

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.9174, -0.1210,
-19.6323)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.9174, -0.1210,
-19.6323) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.0100, -0.1443,
-19.6996)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002E52
RGB	0, 46, 82
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 32%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8196, 0.6784
CMYK	1.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	206°, 100%, 16%
HSV	206°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	2.5000, 2.5632, 8.3457
YIQ	36.3500, -38.9720, 1.4440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

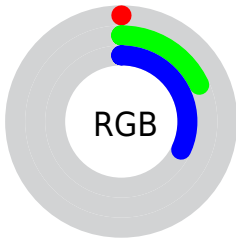
Format	Color
RYB	0, 29, 82
Decimal	11858
CIELab	18.20, 1.28, -25.99
CIELCh	18, 26.018, 272.810
Yxy	2.5633, 0.1864, 0.1912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201938 (0xFF002E52)
YUV	36.3500, 22.5054, -31.8789
Hunter-Lab	16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996

Details

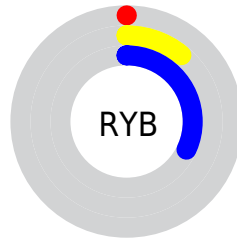
The HunterLab color **16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **17.4815, 11.3823, 10.9706**, and the grayscale version is **13.3340, -0.7115, 0.7245**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **31.8437, -0.6221, -21.0340**, and **4.2070, 7.7272, -21.9392** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.0094, -0.1432, -19.7012**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0569, -1.0778, -17.2566**.

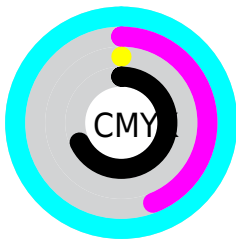
Distribution



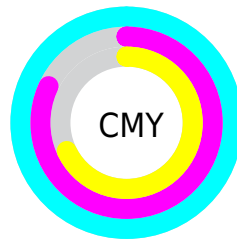
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 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 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.0100, -0.1443,
-19.6996

■ 16.0100, -0.1443,
-19.6996

■ 110.7919, -4.5707,
-23.2963

■ 9.5302, 0.0914,
-19.6203

■ 31.9404, -0.8135,
-20.6899

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 41.1756, -1.2288,
-21.2192

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.1611, -1.6899,
-21.7069

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.8443, -2.1930,
-22.1405

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.1823, -2.7349,
-22.5159

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.1392, -3.3132,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-22.8326

■ 97.6845, -3.9257,
-23.0921

■ 16.0100, -0.1443,
-19.6996

■ 16.0100, -0.1443,
-19.6996

■ 16.0094, -0.1432,
-19.7012

■ 17.0569, -1.0778,
-17.2566

■ 18.1316, -1.9404,
-14.9647

■ 19.2810, -2.5650,
-12.7114

■ 20.5020, -2.9592,
-10.5040

■ 21.7894, -3.1412,
-8.3499

■ 23.1379, -3.1311,
-6.2529

■ 24.5425, -2.9490,
-4.2134

■ 25.9986, -2.6135,
-2.2302

■ 27.5021, -2.1418,
-0.3004

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.0102, -6.9110, -16.6983



16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996



16.0102, 7.7066, -15.4179

Triad

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



16.0102, -0.1439, -19.6992



16.0102, 13.1138, 6.6535



16.0102, -11.7444, 5.9472

Complementary

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



16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996



17.4815, 11.3823, 10.9706

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.



16.0102, -7.9264, 8.7435



16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996



16.0102, 6.2607, 9.0737

Square

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



16.0102, -0.1439, -19.6992



16.0102, 16.1901, 1.5278



16.0102, -1.5541, 9.8100



16.0102, -12.8362, 0.1862

Rectangle

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



16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996



16.0102, 12.2881, -9.7996



16.0102, -1.5541, 9.8100



16.0102, -10.7768, 7.1316

Sweetspot

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



16.0102, -0.1439, -19.6992



32.2270, -3.9325, -5.8525



24.8179, -19.4891, 11.0520



15.7803, -1.9871, -3.2166



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



16.0102, -0.1439, -19.6992



20.7447, 0.5158, -27.0426



8.5326, 18.1734, -49.8935



14.1367, -1.0579, -0.0294



20.2544, 0.4460, -26.2791



46.7320, 4.4571, -68.0326

Inverse Universe

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



14.1112, 25.5612, -1.7177



18.5986, 33.6091, -1.6135



26.5267, -5.3668, 16.2513



13.8551, 0.5635, 0.3302



18.1334, 32.7751, -1.6248



43.3363, 77.9441, -0.9061

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

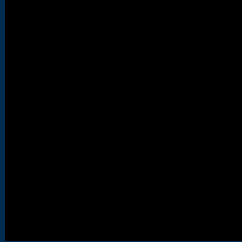
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996.

-19.6996.

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

16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996

Protanopia

16.2093, 2.7710, -17.7237

Deuteranopia

16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996



Tritanopia

15.9610, -7.7293, -3.2645

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996

Protanomaly

16.1228, 1.3790, -18.6681

Deuteranomaly

16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996

Tritanomaly

16.0212, -5.4898, -8.1742

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996

Achromatopsia

13.2823, -0.7087, 0.7217

Achromatomaly

13.9885, -2.0885, -5.6928

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 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, 46, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 46, 82)  
}
```

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, 46, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 46, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 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, 46, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 46, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 46, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 46, 82); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 82); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 82) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.0100, -0.1443, -19.6996 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 46, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 46,  
82) }
```

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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