

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.9335, -2.1235,
2.5020)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.9335, -2.1235, 2.5020)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.9384, -2.1015,
2.4736)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31332E
RGB	49, 51, 46
RGB Percent	19%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.8078, 0.8000, 0.8196
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.10, 0.80
HSL	84°, 5%, 19%
HSV	84°, 10%, 20%
XYZ	2.9436, 3.2179, 3.0507
YIQ	49.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_YB	46, 51, 48
Decimal	3224366
CIE Lab	20.90, -2.02, 2.87
CIE LCh	21, 3.508, 125.116
Yxy	3.2180, 0.3195, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281414446 (0xFF31332E)
YUV	49.8320, -1.8892, -0.7297
Hunter-Lab	17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736

Details

The HunterLab color **17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.7972, 0.2916, -0.7001**, and the grayscale version is **17.8096, -0.9503, 0.9676**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.2856, -3.1171, 3.5625**, and **3.2946, -2.8251, 1.9806** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6933, -3.1916, 3.8474**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2004, -0.9478, 0.9577**.

Distribution



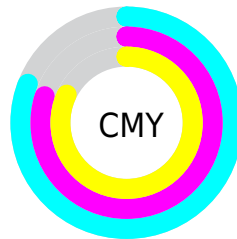
- Red (19%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736 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 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9384, -2.1015,
2.4736

■ 17.9384, -2.1015,
2.4736

■ 114.4164, -8.2515,
9.0961

■ 11.1650, -1.5683,
1.8646

■ 34.3513, -3.2615,
3.7594

■ 3.1506, -2.9590,
2.2054

■ 43.7945, -3.8881,
4.4418

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9727, -4.5450,
5.1515

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.8362, -5.2312,
5.8883

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.3442, -5.9459,
6.6517

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.4625, -6.6880,

101.1617, -7.4569,
8.2562

■ 17.9384, -2.1015,
2.4736

■ 17.9384, -2.1015,
2.4736

■ 17.6933, -3.1916,
3.8474

■ 18.2004, -0.9478,
0.9577

■ 17.4641, -4.2140,
5.0753

■ 18.4780, 0.2676,
-0.6969

■ 17.2513, -5.1665,
6.1554

■ 18.7714, 1.5410,
-2.4853

■ 17.0547, -6.0471,
7.0866

■ 19.0802, 2.8689,
-4.4023

■ 16.8743, -6.8544,
7.8697

■ 19.4042, 4.2477,
-6.4422

■ 16.7099, -7.5876,
8.5067

■ 19.7431, 5.6739,
-8.5992

■ 16.5610, -8.2468,
9.0016

■ 20.0964, 7.1441,
-10.8673

■ 16.4229, -8.8592,
9.4256

■ 20.4638, 8.6550,
-13.2403

■ 16.2899, -9.4576,
9.8618

■ 20.8449, 10.2033,
-15.7123

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9388, -1.1374, 2.7817



17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736



17.9388, -2.7487, 1.7640

Triad

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



17.9388, -2.1019, 2.4739



17.9388, -1.7977, -0.8498



17.9388, 1.0921, 1.1465

Complementary

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



17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736



16.7972, 0.2916, -0.7001

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.



17.9388, 0.9055, 0.1515



17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736



17.9388, -0.7782, -1.0383

Square

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



17.9388, -2.1019, 2.4739



17.9388, -2.5759, -0.1609



17.9388, 0.2151, -0.6623



17.9388, 0.7191, 2.0439

Rectangle

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



17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736



17.9388, -2.9209, 1.1388



17.9388, 0.2151, -0.6623



17.9388, 1.0928, 0.8126

Sweetspot

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



17.9388, -2.1019, 2.4739



23.3375, -1.7288, 1.9091



17.3640, -0.4164, 1.8663



12.3145, -0.9466, 1.0526



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.



17.9388, -2.1019, 2.4739



23.0243, -3.1135, 3.7063



17.7695, -2.7044, 2.2776



9.8925, -1.0585, 1.2346



28.2097, -17.1615, 17.0823



73.6504, -46.5910, 44.5674

Inverse Universe

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



16.7972, 0.2916, -0.7001



21.1347, 0.8501, -1.5519



16.9823, 0.9187, -0.4547



9.3648, 0.0476, -0.2320



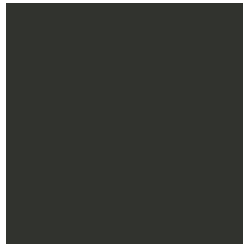
10.4663, 24.8552, -46.9674



26.4771, 64.2142, -129.1794

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

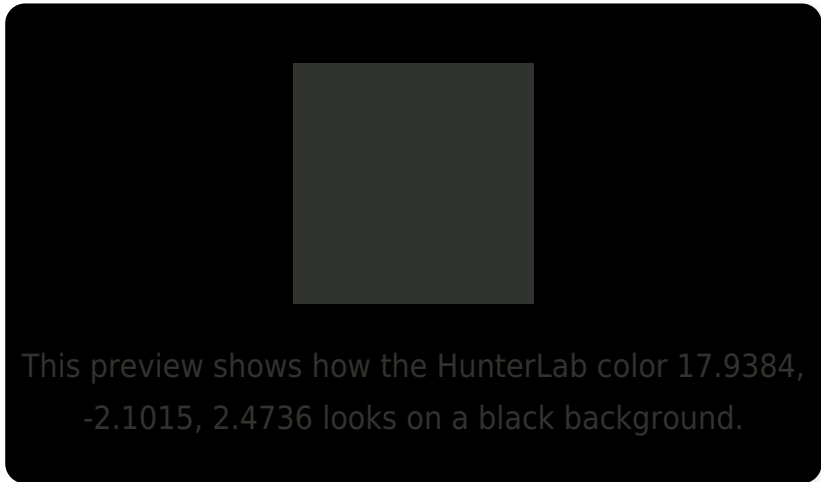
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

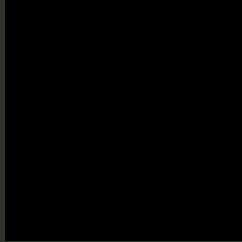
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9384, -2.1015,

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

17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736

Protanopia

17.8906, -1.0730, 2.7778

Deuteranopia

17.7761, 1.0342, 2.0017



Tritanopia

17.9601, -0.4031, -0.4614

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736

Protanomaly

17.8171, -1.3298, 2.6941

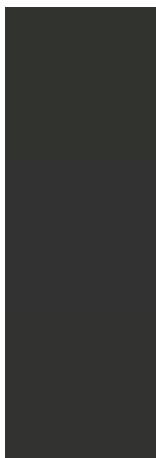
Deuteranomaly

17.7729, -0.1728, 1.9770

Tritanomaly

17.8839, -0.8193, 0.6223

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.8355, -1.0841, 1.3118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736 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(49, 51, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 51, 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(49, 51, 46) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736 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(49, 51, 46) }
```


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

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

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

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

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9384, -2.1015, 2.4736 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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