

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.1859, 1.1321,
-5.6659)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659)
contains.

HunterLab(16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659)	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(16.1859, 1.1321,
-5.6659)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A2C3C
RGB	42, 44, 60
RGB Percent	16%, 17%, 24%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8274, 0.7647
CMYK	0.30, 0.27, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	233°, 18%, 20%
HSV	233°, 30%, 24%
XYZ	2.6711, 2.6198, 4.6398
YIQ	45.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

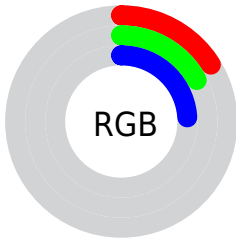
Format	Color
R_YB	42, 44, 60
Decimal	2763836
CIE Lab	18.45, 3.51, -10.46
CIE LCh	18, 11.031, 288.579
Yxy	2.6199, 0.2690, 0.2638
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280953916 (0xFF2A2C3C)
YUV	45.2260, 7.2836, -2.8292
Hunter-Lab	16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659

Details

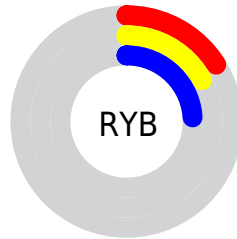
The HunterLab color **16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **20.3812, -2.4349, 6.1437**, and the grayscale version is **16.2521, -0.8672, 0.8830**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.0640, 0.9537, -5.9466**, and **2.4936, 3.6559, -11.0088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.5967, 2.0665, -8.3339**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.8307, 0.2996, -3.2227**.

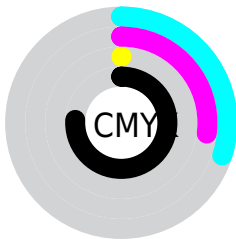
Distribution



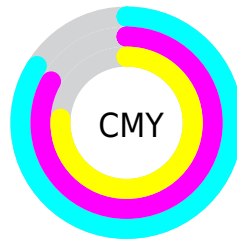
- Red (16%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659 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 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1859, 1.1321,
-5.6659

■ 16.1859, 1.1321,
-5.6659

■ 111.1268, -2.2051,
-4.9584

■ 9.6783, 1.1812,
-5.3704

■ 32.1618, 0.7705,
-5.9881

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.4165, 0.4888,
-6.0257

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.4201, 0.1515,
-5.9918

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.1201, -0.2355,
-5.8936

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.4740, -0.6678,
-5.7367

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.4460, -1.1420,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-5.5260

98.0057, -1.6552,
-5.2654

16.1859, 1.1321,
-5.6659

16.1859, 1.1321,
-5.6659

14.5967, 2.0665,
-8.3339

17.8307, 0.2996,
-3.2227

13.0715, 3.1284,
-11.2811

19.5229, -0.4505,
-0.9609

11.6233, 4.3473,
-14.5682

21.2573, -1.1343,
1.1551

10.2691, 5.7546,
-18.2537

23.0295, -1.7643,
3.1537

9.0320, 7.3744,
-22.3682

24.8359, -2.3503,
5.0571

■ 7.9243, 9.1584,
-26.9422

■ 26.6738, -2.9001,
6.8831

■ 6.8630, 11.0857,
-32.5088

■ 28.5406, -3.4199,
8.6459

■ 6.8629, 11.0859,
-32.5094

■ 30.4343, -3.9147,
10.3567

■ 32.3533, -4.3885,
12.0249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.1862, -2.0586, -5.9271



16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659



16.1862, 3.9850, -3.4630

Triad

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



16.1862, 1.1319, -5.6656



16.1862, 3.3865, 4.6668



16.1862, -6.4370, 1.9919

Complementary

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



16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659



20.3812, -2.4349, 6.1437

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.



16.1862, -5.2027, 4.2787



16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659



16.1862, 0.3652, 5.6117

Square

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



16.1862, 1.1319, -5.6656



16.1862, 5.3544, 2.6284



16.1862, -2.7686, 5.4849



16.1862, -6.2665, -1.0857

Rectangle

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



16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659



16.1862, 5.2356, -1.3925



16.1862, -2.7686, 5.4849



16.1862, -6.1767, 2.8662

Sweetspot

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



16.1862, 1.1319, -5.6656



25.8257, -0.6463, -1.1017



20.0710, -5.4921, 0.4859



13.6044, -0.3092, -0.6855



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



16.1862, 1.1319, -5.6656



19.6826, 2.4265, -10.1404



16.2256, 3.5680, -5.5606



10.7801, -0.3049, -0.3413



10.2086, 19.7279, -55.3468



24.3854, 56.1815, -151.7595

Inverse Universe

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



16.7287, 4.2947, 1.9376



20.6412, 7.5904, 2.9137



20.3924, -4.9867, 6.1095



10.8502, 0.1896, 0.7269



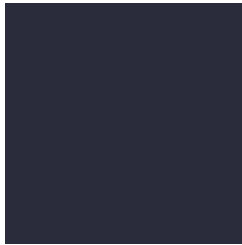
15.5603, 26.7951, 8.9095



39.4647, 67.7586, 24.1516

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

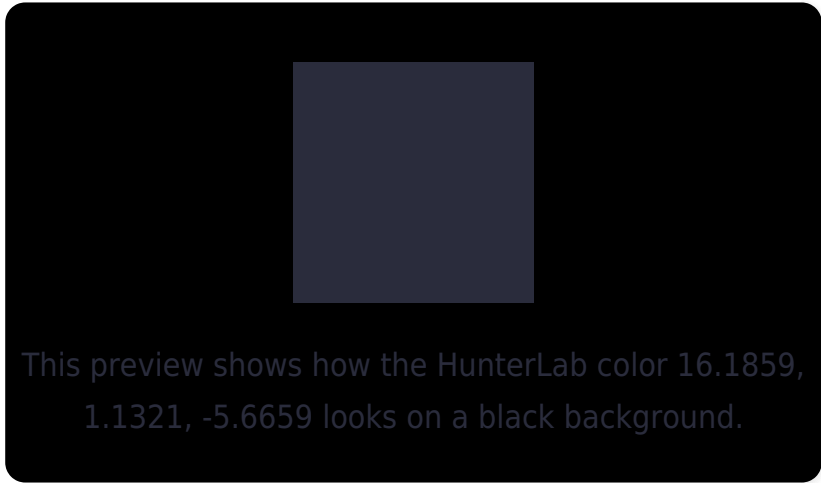
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

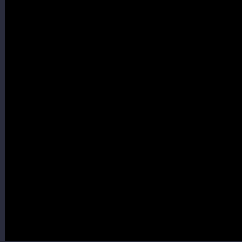
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659.

-5.6659.

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

16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659

Protanopia

16.0584, 0.7025, -5.8764

Deuteranopia

16.1215, 0.9154, -5.7720



Tritanopia

16.2339, -1.7145, -1.0478

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659

Protanomaly

16.1215, 0.9154, -5.7720

Deuteranomaly

16.1215, 0.9154, -5.7720

Tritanomaly

16.1695, -0.4921, -2.8422

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.2559, -0.4162, -0.9966

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659 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, 44, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 44, 60)  
}
```

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, 44, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 44, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659 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, 44, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 44, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 44, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 44, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 44, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 44, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.1859, 1.1321, -5.6659 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 44, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 44,  
60) }
```

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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