

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.8205, -1.7697,
1.4590)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.8205, -1.7697, 1.4590)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6956, -1.5739,
1.1406)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	303231
RGB	48, 50, 49
RGB Percent	19%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.8118, 0.8039, 0.8078
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.02, 0.80
HSL	150°, 2%, 19%
HSV	150°, 4%, 20%
XYZ	2.9139, 3.1313, 3.3566
YIQ	49.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

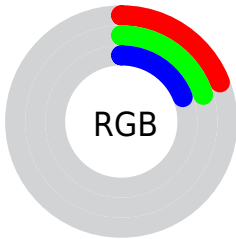
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 49, 50
Decimal	3158577
CIE Lab	20.56, -1.11, 0.33
CIE LCh	21, 1.156, 163.497
Yxy	3.1315, 0.3099, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281348657 (0xFF303231)
YUV	49.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296
Hunter-Lab	17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406

Details

The HunterLab color **17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.3605, -0.2870, 0.7681**, and the grayscale version is **17.6224, -0.9403, 0.9575**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.0171, -2.5199, 2.0471**, and **2.5945, -1.9233, 0.9089** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.3094, -3.0671, 1.5810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1155, 0.0022, 0.7212**.

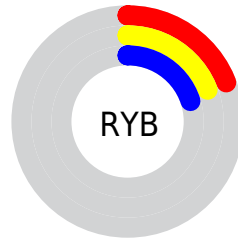
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (20%)

Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (20%)

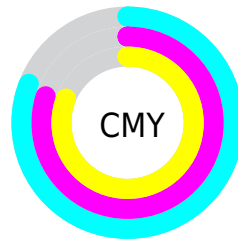


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406 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 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6956, -1.5739,
1.1406

■ 17.6956, -1.5739,
1.1406

■ 113.9653, -7.2634,
6.5352

■ 10.9579, -1.1201,
0.7476

■ 34.0495, -2.6031,
2.0748

■ 2.4964, -2.0684,
0.6813

■ 43.4672, -3.1732,
2.6063

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.6217, -3.7778,
3.1765

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.4631, -4.4150,
3.7830

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.9502, -5.0835,
4.4238

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.0486, -5.7818,

100.7288, -6.5088,
5.8012

■ 17.6956, -1.5739,
1.1406

■ 17.6956, -1.5739,
1.1406

■ 17.3094, -3.0671,
1.5810

■ 18.1155, 0.0022,
0.7212

■ 16.9565, -4.4664,
2.0394

■ 18.5668, 1.6526,
0.3235

■ 16.6380, -5.7628,
2.5131

■ 19.0489, 3.3677,
-0.0509

■ 16.3544, -6.9475,
2.9991

■ 19.5606, 5.1386,
-0.4014

■ 16.1056, -8.0132,
3.4933

■ 20.1004, 6.9572,
-0.7277

■ 15.8914, -8.9538,
3.9917

■ 20.6673, 8.8160,
-1.0298

■ 15.7112, -9.7657,
4.4897

■ 21.2598, 10.7086,
-1.3082

■ 15.5615, -10.4578,
4.9801

■ 21.8768, 12.6290,
-1.5632

■ 15.4190, -11.1216,
5.4381

■ 22.5170, 14.5724,
-1.7957

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6960, -1.3977, 1.4132



17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406



17.6960, -1.5831, 0.8159

Triad

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



17.6960, -1.5743, 1.1409



17.6960, -0.7907, 0.3410



17.6960, -0.4633, 1.3905

Complementary

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



17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406



17.3605, -0.2870, 0.7681

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.



