

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.7111, -1.0142,
2.2775)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.7111, -1.0142, 2.2775)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6003, -0.8139,
2.1236)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33312E
RGB	51, 49, 46
RGB Percent	20%, 19%, 18%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8078, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.10, 0.80
HSL	36°, 5%, 19%
HSV	36°, 10%, 20%
XYZ	2.9567, 3.0977, 3.0269
YIQ	49.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 51, 46
Decimal	3354926
CIE Lab	20.43, 0.22, 2.23
CIE LCh	20, 2.237, 84.355
Yxy	3.0978, 0.3256, 0.3411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281545006 (0xFF33312E)
YUV	49.2560, -1.6052, 1.5295
Hunter-Lab	17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236

Details

The HunterLab color **17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.1282, -0.9900, -0.3047**, and the grayscale version is **17.6158, -0.9399, 0.9571**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9095, -1.6809, 3.1617**, and **2.0265, 0.7174, 1.2613** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.0096, -0.6059, 3.1900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2069, -0.9735, 0.9649**.

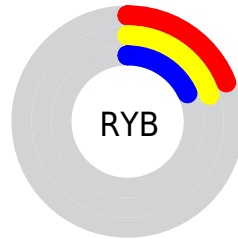
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (19%)

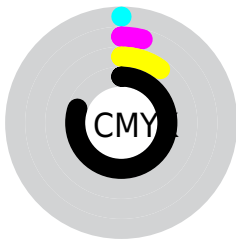
Blue (18%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (18%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236 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 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6003, -0.8139,
2.1236

■ 17.6003, -0.8139,
2.1236

■ 113.7879, -5.8436,
8.4215

■ 10.8767, -0.4738,
1.5716

■ 33.9310, -1.6559,
3.3164

■ 2.1858, 0.3219,
1.5300

■ 43.3386, -2.1451,
3.9589

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.4838, -2.6747,
4.6318

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.3164, -3.2417,
5.3341

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.7952, -3.8440,
6.0651

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.8858, -4.4794,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.5586, -5.1464,
7.6096

■ 17.6003, -0.8139,
2.1236

■ 17.6003, -0.8139,
2.1236

■ 17.0096, -0.6059,
3.1900

■ 18.2069, -0.9735,
0.9649

■ 16.4345, -0.3457,
4.1569

■ 18.8276, -1.0860,
-0.2808

■ 15.8763, -0.0313,
5.0181

■ 19.4619, -1.1543,
-1.6075

■ 15.3357, 0.3394,
5.7673

■ 20.1091, -1.1810,
-3.0098

■ 14.8139, 0.7682,
6.3984

■ 20.7687, -1.1687,
-4.4825

■ 14.3115, 1.2561,
6.9058

■ 21.4399, -1.1195,
-6.0211

■ 13.8295, 1.8034,
7.2852

■ 22.1223, -1.0357,
-7.6212

■ 13.3633, 2.3812,
7.6136

■ 22.8153, -0.9194,
-9.2788

■ 12.9069, 2.9530,
7.9916

■ 23.5184, -0.7727,
-10.9903

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6007, -0.1902, 1.9163



17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236



17.6007, -1.4633, 2.0285

Triad

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



17.6007, -0.8144, 2.1239



17.6007, -2.0877, 0.4500



17.6007, 0.1091, 0.2358

Complementary

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



17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236



17.1282, -0.9900, -0.3047

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.



17.6007, -0.4107, -0.1842



17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236



17.6007, -1.6776, -0.0573

Square

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



17.6007, -0.8144, 2.1239



17.6007, -2.1922, 1.0771



17.6007, -1.0654, -0.2934



17.6007, 0.3480, 0.8382

Rectangle

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



17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236



17.6007, -1.8234, 1.8042



17.6007, -1.0654, -0.2934



17.6007, -0.0390, 0.0677

Sweetspot

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



17.6007, -0.8144, 2.1239



23.1975, -1.1926, 1.7571



16.9448, 0.6408, 0.6680



12.2306, -0.6253, 0.9618



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.



17.6007, -0.8144, 2.1239



22.4632, -0.9801, 3.1374



18.0440, -1.7293, 2.5949



9.7365, -0.4637, 1.0713



21.7590, 6.5734, 13.5229



55.4110, 20.7278, 34.5069

Inverse Universe

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



17.1282, -0.9900, -0.3047



21.6808, -1.2702, -0.8850



16.6901, -0.0750, -0.8431



9.5181, -0.5449, -0.0513



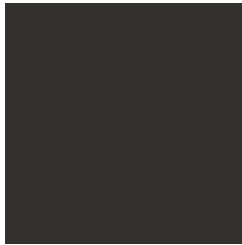
14.0287, 6.4321, -31.4198



34.2893, 22.6203, -91.6893

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

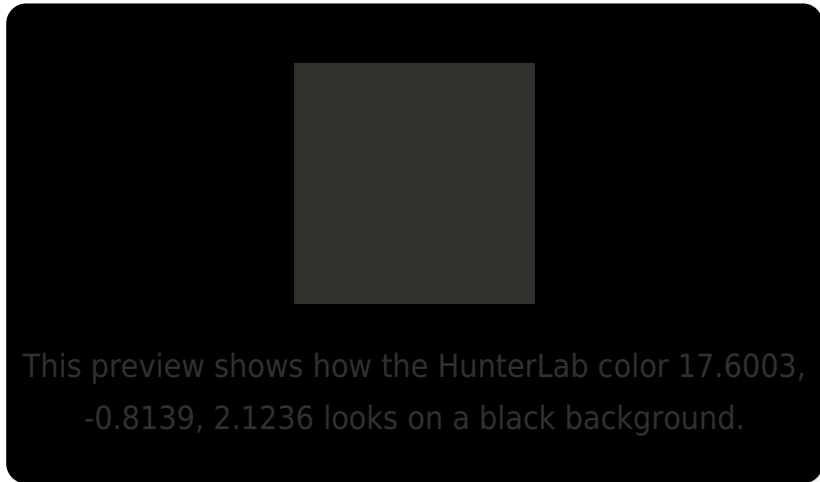
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

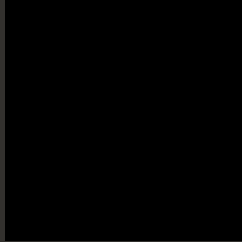
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6003, -0.8139,

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

17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236

Protanopia

17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236

Deuteranopia

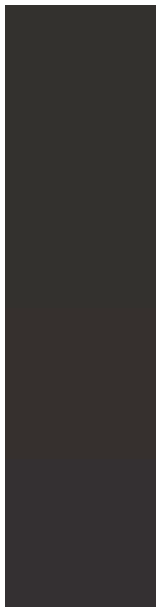
17.6731, 0.6413, 2.2299



Tritanopia

17.5838, 0.6262, -0.1085

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236

Protanomaly

17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236

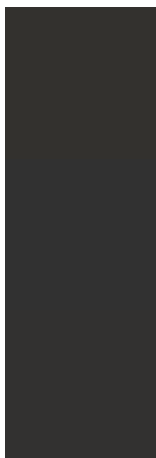
Deuteranomaly

17.5938, 0.3721, 2.1373

Tritanomaly

17.5336, 0.3550, 0.6062

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236

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 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236 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, 49, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 49, 46)  
}
```

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, 49, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 49, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236 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, 49, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 49, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 49, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 49, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 49, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 49, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6003, -0.8139, 2.1236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 49, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 49,  
46) }
```

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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