

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.5150, 5.7962,
-1.8325)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.5150, 5.7962, -1.8325)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.4452, 6.0092,
-1.9047)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B2835
RGB	59, 40, 53
RGB Percent	23%, 16%, 21%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8431, 0.7922
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.10, 0.77
HSL	319°, 19%, 19%
HSV	319°, 32%, 23%
XYZ	3.2050, 2.7044, 3.7213
YIQ	47.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

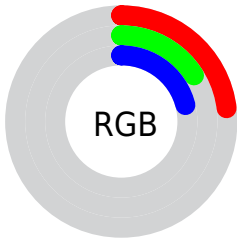
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 40, 53
Decimal	3876917
CIE _{Lab}	18.82, 11.45, -4.87
CIE _{LCh}	19, 12.445, 336.959
Yxy	2.7046, 0.3328, 0.2808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282066997 (0xFF3B2835)
YUV	47.1630, 2.8776, 10.3810
Hunter-Lab	16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047

Details

The HunterLab color **16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **19.4330, -7.0732, 3.9640**, and the grayscale version is **16.9035, -0.9019, 0.9184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.4698, 7.0146, -1.8848**, and **3.1766, 5.9229, -1.6908** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.2313, 8.2590, -2.7234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.7501, 3.7636, -1.0126**.

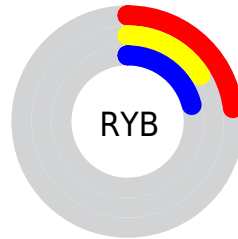
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (16%)

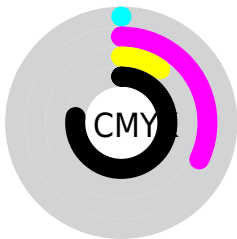
 Blue (21%)



 Red (23%)

 Yellow (16%)

 Blue (21%)

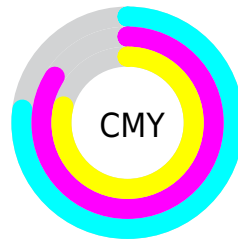


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (32%)

 Yellow (10%)

 Black (77%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (84%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047 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 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.4452, 6.0092,
-1.9047

■ 16.4452, 6.0092,
-1.9047

■ 111.6188, 6.3908,
1.0714

■ 9.8970, 5.4619,
-1.9008

■ 32.4875, 6.6739,
-1.6441

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.7708, 6.8458,
-1.4081

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.8008, 6.9326,
-1.1133

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.5255, 6.9449,
-0.7657

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.9027, 6.8911,
-0.3700

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.8968, 6.7775,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0700

98.4775, 6.6094,
0.5513

16.4452, 6.0092,
-1.9047

16.4452, 6.0092,
-1.9047

15.2313, 8.2590,
-2.7234

17.7501, 3.7636,
-1.0126

14.1209, 10.4792,
-3.4434

19.1333, 1.5439,
-0.0678

13.1294, 12.6136,
-4.0306

20.5852, -0.6403,
0.9156

12.2724, 14.5832,
-4.4452

22.0974, -2.7857,
1.9278

11.5644, 16.2881,
-4.6467

23.6630, -4.8924,
2.9617

■ 10.9343, 17.8946,
-4.7358

■ 25.2763, -6.9630,
4.0124

■ 10.4189, 19.3372,
-4.8527

■ 26.9324, -9.0009,
5.0765

■ 28.6273, -11.0099,
6.1516

■ 30.3575, -12.9937,
7.2362

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.4456, 3.5064, -5.3030



16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047



16.4456, 6.5941, 1.6753

Triad

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



16.4456, 6.0086, -1.9043



16.4456, -1.7110, 6.1931



16.4456, -6.0652, -3.5901

Complementary

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



16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047



19.4330, -7.0732, 3.9640

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.



16.4456, -7.2166, 0.0749



16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047



16.4456, -4.8470, 5.3454

Square

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



16.4456, 6.0086, -1.9043



16.4456, 1.9273, 5.8858



16.4456, -6.7906, 3.2754



16.4456, -3.5077, -6.4136

Rectangle

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



16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047



16.4456, 5.7768, 3.6161



16.4456, -6.7906, 3.2754



16.4456, -6.6190, -2.3884

Sweetspot

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



16.4456, 6.0086, -1.9043



25.0807, 1.5022, 0.1307



15.5158, 3.4673, -6.1899



12.9378, 0.8373, 0.0410



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



16.4456, 6.0086, -1.9043



19.9238, 10.2784, -3.3818



16.2107, 4.8125, 1.4294



10.8898, 0.4033, 0.1625



16.6575, 30.7867, -6.7569



42.1497, 77.5446, -14.3281

Inverse Universe

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



16.4456, 6.0086, -1.9043



19.9238, 10.2784, -3.3818



19.6390, -5.8872, 1.0101



10.8898, 0.4033, 0.1625



16.6575, 30.7867, -6.7569



42.1497, 77.5446, -14.3281

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

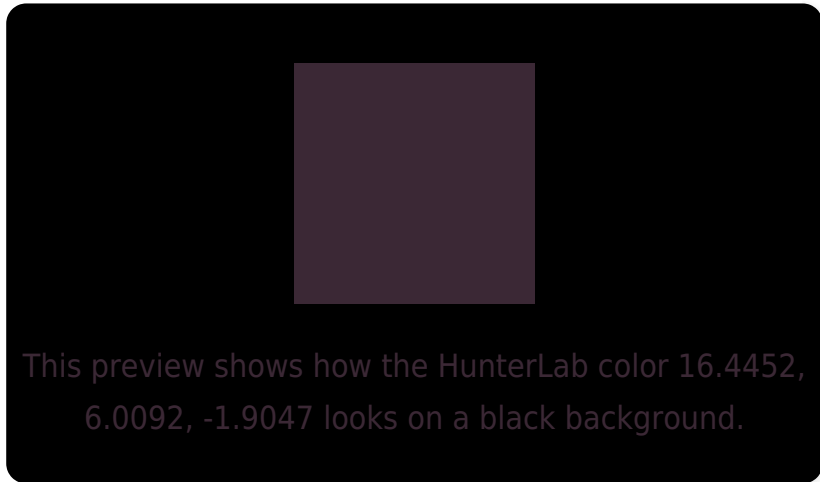
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047.

-1.9047.

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

16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047

Protanopia

16.6222, 0.0318, -3.5640

Deuteranopia

16.5924, 0.8396, -1.3702



Tritanopia

16.5678, 3.8294, 1.3917

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047

Protanomaly

16.5525, 2.1026, -3.1650

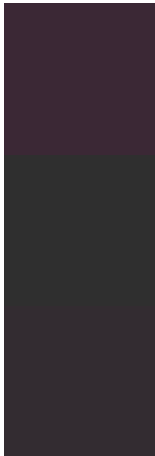
Deuteranomaly

16.4492, 2.6824, -1.5273

Tritanomaly

16.4281, 4.6229, 0.1118

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.5134, 1.5873, -0.2295

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047 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(59, 40, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 40, 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(59, 40, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 40, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047 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(59, 40, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 40, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 40, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 40, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 40, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 40, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.4452, 6.0092, -1.9047 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 40, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 40,  
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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