17.6960, -0.2980, 1.1093



17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406



17.6960, -0.4880, 0.5011

Square

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



17.6960, -1.5743, 1.1409



17.6960, -1.1325, 0.3499



17.6960, -0.3071, 0.7837



17.6960, -0.7571, 1.5554

Rectangle

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



17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406



17.6960, -1.4929, 0.6128



17.6960, -0.3071, 0.7837



17.6960, -0.3907, 1.3067

Sweetspot

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



17.6960, -1.5743, 1.1409



22.5008, -1.4109, 1.2816



17.7442, -1.4522, 1.5647



12.3536, -0.7582, 0.6990



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.



17.6960, -1.5743, 1.1409



22.2855, -2.2292, 1.5088



17.7193, -1.4458, 0.8082



9.8980, -0.9645, 0.6626



27.1529, -20.8332, 11.0341



71.1240, -55.5212, 30.9555

Inverse Universe

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



17.3605, -0.2870, 0.7681



21.7304, -0.0994, 0.8920



17.3372, -0.4139, 1.1004



9.6652, -0.0714, 0.4040



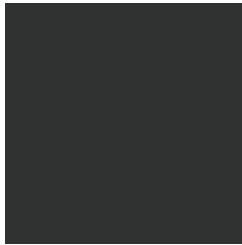
15.2415, 27.3270, 0.3487



39.7562, 70.8307, 4.3955

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

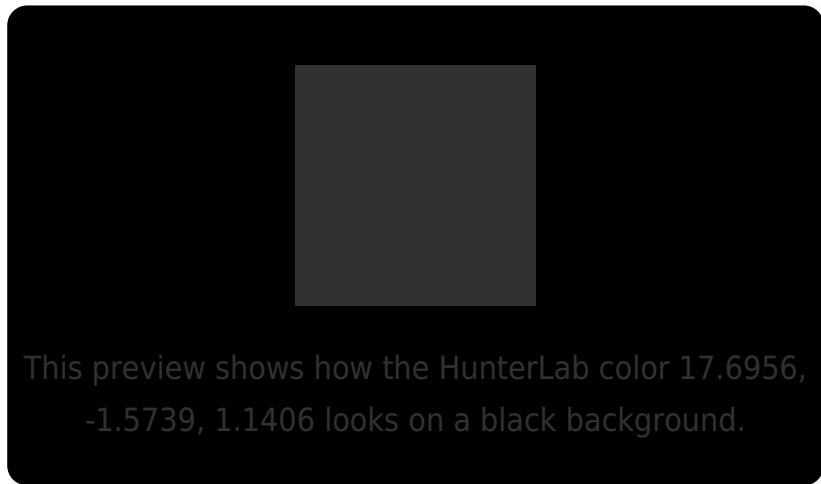
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

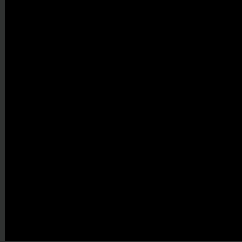
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406.

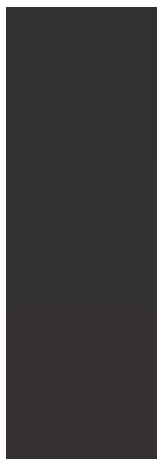


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406.

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

17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406

Protanopia

17.6697, -0.4347, 1.1303

Deuteranopia

17.6633, 0.7468, 1.1435



Tritanopia

17.6256, -0.3867, -0.4759

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406

Protanomaly

17.5968, -0.6866, 1.0406

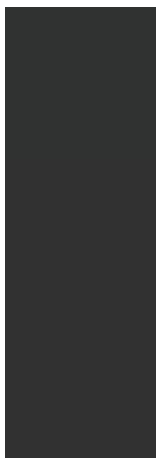
Deuteranomaly

17.7438, -0.1795, 1.2212

Tritanomaly

17.5998, -0.5276, -0.1089

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406 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(48, 50, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 50, 49)  
}
```

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(48, 50, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 50, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406 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(48, 50, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 50, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 50, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 50, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 50, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 50, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6956, -1.5739, 1.1406 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 50, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 50,  
49) }
```

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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