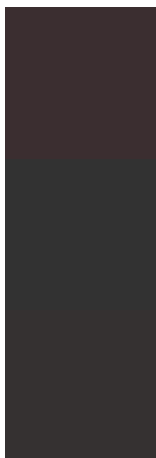
Deuteranomaly

17.5704, 1.5671, 1.4183

Tritanomaly

17.6226, 2.9410, 1.1343

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.8193, 0.0790, 1.3133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730 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(59, 46, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 46, 48)  
}
```

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(59, 46, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 46, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730 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(59, 46, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 46, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 46, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 46, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 46, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 46, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5989, 2.8162, 1.4730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 46, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 46,  
48) }
```

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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