

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.6706, -8.4599,
-13.5656)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.6706, -8.4599,
-13.5656) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.8390, -4.5201,
-11.2898)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003348
RGB	0, 51, 72
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 28%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8000, 0.7176
CMYK	1.00, 0.29, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	198°, 100%, 14%
HSV	198°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	2.3535, 2.8355, 6.5541
YIQ	38.1450, -37.1370, -4.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

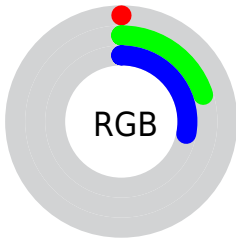
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 72
Decimal	13128
CIELab	19.37, -6.73, -17.39
CIELCh	19, 18.652, 248.837
Yxy	2.8356, 0.2004, 0.2415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203208 (0xFF003348)
YUV	38.1450, 16.6905, -33.4532
Hunter-Lab	16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898

Details

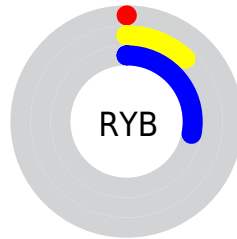
The HunterLab color **16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.8355, 13.7284, 8.7652**, and the grayscale version is **13.9258, -0.7430, 0.7566**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.9081, -6.2175, -12.4220**, and **3.6349, 5.5955, -16.6225** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8389, -4.5198, -11.2903**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5208, -4.8086, -10.0350**.

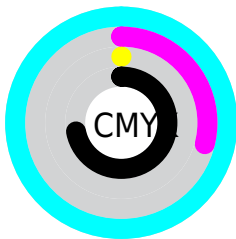
Distribution



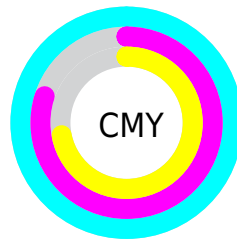
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898 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 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.8390, -4.5201,
-11.2898

■ 16.8390, -4.5201,
-11.2898

■ 112.3621,
-13.0391, -12.8414

■ 10.2300, -3.5616,
-10.8679

■ 32.9808, -6.3651,
-12.0910

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.3070, -7.2835,
-12.3933

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.3767, -8.2092,
-12.6245

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.1386, -9.1459,
-12.7878

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.5508, -10.0960,
-12.8871

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5781, -11.0610,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-12.9267

■ 99.1905, -12.0418,
-12.9103

■ 16.8390, -4.5201,
-11.2898

■ 16.8390, -4.5201,
-11.2898

■ 16.8389, -4.5198,
-11.2903

■ 17.5208, -4.8086,
-10.0350

■ 18.2099, -5.0785,
-8.8299

■ 18.9475, -5.1787,
-7.6000

■ 19.7372, -5.0974,
-6.3445

■ 20.5773, -4.8422,
-5.0703

■ 21.4660, -4.4236,
-3.7842

■ 22.4007, -3.8536,
-2.4915

■ 23.3792, -3.1444,
-1.1970

■ 24.3989, -2.3085,
0.0957

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.8393, -8.3128, -6.6143



16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898



16.8393, 0.7418, -12.2171

Triad

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



16.8393, -4.5199, -11.2895



16.8393, 10.7637, 2.3780



16.8393, -6.9830, 6.9818

Complementary

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



16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898



13.8355, 13.7284, 8.7652

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.



16.8393, -2.4800, 8.0938



16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898



16.8393, 8.0704, 6.0484

Square

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



16.8393, -4.5199, -11.2895



16.8393, 10.0361, -3.0964



16.8393, 3.0555, 7.8173



16.8393, -9.6040, 4.1345

Rectangle

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



16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898



16.8393, 4.4618, -10.3702



16.8393, 3.0555, 7.8173



16.8393, -5.6639, 7.5220

Sweetspot

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



16.8393, -4.5199, -11.2895



29.4022, -5.1854, -3.4940



21.6489, -17.7068, 11.1654



15.0426, -2.7668, -1.9937



65.8695, -3.5146, 3.5788



17.3419, -0.9253, 0.9422

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



16.8393, -4.5199, -11.2895



21.9285, -5.5443, -15.4402



9.0932, 10.5726, -34.1872



12.7153, -1.1296, 0.1442



23.1201, -5.7820, -16.4165



55.6299, -12.1291, -43.3493

Inverse Universe

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



12.7155, 23.6535, -6.3547



16.7375, 31.0724, -7.8584



20.6037, -0.4822, 12.6871



12.3655, 0.5253, 0.1313



17.6801, 32.8105, -8.2089



43.4595, 80.3265, -17.6592

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898 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

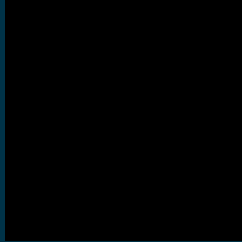
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898.

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

16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898

Protanopia

17.1293, 1.3397, -8.9096

Deuteranopia

17.1822, 0.6057, -11.1525



Tritanopia

16.8571, -8.1988, -3.3710

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898

Protanomaly

16.6605, -1.4233, -10.3793

Deuteranomaly

16.8767, -1.6986, -11.7748

Tritanomaly

16.7445, -6.9432, -5.9409

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

14.6705, -3.5741, -3.2182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898 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(0, 51, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 51, 72)  
}
```

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(0, 51, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 51, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898 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(0, 51, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 51, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 51, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 51, 72); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 72); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 72) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.8390, -4.5201, -11.2898 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 51, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 51,  
72) }
```

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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