

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.3403, 10.9795,
-29.7876)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.3403, 10.9795,
-29.7876) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.2568, 11.1201,
-30.1480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	262660
RGB	38, 38, 96
RGB Percent	15%, 15%, 38%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8510, 0.6235
CMYK	0.60, 0.60, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	240°, 43%, 26%
HSV	240°, 60%, 38%
XYZ	3.6038, 2.6428, 11.3865
YIQ	44.6120, -18.6180, 18.0380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

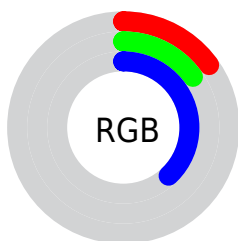
Format	Color
RYB	38, 38, 96
Decimal	2500192
CIELab	18.55, 19.04, -34.65
CIELCh	19, 39.540, 298.788
Yxy	2.6429, 0.2044, 0.1499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280690272 (0xFF262660)
YUV	44.6120, 25.3343, -5.7987
Hunter-Lab	16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480

Details

The HunterLab color **16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **33.1549, -7.6476, 17.0167**, and the grayscale version is **15.9955, -0.8535, 0.8691**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.2753, 12.5369, -30.6010**, and **4.7090, 12.7733, -33.4598** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.9526, 14.2972, -38.1776**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8273, 8.3159, -23.1030**.

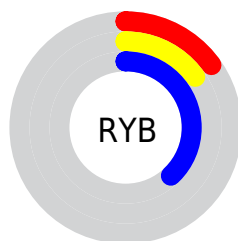
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (15%)

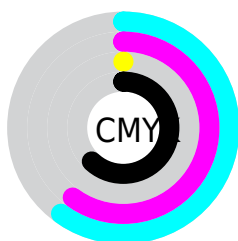
Blue (38%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (38%)

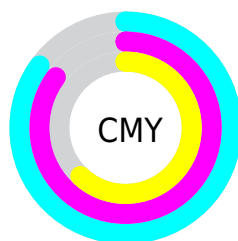


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (85%)











Magenta (85%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 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 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480	 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480
 111.2613, 14.8629, -34.6276	 9.7380, 10.0980, -30.9936
 32.2508, 12.6751, -30.7756	0.0000, INF, -NF
 41.5133, 13.2541, -31.3753	0.0000, NaN, -NF
 51.5241, 13.7259, -32.0008	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 62.2310, 14.1041, -32.6109	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 73.5912, 14.3993, -33.1859	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 85.5692, 14.6198,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-33.7161

98.1347, 14.7725,
-34.1972

16.2568, 11.1201,
-30.1480

16.2568, 11.1201,
-30.1480

13.9526, 14.2972,
-38.1776

18.8273, 8.3159,
-23.1030

12.0001, 17.7575,
-46.9715

21.6020, 5.8529,
-16.9600

10.5055, 21.1437,
-55.6123

24.5387, 3.6693,
-11.5537

9.1900, 24.9276,
-65.2967

27.6076, 1.7044,
-6.7247

30.7875, -0.0917,
-2.3420

■ 34.0629, -1.7579,
1.6963

■ 37.4220, -3.3237,
5.4678

■ 40.8557, -4.8115,
9.0312

■ 44.3570, -6.2385,
12.4314

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.2570, -1.3304, -36.9364



16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480



16.2570, 22.5078, -14.0953

Triad

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



16.2570, 11.1205, -30.1475



16.2570, 12.1531, 11.3799



16.2570, -17.5170, 1.3208

Complementary

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



16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480



33.1549, -7.6476, 17.0167

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.



16.2570, -15.7129, 8.4481



16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480



16.2570, -0.4010, 11.3799

Square

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



16.2570, 11.1205, -30.1475



16.2570, 23.2107, 8.0788



16.2570, -10.1522, 11.3799



16.2570, -15.9885, -12.7374

Rectangle

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



16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480



16.2570, 26.7780, -3.7252



16.2570, -10.1522, 11.3799



16.2570, -17.2919, 4.4463

Sweetspot

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



16.2570, 11.1205, -30.1475



37.3153, 1.7964, -7.7761



31.0200, -13.4661, -2.2731



18.1555, 1.1551, -4.5110



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.



16.2570, 11.1205, -30.1475



17.4292, 20.6229, -54.8433



18.5043, 16.9996, -23.7583



15.8618, -0.1795, -0.8644



10.8367, 29.3943, -76.9973



25.0470, 67.9397, -177.9675

Inverse Universe

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



21.7200, 24.6811, -16.3912



26.5269, 39.3664, -26.2903



31.1433, -15.2537, 15.4323



16.2129, 1.0138, -0.3968



21.5223, 42.3132, -28.3839



49.7450, 97.7996, -65.6041

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 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 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 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 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480.

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

16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480

Protanopia

16.0987, 3.7211, -28.1548

Deuteranopia

16.1624, -1.0659, -17.9005



Tritanopia

16.3589, -6.1951, -2.6771

Trichromacy

	Original Color 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480
	Protanomaly 15.9920, 5.8282, -29.3047
	Deuteranomaly 16.0206, 2.7321, -22.6630
	Tritanomaly 16.0945, -0.9701, -10.8406

Monochromacy

	Original Color 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480
	Achromatopsia 16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801
	Achromatomaly 15.8693, 2.6913, -8.2965

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 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(38, 38, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 38, 96)  
}
```

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(38, 38, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 38, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 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(38, 38, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 38, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 38, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 38, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 38, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 38, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.2568, 11.1201, -30.1480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 38, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 38,  
96) }
```

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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