

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.7748, -6.3435,
-0.1984)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.7748, -6.3435,
-0.1984) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.7215, -6.4278,
-0.1118)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	193331
RGB	25, 51, 49
RGB Percent	10%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.9020, 0.8000, 0.8078
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.04, 0.80
HSL	175°, 34%, 15%
HSV	175°, 51%, 20%
XYZ	2.1391, 2.7961, 3.3327
YIQ	42.9980, -14.8540, -6.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

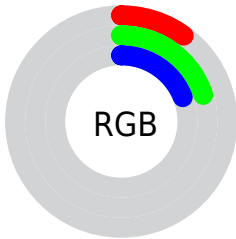
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 39, 51
Decimal	1651505
CIE Lab	19.21, -10.59, -1.86
CIE LCh	19, 10.753, 189.949
Yxy	2.7962, 0.2587, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279841585 (0xFF193331)
YUV	42.9980, 2.9590, -15.7842
Hunter-Lab	16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118

Details

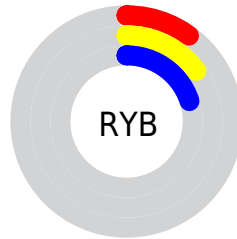
The HunterLab color **16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **12.1585, 6.7753, 2.5537**, and the grayscale version is **15.5365, -0.8290, 0.8441**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.6768, -8.7527, 0.3381**, and **0.4681, 1.2698, -3.3263** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5345, -7.1660, -0.2016**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9422, -5.5748, 0.0205**.

Distribution



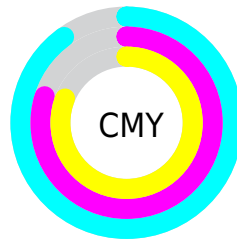
- Red (10%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118 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 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.7215, -6.4278,
-0.1118

■ 16.7215, -6.4278,
-0.1118

112.1408,
-16.9722, 4.2189

■ 10.1305, -5.2113,
-0.3236

■ 32.8338, -8.8654,
0.5217

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.1472, -10.0337,
0.9229

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.2051, -11.1889,
1.3722

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.9560, -12.3389,
1.8654

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.3578, -13.4890,
2.3991

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.3752, -14.6430,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.9707

98.9782, -15.8034,
3.5779

16.7215, -6.4278,
-0.1118

16.7215, -6.4278,
-0.1118

16.5345, -7.1660,
-0.2016

16.9422, -5.5748,
0.0205

16.3794, -7.7877,
-0.2502

17.1961, -4.6099,
0.1946

16.2551, -8.2943,
-0.2587

17.4836, -3.5380,
0.4098

16.1436, -8.7547,
-0.2507

17.8046, -2.3655,
0.6648

16.0425, -9.1754,
-0.2446

18.1587, -1.0995,
0.9579

■ 18.5452, 0.2522,
1.2871

■ 18.9634, 1.6815,
1.6499

■ 19.4122, 3.1804,
2.0441

■ 19.8907, 4.7411,
2.4671

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.7218, -6.1893, 2.7600



16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118



16.7218, -5.2695, -3.2081

Triad

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



16.7218, -6.4280, -0.1116



16.7218, 3.1579, -4.1117



16.7218, 1.2250, 5.4521

Complementary

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



16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118



12.1585, 6.7753, 2.5537

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.



16.7218, 3.9855, 4.1906



16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118



16.7218, 5.1572, -1.1784

Square

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



16.7218, -6.4280, -0.1116



16.7218, 0.1616, -5.7832



16.7218, 5.4707, 1.8713



16.7218, -1.9223, 5.6320

Rectangle

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



16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118



16.7218, -3.8071, -4.8555



16.7218, 5.4707, 1.8713



16.7218, 2.2351, 5.1533

Sweetspot

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



16.7218, -6.4280, -0.1116



22.7387, -3.7900, 0.6924



16.3501, -8.7888, 6.5856



11.9986, -2.0284, 0.3597



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.



16.7218, -6.4280, -0.1116



21.2375, -9.5081, -0.2857



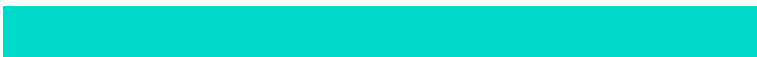
14.0522, -2.1970, -4.5947



9.8484, -1.1147, 0.4081



27.9311, -16.0899, -0.1780



73.2601, -42.4829, 0.1397

Inverse Universe

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



12.1585, 6.7753, 2.5537



14.1058, 11.4389, 4.0148



14.2330, 2.2648, 4.9785



9.4146, 0.1120, 0.6497



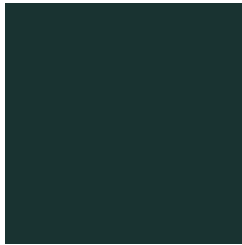
14.6673, 25.2207, 8.6823



38.4095, 65.8802, 24.0227

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118 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

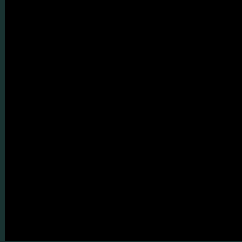
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118.

-0.1118.

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

16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118

Protanopia

16.6000, -0.6358, 0.9857

Deuteranopia

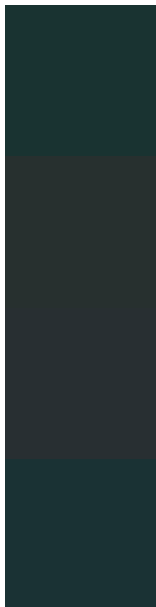
16.6133, 0.8039, -0.5182



Tritanopia

16.6750, -5.0053, -2.2218

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118

Protanomaly

16.5846, -3.1191, 0.5504

Deuteranomaly

16.4755, -2.1008, -0.7440

Tritanomaly

16.5794, -5.4738, -1.4979

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

15.8698, -3.2723, 0.4465

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118 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(25, 51, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 51, 49)  
}
```

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(25, 51, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 51, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118 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(25, 51, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 51, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 51, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 51, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 51, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 51, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.7215, -6.4278, -0.1118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 51, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 51,  
49) }
```

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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