

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.0885, -9.4780,
3.5968)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968)
contains.

HunterLab(16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(16.0885, -9.4780,
3.5968)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E3324
RGB	14, 51, 36
RGB Percent	5%, 20%, 14%
CMY	0.9451, 0.8000, 0.8588
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.29, 0.80
HSL	156°, 57%, 13%
HSV	156°, 73%, 20%
XYZ	1.6834, 2.5884, 2.0800
YIQ	38.2270, -17.2370, -12.5090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

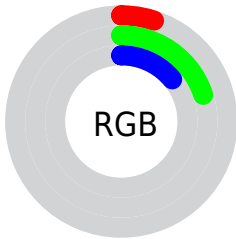
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 37, 51
Decimal	930596
CIE Lab	18.31, -17.57, 5.70
CIE LCh	18, 18.473, 162.034
Yxy	2.5885, 0.2650, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279120676 (0xFF0E3324)
YUV	38.2270, -1.0979, -21.2471
Hunter-Lab	16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968

Details

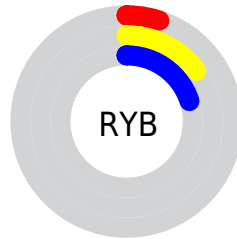
The HunterLab color **16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.5198, 11.1849, 0.1261**, and the grayscale version is **14.0027, -0.7472, 0.7608**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.1040, -13.1464, 5.5359**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.9383, -10.1626, 4.0324**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.2715, -8.6698, 3.1718**.

Distribution



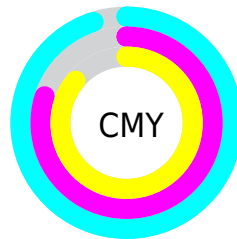
- Red (5%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968 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 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.0885, -9.4780,
3.5968

■ 16.0885, -9.4780,
3.5968

■ 110.9416,
-23.8426, 11.6003

■ 9.5963, -8.4998,
2.9866

■ 32.0393, -13.0556,
5.2944

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.2832, -14.6978,
6.1481

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.2768, -16.2851,
7.0139

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.9675, -17.8346,
7.8951

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.3126, -19.3579,
8.7935

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.2763, -20.8633,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

9.7101

■ 97.8281, -22.3567,
10.6456

■ 16.0885, -9.4780,
3.5968

■ 16.0885, -9.4780,
3.5968

■ 15.9383, -10.1626,
4.0324

■ 16.2715, -8.6698,
3.1718

■ 15.7982, -10.8079,
4.4531

■ 16.4880, -7.7357,
2.7619

■ 15.6944, -11.2879,
4.7506

■ 16.7392, -6.6792,
2.3711

■ 17.0253, -5.5057,
2.0028

■ 17.3462, -4.2224,
1.6596

■ 17.7015, -2.8378,
1.3437

■ 18.0907, -1.3607,
1.0569

■ 18.5128, 0.1995,
0.8000

■ 18.9670, 1.8332,
0.5736

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.0888, -7.1508, 6.5557



16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968



16.0888, -9.6900, -1.2877

Triad

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



16.0888, -9.4782, 3.5970



16.0888, 1.3291, -11.8413



16.0888, 7.4637, 6.1232

Complementary

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



16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968



10.5198, 11.1849, 0.1261

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.



16.0888, 10.4151, 2.7751



16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968



16.0888, 6.5775, -8.1560

Square

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



16.0888, -9.4782, 3.5970



16.0888, -3.8940, -11.4001



16.0888, 10.0713, -2.4235



16.0888, 2.4184, 7.6539

Rectangle

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



16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968



16.0888, -8.6440, -5.1868



16.0888, 10.0713, -2.4235



16.0888, 8.7613, 5.2289

Sweetspot

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



16.0888, -9.4782, 3.5970



22.3258, -5.5450, 2.1643



16.3303, -9.1027, 8.3947



11.7848, -2.9406, 1.1460



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.



16.0888, -9.4782, 3.5970



20.3985, -13.7494, 5.7096



15.6192, -6.3937, -2.3768



9.8301, -1.2162, 0.6692



27.2839, -20.0246, 9.1250



71.4693, -53.3843, 25.9111

Inverse Universe

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



10.5198, 11.1849, 0.1261



12.0835, 17.5771, 1.0471



10.6728, 8.8574, 4.4233



9.4328, 0.2104, 0.3900



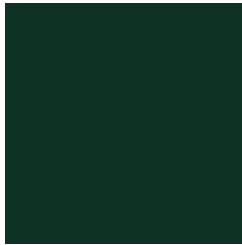
15.0490, 26.6258, 3.1053



39.2631, 69.0285, 11.5013

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

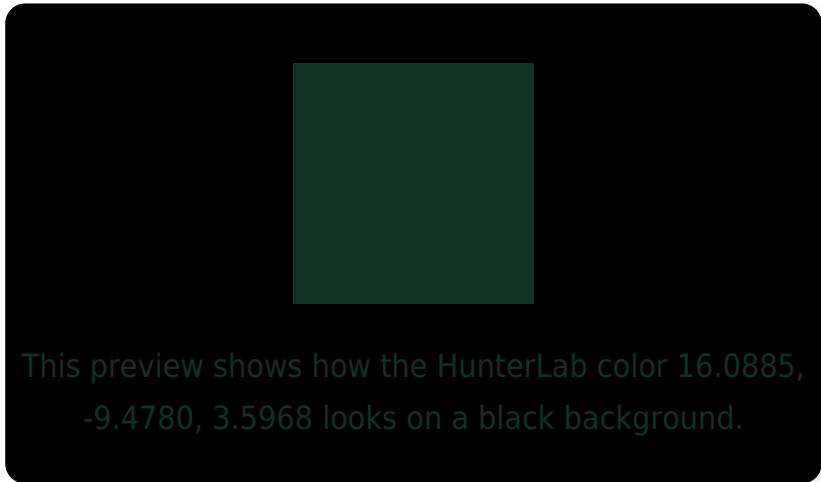
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

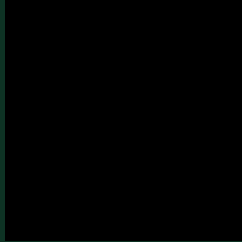
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.0885, -9.4780,

3.5968.

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

16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968

Protanopia

16.1708, -1.4555, 4.6634

Deuteranopia

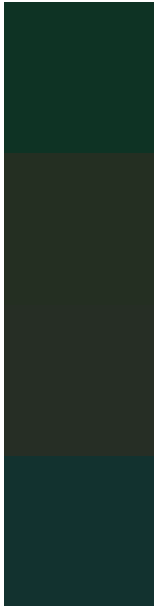
16.1176, 0.9201, 3.2022



Tritanopia

16.1651, -5.6502, -2.4918

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968

Protanomaly

15.8858, -4.9587, 4.0537

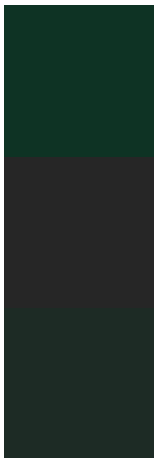
Deuteranomaly

15.8102, -3.8428, 3.1112

Tritanomaly

16.1711, -7.2920, -0.0233

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

14.5689, -4.6119, 1.7737

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968 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(14, 51, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 51, 36)  
}
```

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(14, 51, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 51, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968 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(14, 51, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 51, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 51, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 51, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 51, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 51, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.0885, -9.4780, 3.5968 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 51, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 51,  
36) }
```

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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