

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.2646, 2.6876,
-8.8893)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.2646, 2.6876, -8.8893)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.1658, 2.6499,
-8.8961)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A2B42
RGB	42, 43, 66
RGB Percent	16%, 17%, 26%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8314, 0.7412
CMYK	0.36, 0.35, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	237°, 22%, 21%
HSV	237°, 36%, 26%
XYZ	2.8021, 2.6133, 5.5110
YIQ	45.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

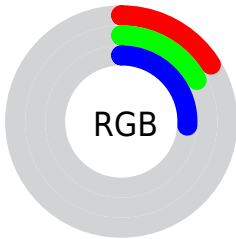
Format	Color
RYB	42, 43, 66
Decimal	2763586
CIELab	18.42, 6.08, -14.63
CIElCh	18, 15.844, 292.577
Yxy	2.6134, 0.2565, 0.2392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280953666 (0xFF2A2B42)
YUV	45.3230, 10.1938, -2.9143
Hunter-Lab	16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961

Details

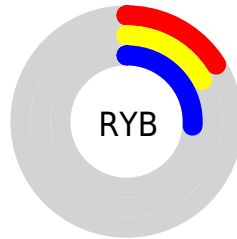
The HunterLab color **16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **22.5965, -3.5619, 8.1138**, and the grayscale version is **16.2752, -0.8684, 0.8843**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.0454, 2.6948, -9.6609**, and **2.8908, 5.1606, -14.7536** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.3554, 3.9957, -12.3722**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0567, 1.4466, -5.7726**.

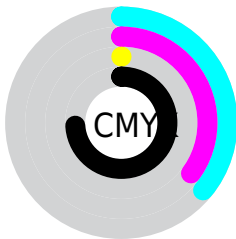
Distribution



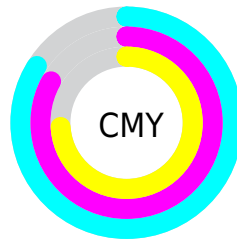
- Red (16%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961 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 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1658, 2.6499,
-8.8961

■ 16.1658, 2.6499,
-8.8961

■ 111.0886, 0.5524,
-9.6482

■ 9.6614, 2.4925,
-8.4942

■ 32.1365, 2.6356,
-9.5456

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.3890, 2.5056,
-9.7559

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.3905, 2.3094,
-9.8927

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.0886, 2.0549,
-9.9611

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.4407, 1.7478,
-9.9665

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.4110, 1.3926,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-9.9135

97.9690, 0.9932,
-9.8062

16.1658, 2.6499,
-8.8961

16.1658, 2.6499,
-8.8961

14.3554, 3.9957,
-12.3722

18.0567, 1.4466,
-5.7726

12.6415, 5.5198,
-16.2878

20.0147, 0.3561,
-2.9294

11.0479, 7.2584,
-20.7265

22.0311, -0.6456,
-0.3070

9.6073, 9.2319,
-25.7272

24.0988, -1.5771,
2.1409

8.3636, 11.4031,
-31.1858

26.2122, -2.4529,
4.4503

■ 7.2006, 13.8803,
-37.7604

■ 28.3671, -3.2841,
6.6492

■ 6.7309, 15.0910,
-40.9903

■ 30.5598, -4.0794,
8.7594

■ 32.7875, -4.8457,
10.7981

■ 35.0477, -5.5884,
12.7789

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.1661, -1.9830, -9.7950



16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961



16.1661, 6.7223, -5.0675

Triad

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



16.1661, 2.6498, -8.8957



16.1661, 4.8296, 6.2097



16.1661, -8.6857, 1.9230

Complementary

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



16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961



22.5965, -3.5619, 8.1138

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.



16.1661, -7.2659, 5.1796



16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961



16.1661, 0.2874, 7.1674

Square

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



16.1661, 2.6498, -8.8957



16.1661, 8.0752, 3.7710



16.1661, -4.1001, 6.8513



16.1661, -8.2024, -2.6688

Rectangle

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



16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961



16.1661, 8.4023, -1.8279



16.1661, -4.1001, 6.8513



16.1661, -8.4211, 3.1878

Sweetspot

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



16.1661, 2.6498, -8.8957



27.6664, -0.1882, -2.1413



21.8359, -6.7285, -0.1595



14.0237, -0.0669, -1.1655



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



16.1661, 2.6498, -8.8957



19.0222, 5.1832, -16.0924



16.7357, 5.5803, -7.8501



11.4515, -0.2312, -0.4544



9.7409, 23.2098, -62.2786



23.6781, 61.1664, -161.6363

Inverse Universe

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



17.2878, 5.9965, 2.9190



20.9826, 10.5881, 4.5426



22.0942, -6.7306, 7.6181



11.5742, 0.1967, 0.8526



15.9523, 27.3742, 9.8780



39.9146, 68.4064, 25.3939

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

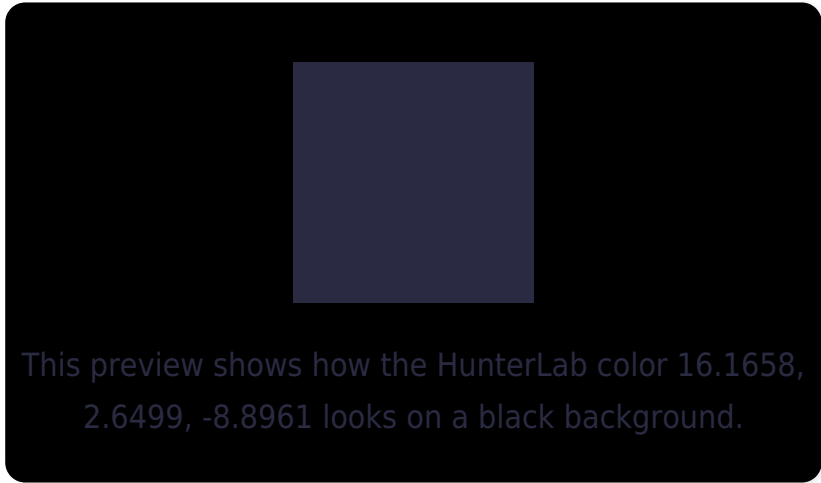
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

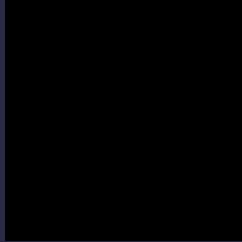
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961.

-8.8961.

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

16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961

Protanopia

16.1243, 1.4148, -9.5654

Deuteranopia

16.2640, 0.6145, -8.7571



Tritanopia

16.1132, -2.1424, -1.2122

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961

Protanomaly

16.2418, 1.8055, -9.3450

Deuteranomaly

16.1455, 1.4119, -8.9541

Tritanomaly

16.1048, -0.5972, -3.8608

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.1055, 0.4320, -2.4677

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961 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, 43, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 43, 66)  
}
```

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, 43, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 43, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961 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, 43, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 43, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 43, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 43, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 43, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 43, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.1658, 2.6499, -8.8961 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 43, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 43,  
66) }
```

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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