

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.1466, -2.3206,
2.1011)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.1466, -2.3206, 2.1011)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.1441, -2.4672,
2.2004)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A2E29
RGB	42, 46, 41
RGB Percent	16%, 18%, 16%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8196, 0.8392
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.11, 0.82
HSL	108°, 6%, 17%
HSV	108°, 11%, 18%
XYZ	2.3321, 2.6063, 2.4780
YIQ	44.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	41, 46, 45
Decimal	2764329
CIELab	18.39, -2.95, 2.62
CIELCh	18, 3.950, 138.423
Yxy	2.6064, 0.3144, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280954409 (0xFF2A2E29)
YUV	44.2340, -1.5944, -1.9592
Hunter-Lab	16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004

Details

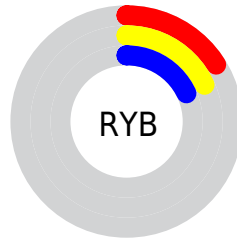
The HunterLab color **16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.3006, 0.8537, -0.5734**, and the grayscale version is **15.9527, -0.8512, 0.8667**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.1752, -3.9505, 3.5335**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8180, -3.8393, 3.3029**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4975, -1.0124, 1.0063**.

Distribution



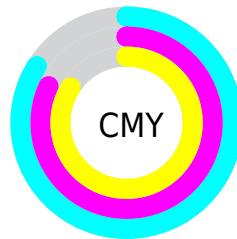
- Red (16%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004 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 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1441, -2.4672,
2.2004

■ 16.1441, -2.4672,
2.2004

■ 111.0474, -9.0286,
8.6409

■ 9.6431, -1.8627,
1.6564

■ 32.1093, -3.7487,
3.4377

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.3594, -4.4261,
4.0980

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.3586, -5.1296,
4.7869

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.0547, -5.8590,
5.5039

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.4048, -6.6141,
6.2485

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.3732, -7.3944,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

7.0200

97.9295, -8.1994,
7.8177

16.1441, -2.4672,
2.2004

16.1441, -2.4672,
2.2004

15.8180, -3.8393,
3.3029

16.4975, -1.0124,
1.0063

15.5188, -5.1196,
4.3065

16.8763, 0.5179,
-0.2733

15.2474, -6.3006,
5.2057

17.2801, 2.1152,
-1.6308

15.0040, -7.3751,
5.9955

17.7080, 3.7717,
-3.0594

14.7887, -8.3372,
6.6725

18.1590, 5.4802,
-4.5522

■ 14.6016, -9.1822,
7.2351

■ 18.6321, 7.2338,
-6.1026

■ 14.4417, -9.9092,
7.6881

■ 19.1265, 9.0265,
-7.7046

■ 14.3022, -10.5565,
8.1282

■ 19.6410, 10.8525,
-9.3526

■ 14.1896, -11.0925,
8.5494

■ 20.1748, 12.7071,
-11.0415

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.1444, -1.5484, 2.7324



16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004



16.1444, -2.9515, 1.2911

Triad

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



16.1444, -2.4676, 2.2006



16.1444, -1.2993, -1.2974



16.1444, 1.2677, 1.5232

Complementary

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



16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004



15.3006, 0.8537, -0.5734

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.



16.1444, 1.3389, 0.4552



16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004



16.1444, -0.1646, -1.2245

Square

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



16.1444, -2.4676, 2.2006



16.1444, -2.2896, -0.7580



16.1444, 0.8083, -0.5652



16.1444, 0.6164, 2.3603

Rectangle

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



16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004



16.1444, -2.9713, 0.5707



16.1444, 0.8083, -0.5652



16.1444, 1.3609, 1.1809

Sweetspot

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



16.1444, -2.4676, 2.2006



20.6480, -1.7011, 1.6193



16.1797, -1.1148, 2.2628



11.4897, -0.9908, 0.9377



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



16.1444, -2.4676, 2.2006



20.1893, -3.6014, 3.1711



16.1130, -2.5140, 1.6506



9.0794, -1.1585, 1.0502



26.2492, -21.3113, 15.8015



69.7885, -57.9657, 41.9886

Inverse Universe

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



15.3006, 0.8537, -0.5734



18.8562, 1.6467, -1.2131



15.3376, 0.9023, 0.0633



8.7270, 0.2282, -0.1078



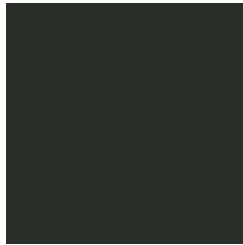
14.0063, 28.8641, -28.7616



36.8303, 76.2825, -78.5995

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

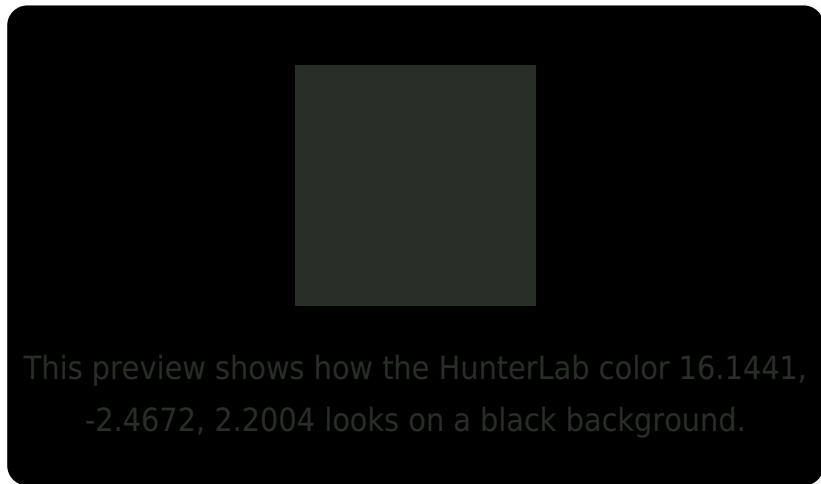
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

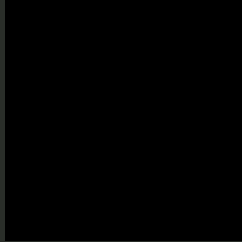
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

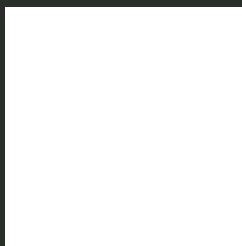
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004.

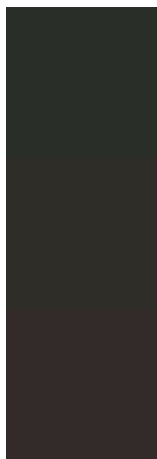


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004.

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

16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004

Protanopia

16.2306, -0.9786, 2.6508

Deuteranopia

16.0407, 0.8302, 1.8022



Tritanopia

16.1362, -0.9354, -0.3479

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004

Protanomaly

16.0868, -1.4818, 2.4879

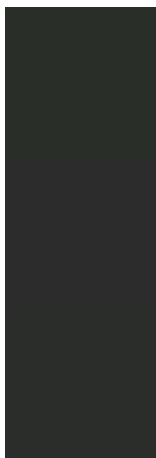
Deuteranomaly

16.0402, -0.3509, 1.7809

Tritanomaly

16.0618, -1.3440, 0.7094

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.0149, -1.6028, 1.3790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004 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(42, 46, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 46, 41)  
}
```

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(42, 46, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 46, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004 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(42, 46, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 46, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 46, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 46, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 46, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 46, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.1441, -2.4672, 2.2004 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 46, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 46,  
41) }
```

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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