

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.5521, -4.2665,
2.5713)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.5521, -4.2665, 2.5713)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.6397, -4.4692,
2.7002)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	263129
RGB	38, 49, 41
RGB Percent	15%, 19%, 16%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8078, 0.8392
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.16, 0.81
HSL	136°, 13%, 17%
HSV	136°, 22%, 19%
XYZ	2.2979, 2.7688, 2.5111
YIQ	44.7990, -3.9880, -4.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

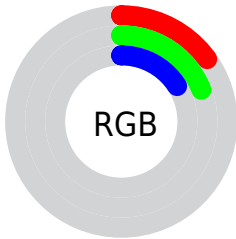
Format	Color
R_YB	38, 47, 49
Decimal	2502953
CIE Lab	19.09, -6.69, 3.58
CIE LCh	19, 7.583, 151.857
Yxy	2.7689, 0.3032, 0.3654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280693033 (0xFF263129)
YUV	44.7990, -1.8729, -5.9627
Hunter-Lab	16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002

Details

The HunterLab color **16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **14.9551, 3.1070, -0.9784**, and the grayscale version is **16.1402, -0.8612, 0.8769**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.7037, -6.2571, 4.0810**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.3036, -5.8720, 3.4468**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0127, -2.9564, 1.9318**.

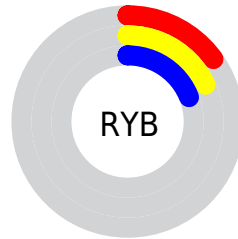
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (19%)

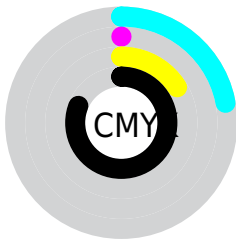
Blue (16%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (19%)

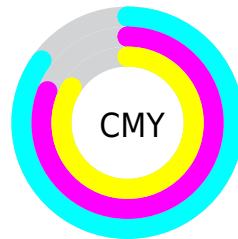


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002 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 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.6397, -4.4692,
2.7002

■ 16.6397, -4.4692,
2.7002

111.9865,
-12.9624, 9.6332

■ 10.0614, -3.5276,
2.0571

■ 32.7314, -6.3082,
4.0799

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.0359, -7.2234,
4.8009

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.0856, -8.1461,
5.5456

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.8287, -9.0798,
6.3147

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.2232, -10.0271,
7.1082

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.2338, -10.9894,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

7.9260

■ 98.8302, -11.9676,
8.7678

■ 16.6397, -4.4692,
2.7002

■ 16.6397, -4.4692,
2.7002

■ 16.3036, -5.8720,
3.4468

■ 17.0127, -2.9564,
1.9318

■ 16.0038, -7.1532,
4.1652

■ 17.4205, -1.3440,
1.1465

■ 15.7410, -8.3037,
4.8494

■ 17.8626, 0.3565,
0.3498

■ 15.5151, -9.3158,
5.4936

■ 18.3376, 2.1338,
-0.4538

■ 15.3256, -10.1843,
6.0924

■ 18.8442, 3.9774,
-1.2602

■ 15.1703, -10.9117,
6.6396

■ 19.3812, 5.8774,
-2.0660

■ 15.0272, -11.5850,
7.1146

■ 19.9469, 7.8251,
-2.8683

■ 14.9222, -12.0781,
7.4216

■ 20.5401, 9.8124,
-3.6648

■ 21.1594, 11.8324,
-4.4538

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.6401, -3.0709, 3.9841



16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002



16.6401, -4.9232, 0.7744

Triad

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



16.6401, -4.4695, 2.7004



16.6401, -0.7510, -3.6578



16.6401, 2.8732, 2.8996

Complementary

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



16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002



14.9551, 3.1070, -0.9784

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.



