

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.0270, -1.9687,
-0.2234)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.0270, -1.9687,
-0.2234) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.9300, -1.7462,
-0.5229)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E3336
RGB	46, 51, 54
RGB Percent	18%, 20%, 21%
CMY	0.8196, 0.8000, 0.7882
CMYK	0.15, 0.06, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	202°, 8%, 20%
HSV	202°, 15%, 21%
XYZ	2.9764, 3.2148, 3.9537
YIQ	49.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

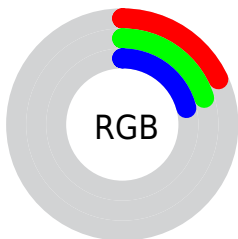
Format	Color
RYB	46, 49, 54
Decimal	3027766
CIELab	20.89, -1.39, -2.63
CIELCh	21, 2.976, 242.240
Yxy	3.2150, 0.2934, 0.3169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281217846 (0xFF2E3336)
YUV	49.8470, 2.0474, -3.3738
Hunter-Lab	17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229

Details

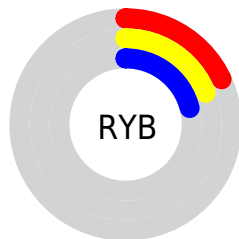
The HunterLab color **17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.8274, -0.0304, 2.3880**, and the grayscale version is **17.8029, -0.9499, 0.9673**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.2991, -2.5830, -0.1929**, and **3.6119, -0.9311, -2.5045** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1006, -2.1412, -1.6009**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7861, -1.2761, 0.5386**.

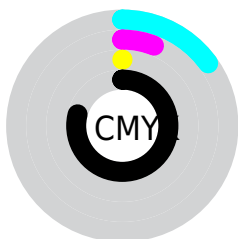
Distribution



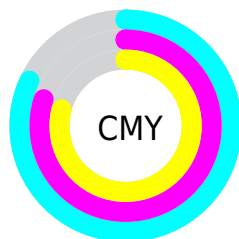
- Red (18%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229 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 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.9300, -1.7462,
-0.5229

■ 17.9300, -1.7462,
-0.5229

■ 114.4008, -7.5825,
3.5274

■ 11.1578, -1.2672,
-0.6916

■ 34.3408, -2.8168,
0.0348

■ 3.1303, -2.0970,
-3.3174

■ 43.7832, -3.4050,
0.4020

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9605, -4.0262,
0.8192

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.8233, -4.6791,
1.2821

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.3306, -5.3623,
1.7870

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.4481, -6.0747,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.3311

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.1467, -6.8150,
2.9119

■ 17.9300, -1.7462,
-0.5229

■ 17.9300, -1.7462,
-0.5229

■ 17.1006, -2.1412,
-1.6009

■ 18.7861, -1.2761,
0.5386

■ 16.2985, -2.4520,
-2.6960

■ 19.6660, -0.7373,
1.5831

■ 15.5263, -2.6702,
-3.8071

■ 20.5686, -0.1369,
2.6115

■ 14.7859, -2.7867,
-4.9328

■ 21.4922, 0.5193,
3.6245

■ 14.0794, -2.7923,
-6.0704

■ 22.4357, 1.2258,
4.6230

■ 13.4091, -2.6784,
-7.2162

■ 23.3977, 1.9780,
5.6082

■ 12.7743, -2.4458,
-8.3701

■ 24.3772, 2.7717,
6.5811

■ 12.1452, -2.2030,
-9.5926

■ 25.3732, 3.6032,
7.5426

■ 11.8172, -2.0869,
-10.2655

■ 26.3848, 4.4693,
8.4937

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.9304, -2.3800, 0.0871



17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229



17.9304, -0.8909, -0.7252

Triad

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



17.9304, -1.7465, -0.5226



17.9304, 0.7817, 1.0394



17.9304, -1.8600, 2.2970

Complementary

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



17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229



17.8274, -0.0304, 2.3880

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.



