

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.7425, -5.7925,
-4.8405)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.7425, -5.7925,
-4.8405) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.7453, -5.7131,
-4.9180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	10333C
RGB	16, 51, 60
RGB Percent	6%, 20%, 24%
CMY	0.9372, 0.8000, 0.7647
CMYK	0.73, 0.15, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	192°, 58%, 15%
HSV	192°, 73%, 24%
XYZ	2.2131, 2.8041, 4.6996
YIQ	41.5610, -23.7490, -4.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

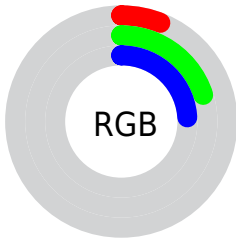
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 35, 60
Decimal	1061692
CIE _{Lab}	19.24, -9.13, -9.39
CIE _{LCh}	19, 13.097, 225.831
Yxy	2.8042, 0.2278, 0.2886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279251772 (0xFF10333C)
YUV	41.5610, 9.0904, -22.4170
Hunter-Lab	16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180

Details

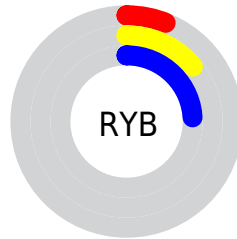
The HunterLab color **16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.0131, 8.8405, 5.9396**, and the grayscale version is **15.0505, -0.8031, 0.8177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.7639, -7.7131, -5.1176**, and **2.5570, 3.9049, -11.6255** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.2871, -5.7966, -5.6279**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2431, -5.4886, -4.1705**.

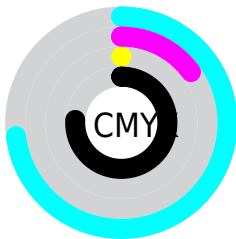
Distribution



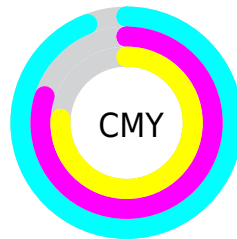
- Red (6%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180 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 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.7453, -5.7131,
-4.9180

■ 16.7453, -5.7131,
-4.9180

■ 112.1856,
-15.4819, -3.7629

■ 10.1507, -4.5804,
-4.6728

■ 32.8636, -7.9232,
-5.1283

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.1796, -8.9957,
-5.1119

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.2399, -10.0630,
-5.0262

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.9930, -11.1314,
-4.8783

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.3969, -12.2051,
-4.6737

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.4163, -13.2868,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-4.4172

99.0212, -14.3786,
-4.1125

16.7453, -5.7131,
-4.9180

16.7453, -5.7131,
-4.9180

16.2871, -5.7966,
-5.6279

17.2431, -5.4886,
-4.1705

15.8459, -5.8189,
-6.3333

17.7794, -5.1259,
-3.3903

15.5498, -5.8437,
-6.8209

18.3540, -4.6302,
-2.5813

18.9658, -4.0085,
-1.7479

19.6137, -3.2689,
-0.8942

■ 20.2962, -2.4202,
-0.0243

■ 21.0118, -1.4711,
0.8586

■ 21.7589, -0.4303,
1.7514

■ 22.5360, 0.6938,
2.6516

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.7456, -7.3938, -1.1098



16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180



16.7456, -2.6554, -7.3812

Triad

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



16.7456, -5.7131, -4.9177



16.7456, 6.8426, -0.8914



16.7456, -2.8523, 6.3385

Complementary

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



16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180



13.0131, 8.8405, 5.9396

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.



16.7456, 0.9425, 6.3714



16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180



16.7456, 6.7778, 2.7086

Square

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



16.7456, -5.7131, -4.9177



16.7456, 4.7092, -4.7272



16.7456, 4.5395, 5.1903



16.7456, -5.8461, 5.0873

Rectangle

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



16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180



16.7456, -0.1413, -7.6403



16.7456, 4.5395, 5.1903



16.7456, -1.6345, 6.4811

Sweetspot

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



16.7456, -5.7131, -4.9177



25.8412, -4.2737, -1.1455



18.4696, -12.9644, 8.2374



13.6546, -2.3099, -0.6562



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



16.7456, -5.7131, -4.9177



20.9441, -7.5737, -8.1943



11.5112, 2.7071, -14.8786



11.2450, -1.0732, 0.2203



24.1942, -8.7288, -11.3977



60.4169, -20.6917, -30.8485

Inverse Universe

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



12.5313, 15.7661, -6.8211



14.9997, 24.6897, -9.9856



17.3644, 0.0977, 9.0275



10.8977, 0.4461, 0.0497



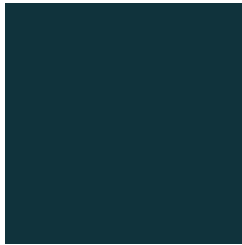
17.0497, 32.1817, -12.1109



43.1963, 81.2748, -28.6739

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

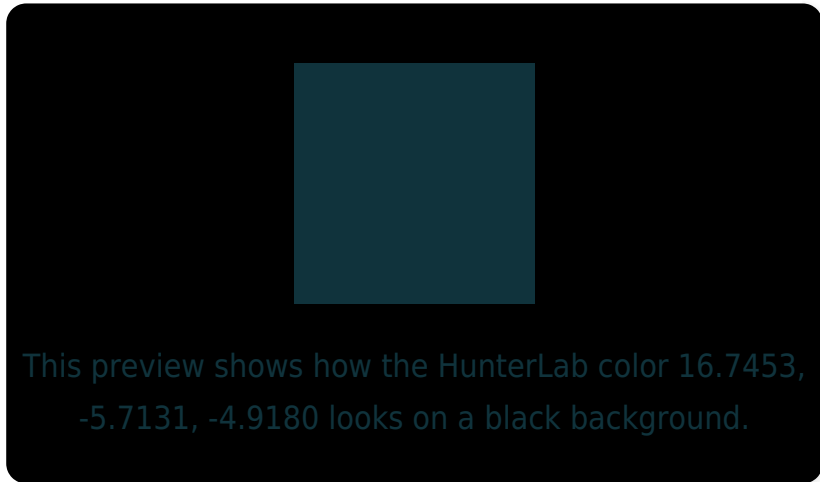
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

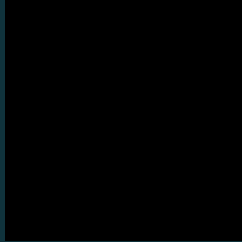
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

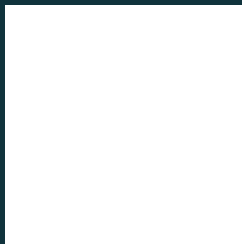
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180.

-4.9180.

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

16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180

Protanopia

16.6879, 0.2562, -3.4653

Deuteranopia

16.8119, 0.9242, -5.1943



Tritanopia

16.8139, -7.0477, -2.9558

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180

Protanomaly

16.6117, -2.4178, -4.0937

Deuteranomaly

16.7060, -1.8938, -5.4075

Tritanomaly

16.8664, -6.7876, -3.3331

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.5623, -2.9180, -1.5320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180 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(16, 51, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 51, 60)  
}
```

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(16, 51, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 51, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180 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(16, 51, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 51, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 51, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 51, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 51, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 51, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.7453, -5.7131, -4.9180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 51, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 51,  
60) }
```

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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