16.6401, 3.5710, 1.0361



16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002



16.6401, 1.4120, -2.9029

Square

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



16.6401, -4.4695, 2.7004



16.6401, -2.8444, -3.0637



16.6401, 3.0230, -1.1141



16.6401, 1.1616, 4.0881

Rectangle

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



16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002



16.6401, -4.6488, -0.6691



16.6401, 3.0230, -1.1141



16.6401, 3.2380, 2.3403

Sweetspot

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



16.6401, -4.4695, 2.7004



22.1560, -2.7679, 1.9761



17.0854, -2.9656, 4.1124



12.1644, -1.5021, 1.0763



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



16.6401, -4.4695, 2.7004



21.1498, -6.8561, 4.0573



16.7616, -3.7800, 0.9596



9.8127, -1.3130, 0.9183



26.9329, -22.2021, 14.2641



70.5789, -58.9186, 38.9710

Inverse Universe

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



14.9551, 3.1070, -0.9784



18.4234, 5.4205, -1.8931



14.8201, 2.3999, 0.9389



9.4511, 0.3095, 0.1287



15.8647, 29.5679, -8.3470



41.4365, 76.8892, -19.1769

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

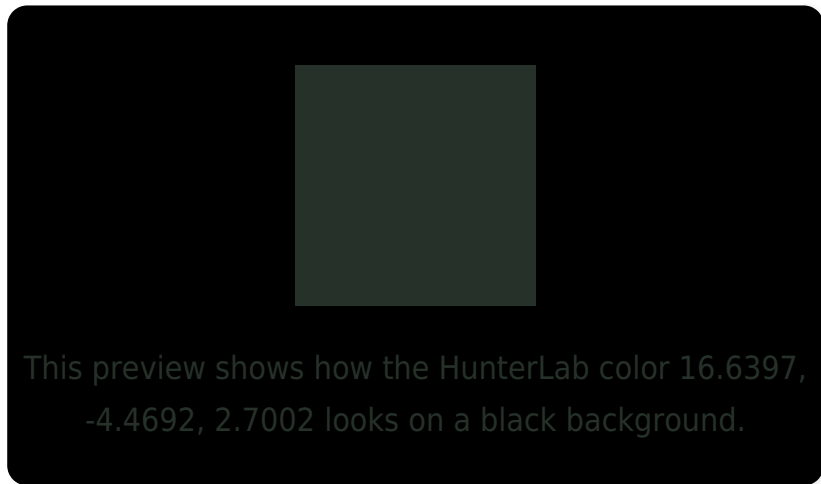
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

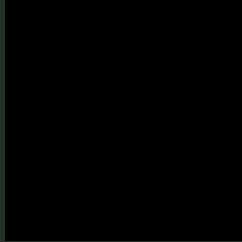
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.6397, -4.4692,

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

16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002

Protanopia

16.6137, -0.8533, 3.0582

Deuteranopia

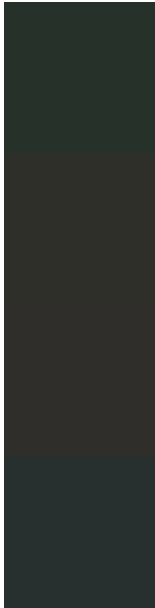
16.6553, 0.5666, 2.4751



Tritanopia

16.7453, -2.3397, -0.8120

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002

Protanomaly

16.5654, -2.2478, 2.9831

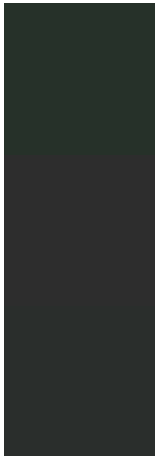
Deuteranomaly

16.5091, -1.1337, 2.2861

Tritanomaly

16.5846, -3.1191, 0.5504

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.2114, -2.0930, 1.2378

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002 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, 49, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 49, 41)  
}
```

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, 49, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 49, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002 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, 49, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 49, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 49, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 49, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 49, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 49, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.6397, -4.4692, 2.7002 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 49, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 49,  
41) }
```

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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