17.9304, -1.0244, 2.5253



17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229



17.9304, 0.5104, 1.8216

Square

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



17.9304, -1.7465, -0.5226



17.9304, 0.5794, 0.2024



17.9304, -0.1549, 2.3555



17.9304, -2.4447, 1.7166

Rectangle

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



17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229



17.9304, -0.3064, -0.5945



17.9304, -0.1549, 2.3555



17.9304, -1.5998, 2.4161

Sweetspot

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



17.9304, -1.7465, -0.5226



24.7595, -1.6370, 0.7913



18.5484, -3.5997, 2.1016



12.9154, -0.8660, 0.3909



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.



17.9304, -1.7465, -0.5226



23.1104, -2.5228, -1.2705



16.9871, -0.1810, -1.7172



10.3811, -0.8163, 0.0900



19.3224, -2.3570, -19.0632



48.0055, -3.0126, -53.4994

Inverse Universe

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



17.2550, 1.8307, -0.0978



21.9924, 3.4704, -0.5267



18.7663, -1.5987, 3.3692



10.1611, 0.3288, 0.2172



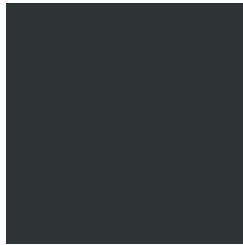
16.0134, 29.2921, -4.1385



41.1281, 74.8303, -7.5103

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

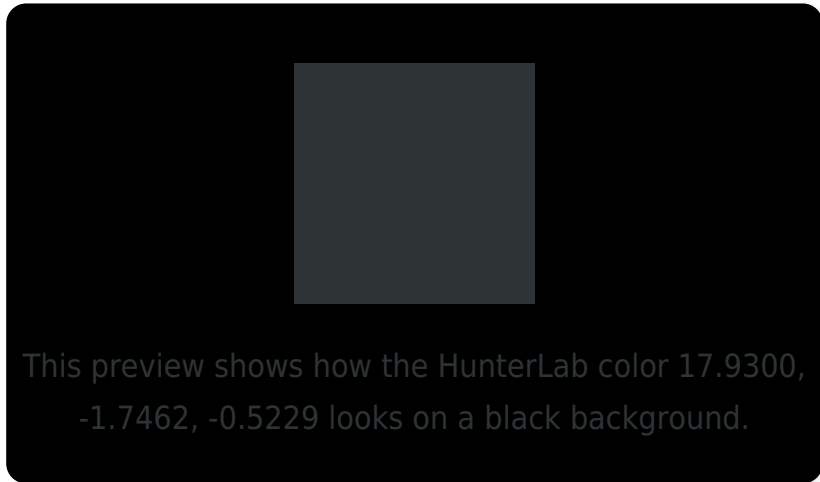
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

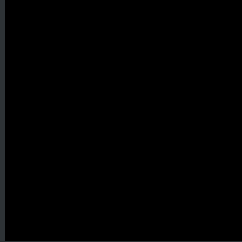
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229.



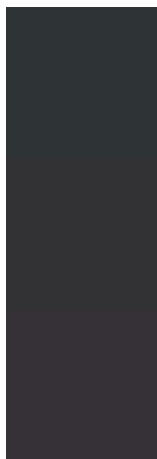
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229.

-0.5229.

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

17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229

Protanopia

17.9342, -0.5443, -0.0936

Deuteranopia

17.9439, 0.7525, -0.4615



Tritanopia

17.9564, -1.6003, -0.8978

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229

Protanomaly

17.8640, -0.7875, -0.1849

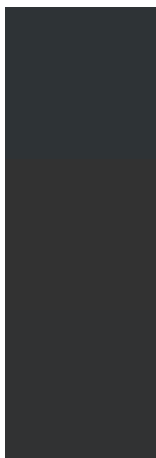
Deuteranomaly

17.9601, -0.4031, -0.4614

Tritanomaly

17.9564, -1.6003, -0.8978

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

17.8134, -1.0642, 0.5335

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229 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(46, 51, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 51, 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(46, 51, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 51, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229 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(46, 51, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 51, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 51, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 51, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 51, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 51, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.9300, -1.7462, -0.5229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 51, 54) }
```

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

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