

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9209, -2.8284,
-0.3709)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.9209, -2.8284,
-0.3709) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.9887, -2.8018,
-0.4675)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3436
RGB	43, 52, 54
RGB Percent	17%, 20%, 21%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7961, 0.7882
CMYK	0.20, 0.04, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	191°, 11%, 19%
HSV	191°, 20%, 21%
XYZ	2.8901, 3.2359, 3.9623
YIQ	49.5370, -6.0060, -1.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

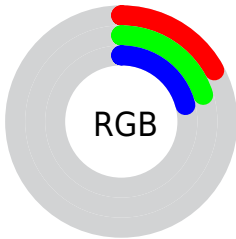
Format	Color
RYB	43, 48, 54
Decimal	2831414
CIELab	20.97, -3.27, -2.54
CIELCh	21, 4.143, 217.865
Yxy	3.2361, 0.2865, 0.3208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281021494 (0xFF2B3436)
YUV	49.5370, 2.2003, -5.7329
Hunter-Lab	17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675

Details

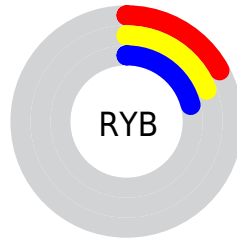
The HunterLab color **17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.8389, 1.2287, 2.3500**, and the grayscale version is **17.6993, -0.9444, 0.9616**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.3494, -3.7986, -0.1520**, and **3.9008, -1.3393, -1.9844** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.4364, -3.5359, -1.1853**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.5719, -1.9743, 0.2674**.

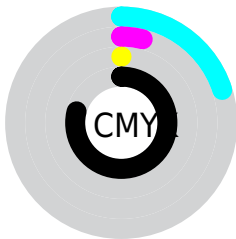
Distribution



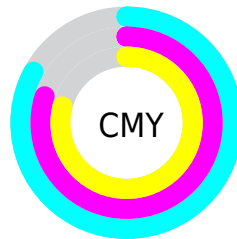
- Red (17%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675 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 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9887, -2.8018,
-0.4675

■ 17.9887, -2.8018,
-0.4675

■ 114.5096, -9.5788,
3.6266

■ 11.2080, -2.1592,
-0.6434

■ 34.4137, -4.1404,
0.1024

■ 3.2694, -4.5341,
-3.0464

■ 43.8622, -4.8440,
0.4749

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.0453, -5.5721,
0.8972

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.9133, -6.3250,
1.3647

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.4257, -7.1024,
1.8741

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.5480, -7.9042,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.2511, -8.7298,
3.0072

17.9887, -2.8018,
-0.4675

17.9887, -2.8018,
-0.4675

17.4364, -3.5359,
-1.1853

18.5719, -1.9743,
0.2674

16.9149, -4.1685,
-1.8835

19.1837, -1.0601,
1.0157

16.4258, -4.6929,
-2.5584

19.8230, -0.0669,
1.7750

15.9696, -5.1031,
-3.2064

20.4887, 0.9984,
2.5430

15.5470, -5.3944,
-3.8242

21.1795, 2.1290,
3.3178

■ 15.1579, -5.5643,
-4.4086

■ 21.8940, 3.3186,
4.0977

■ 14.7876, -5.6670,
-4.9805

■ 22.6310, 4.5617,
4.8815

■ 14.4278, -5.7814,
-5.5531

■ 23.3894, 5.8531,
5.6679

■ 24.1681, 7.1880,
6.4561

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9891, -3.2591, 0.6665



17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675



17.9891, -1.8491, -1.2476

Triad

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



17.9891, -2.8021, -0.4672



17.9891, 1.2982, 0.1047



17.9891, -1.2855, 3.0814

Complementary

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



17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675



16.8389, 1.2287, 2.3500

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.



