

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.0112, 6.3471,
-32.8124)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.0112, 6.3471,
-32.8124) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.0112, 6.3471,
-32.8124)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	042A62
RGB	4, 42, 98
RGB Percent	2%, 16%, 38%
CMY	0.9843, 0.8353, 0.6157
CMYK	0.96, 0.57, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	216°, 92%, 20%
HSV	216°, 96%, 38%
XYZ	3.0826, 2.5636, 11.8876
YIQ	37.0220, -40.6240, 9.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

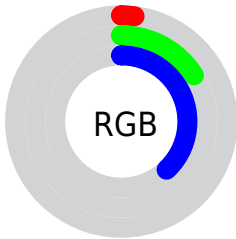
Format	Color
R_YB	4, 31, 98
Decimal	272994
CIE _{Lab}	18.20, 12.02, -36.62
CIE _{LCh}	18, 38.540, 288.178
Yxy	2.5636, 0.1758, 0.1462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278463074 (0xFF042A62)
YUV	37.0220, 30.0622, -28.9603
Hunter-Lab	16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124

Details

The HunterLab color **16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **24.1625, 7.0300, 14.7293**, and the grayscale version is **13.5258, -0.7217, 0.7349**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.0180, 6.8948, -32.8028**, and **5.1061, 12.3326, -33.0047** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.4056, 7.2250, -34.8525**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.5341, 4.2654, -28.1942**.

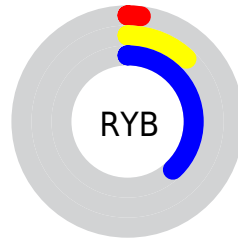
Distribution



Red (2%)

Green (16%)

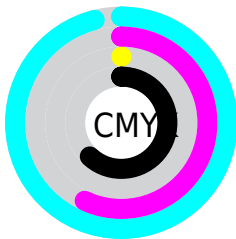
Blue (38%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (12%)

Blue (38%)

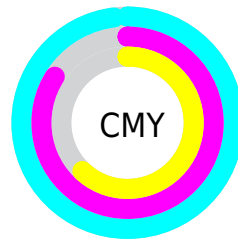


Cyan (96%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (98%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 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 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.0112, 6.3471,
-32.8124

■ 16.0112, 6.3471,
-32.8124

■ 110.7941, 7.0338,
-37.2908

■ 9.5311, 5.7509,
-34.0464

■ 31.9419, 7.0985,
-33.2366

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 41.1772, 7.3078,
-33.8261

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.1628, 7.4291,
-34.4655

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.8461, 7.4740,
-35.1036

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.1842, 7.4508,
-35.7150

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.1412, 7.3663,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-36.2869

■ 97.6867, 7.2258,
-36.8131

■ 16.0112, 6.3471,
-32.8124

■ 16.0112, 6.3471,
-32.8124

■ 15.4056, 7.2250,
-34.8525

■ 17.5341, 4.2654,
-28.1942

■ 19.1826, 2.5007,
-23.8514

■ 20.9602, 1.0945,
-19.7518

■ 22.8507, 0.0103,
-15.9016

■ 24.8400, -0.7927,
-12.2887

■ 26.9162, -1.3538,
-8.8917

■ 29.0691, -1.7079,
-5.6861

■ 31.2905, -1.8854,
-2.6473

■ 33.5733, -1.9116,
0.2476

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.0114, -4.9900, -34.3578



16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124



16.0114, 18.3144, -19.3861

Triad

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



16.0114, 6.3478, -32.8120



16.0114, 15.9705, 10.5180



16.0114, -16.8267, 4.4922

Complementary

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



16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124



24.1625, 7.0300, 14.7293

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.



16.0114, -13.8392, 9.7357



16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124



16.0114, 3.7471, 11.2080

Square

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



16.0114, 6.3478, -32.8120



16.0114, 24.8283, 5.9924



16.0114, -6.9741, 11.2080



16.0114, -16.4847, -6.8274

Rectangle

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



16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124



16.0114, 24.1097, -8.6398



16.0114, -6.9741, 11.2080



16.0114, -16.2210, 6.7228

Sweetspot

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



16.0114, 6.3478, -32.8120



37.3425, -2.1055, -9.1782



30.1254, -21.8897, 10.0799



17.7994, -0.9582, -5.0819



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



16.0114, 6.3478, -32.8120



19.8998, 10.6599, -47.8846



10.2270, 23.9491, -60.2695



16.3216, -0.9519, -0.2950



17.5440, 8.8519, -41.0371



38.4728, 25.2227, -102.5363

Inverse Universe

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



16.8846, 28.5805, 3.2127



21.8958, 38.6105, 5.5190



33.0549, -11.2840, 19.9642



16.1409, 0.6267, 0.6273



19.1051, 33.7239, 4.5482



43.9701, 77.2581, 13.2351

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 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 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

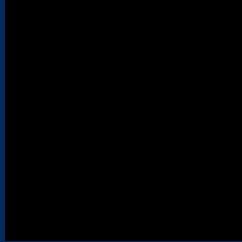
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124.

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

16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124

Protanopia

16.0439, 3.4362, -27.4712

Deuteranopia

15.8698, -0.9093, -17.8729



Tritanopia

15.9319, -7.9018, -2.8557

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124

Protanomaly

15.9448, 4.5257, -29.4729

Deuteranomaly

15.9847, 1.4026, -22.7816

Tritanomaly

15.7135, -3.6070, -11.6244

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124

Achromatopsia

13.6016, -0.7257, 0.7390

Achromatomaly

14.0481, -0.2407, -8.8110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 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(4, 42, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 42, 98)  
}
```

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(4, 42, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 42, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 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(4, 42, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 42, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 42, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 42, 98); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 42, 98); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 42, 98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.0112, 6.3471, -32.8124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 42, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 42,  
98) }
```

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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