

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.4385, -2.0711,
-2.0552)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.4385, -2.0711,
-2.0552) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.4382, -2.0709,
-2.0555)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	262F35
RGB	38, 47, 53
RGB Percent	15%, 18%, 21%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8157, 0.7922
CMYK	0.28, 0.11, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	204°, 16%, 18%
HSV	204°, 28%, 21%
XYZ	2.4585, 2.7021, 3.7601
YIQ	44.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

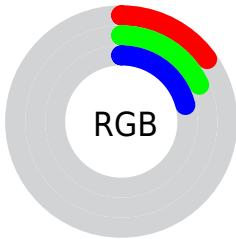
Format	Color
R_YB	38, 44, 53
Decimal	2502453
CIE _{Lab}	18.81, -2.17, -5.11
CIE _{LCh}	19, 5.555, 246.996
Yxy	2.7023, 0.2756, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280692533 (0xFF262F35)
YUV	44.9930, 3.9475, -6.1329
Hunter-Lab	16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555

Details

The HunterLab color **16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.4262, 0.7983, 3.5167**, and the grayscale version is **16.1863, -0.8637, 0.8794**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.5389, -3.2822, -1.9758**, and **1.2386, 3.3596, -8.8005** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6307, -2.2971, -3.1848**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2740, -1.7618, -0.9474**.

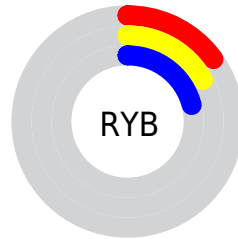
Distribution



 Red (15%)

 Green (18%)

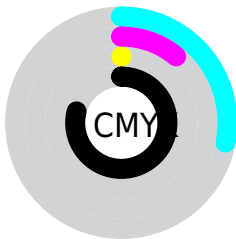
 Blue (21%)



 Red (15%)

 Yellow (17%)

 Blue (21%)

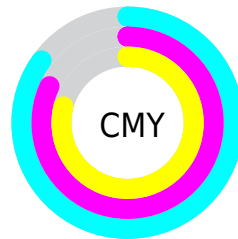


 Cyan (28%)


 Magenta (11%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (79%)



 Cyan (85%)

 Magenta (82%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555 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 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.4382, -2.0709,
-2.0555

■ 16.4382, -2.0709,
-2.0555

■ 111.6055, -8.2440,
0.8160

■ 9.8911, -1.5297,
-2.0361

■ 32.4787, -3.2398,
-1.8231

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.7612, -3.8695,
-1.5998

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.7905, -4.5289,
-1.3169

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.5146, -5.2173,
-0.9806

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.8911, -5.9339,
-0.5957

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.8846, -6.6777,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.1660

98.4647, -7.4480,
0.3054

16.4382, -2.0709,
-2.0555

16.4382, -2.0709,
-2.0555

15.6307, -2.2971,
-3.1848

17.2740, -1.7618,
-0.9474

14.8527, -2.4308,
-4.3358

18.1353, -1.3775,
0.1390

14.1067, -2.4629,
-5.5071

19.0204, -0.9255,
1.2049

13.3949, -2.3840,
-6.6965

19.9279, -0.4127,
2.2512

12.7197, -2.1852,
-7.9006

20.8563, 0.1550,
3.2792

■ 12.0720, -1.8984,
-9.1370

■ 21.8041, 0.7721,
4.2903

■ 11.4222, -1.6299,
-10.4737

■ 22.7702, 1.4341,
5.2857

■ 11.3113, -1.5868,
-10.7127

■ 23.7534, 2.1367,
6.2669

■ 24.7528, 2.8764,
7.2351

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.4385, -3.2796, -0.9790



16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555



16.4385, -0.4990, -2.3069

Triad

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



16.4385, -2.0711, -2.0552



16.4385, 2.3109, 1.2496



16.4385, -2.7008, 3.0786

Complementary

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



16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555



16.4262, 0.7983, 3.5167

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.



16.4385, -1.2536, 3.5591



16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555



16.4385, 1.6699, 2.5711

Square

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



16.4385, -2.0711, -2.0552



16.4385, 2.0716, -0.2989



16.4385, 0.3502, 3.3826



16.4385, -3.6332, 2.0052

Rectangle

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



16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555



16.4385, 0.5518, -1.9533



16.4385, 0.3502, 3.3826



16.4385, -2.2606, 3.3098

Sweetspot

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



16.4385, -2.0711, -2.0552



23.3845, -1.7827, 0.1649



17.7152, -5.5855, 2.9252



12.6269, -0.9854, 0.0386



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



16.4385, -2.0711, -2.0552



20.4304, -2.8992, -3.7300



14.7308, 0.7873, -4.4658



9.6290, -0.7277, 0.0819



18.2277, -1.4213, -19.7147



45.8016, -0.3278, -56.5404

Inverse Universe

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



15.3245, 4.3342, -0.8866



18.6847, 7.4354, -1.6973



18.1285, -2.0590, 5.1372



9.4438, 0.2700, 0.2328



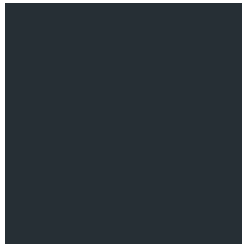
15.4868, 28.2144, -3.1152



40.4064, 73.1897, -4.8403

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

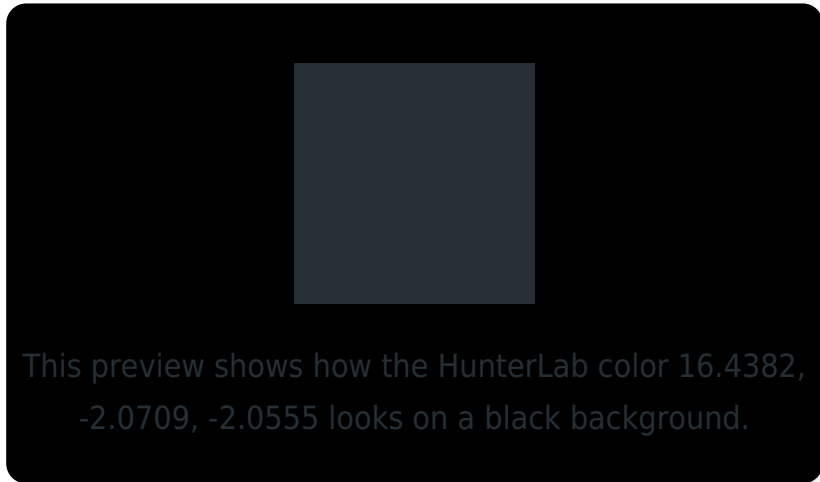
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

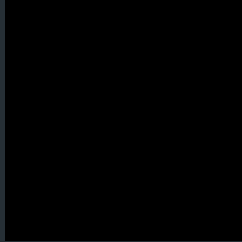
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555.

-2.0555.

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

16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555

Protanopia

16.3786, 0.1135, -1.6662

Deuteranopia

16.5044, 0.6533, -2.3561



Tritanopia

16.3833, -2.3763, -1.2807

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555

Protanomaly

16.4139, -0.9751, -1.6382

Deuteranomaly

16.5346, -0.4448, -2.3339

Tritanomaly

16.4105, -2.2249, -1.6647

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.3084, -1.5558, -0.1442

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555 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, 47, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 47, 53)  
}
```

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, 47, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 47, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555 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, 47, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 47, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 47, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 47, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 47, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 47, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.4382, -2.0709, -2.0555 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 47, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 47,  
53) }
```

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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