17.9891, -0.0549, 2.9533



17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675



17.9891, 1.4589, 1.2864

Square

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



17.9891, -2.8021, -0.4672



17.9891, 0.5240, -0.9022



17.9891, 0.9576, 2.3147



17.9891, -2.3990, 2.6770

Rectangle

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



17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675



17.9891, -1.0494, -1.4343



17.9891, 0.9576, 2.3147



17.9891, -0.8720, 3.0986

Sweetspot

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



17.9891, -2.8021, -0.4672



24.7304, -2.1212, 0.7480



18.2761, -4.7733, 3.1784



12.9182, -1.1089, 0.3900



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.



17.9891, -2.8021, -0.4672



23.2821, -4.1715, -1.0795



16.6928, -0.7103, -2.1226



10.5012, -1.0118, 0.2326



24.1187, -9.2961, -10.0787



61.2771, -22.6560, -27.6831

Inverse Universe

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



16.6134, 3.2146, -1.3016



21.0680, 5.5921, -2.4396



18.0792, -0.9097, 3.6289



10.1736, 0.3959, 0.0402



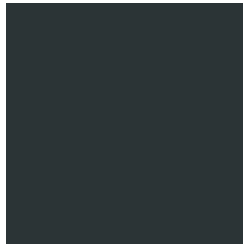
16.6572, 31.5851, -12.9509



42.8711, 81.0516, -31.4715

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

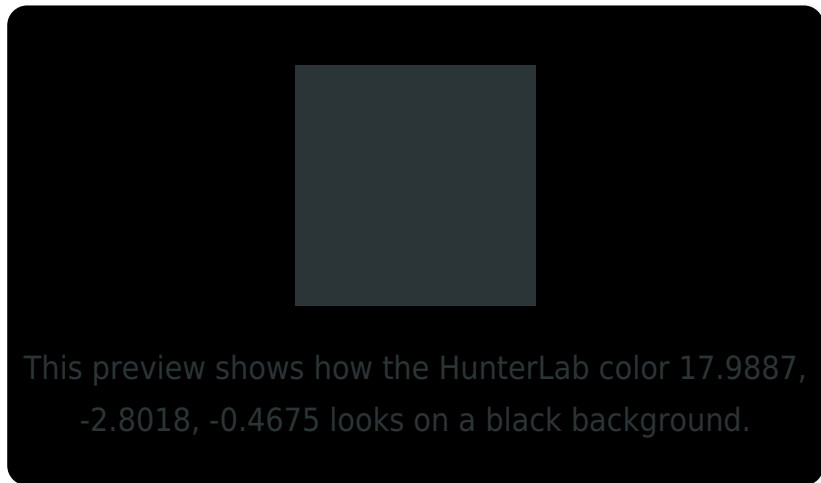
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

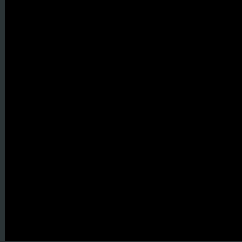
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675.



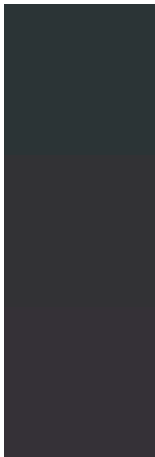
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675.

-0.4675.

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

17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675

Protanopia

17.9342, -0.5443, -0.0936

Deuteranopia

17.9704, 0.8947, -0.8362



Tritanopia

18.0419, -2.5052, -1.2216

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675

Protanomaly

17.9695, -1.6589, -0.0695

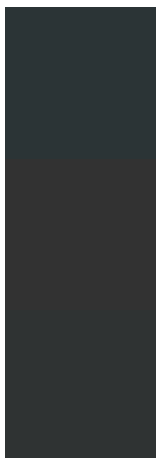
Deuteranomaly

17.9165, -0.5007, -0.9297

Tritanomaly

18.0150, -2.6548, -0.8413

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.9193, -1.9364, 0.6451

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675 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(43, 52, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 52, 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(43, 52, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 52, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675 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(43, 52, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 52, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 52, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 52, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 52, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 52, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9887, -2.8018, -0.4675 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 52, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 52,  
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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