

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.8142, -4.6495,
-10.9792)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.8142, -4.6495,
-10.9792) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.8006, -4.7395,
-10.7681)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003347
RGB	0, 51, 71
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 28%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8000, 0.7216
CMYK	1.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	197°, 100%, 14%
HSV	197°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	2.3212, 2.8226, 6.3838
YIQ	38.0310, -36.8160, -4.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

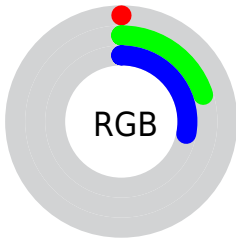
Format	Color
RYB	0, 30, 71
Decimal	13127
CIELab	19.32, -7.17, -16.80
CIELCh	19, 18.268, 246.882
Yxy	2.8227, 0.2014, 0.2449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203207 (0xFF003347)
YUV	38.0310, 16.2537, -33.3532
Hunter-Lab	16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681

Details

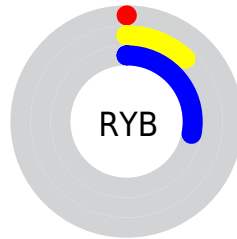
The HunterLab color **16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.5650, 13.7487, 8.5988**, and the grayscale version is **13.8906, -0.7412, 0.7547**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.8710, -6.4260, -11.9084**, and **3.5673, 5.3314, -15.9678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8005, -4.7392, -10.7686**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4559, -4.9892, -9.5791**.

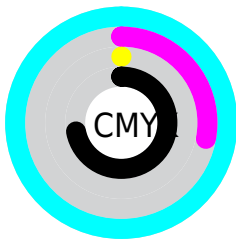
Distribution



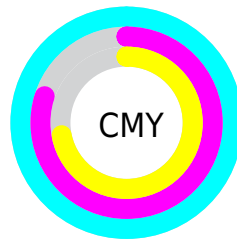
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681 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 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

16.8006, -4.7395,
-10.7681

16.8006, -4.7395,
-10.7681

112.2898,
-13.4861, -12.1474

10.1975, -3.7455,
-10.3468

32.9328, -6.6509,
-11.5382

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

42.2548, -7.5974,
-11.8207

0.0000, NaN, NaN

52.3206, -8.5488,
-12.0314

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

63.0789, -9.5095,
-12.1740

0.0000, NaN, NaN

74.4877, -10.4821,
-12.2529

0.0000, NaN, NaN

86.5118, -11.4684,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-12.2722

■ 99.1211, -12.4695,
-12.2359

■ 16.8006, -4.7395,
-10.7681

■ 16.8006, -4.7395,
-10.7681

■ 16.8005, -4.7392,
-10.7686

■ 17.4559, -4.9892,
-9.5791

■ 18.1175, -5.2235,
-8.4362

■ 18.8258, -5.2937,
-7.2670

■ 19.5847, -5.1860,
-6.0698

■ 20.3931, -4.9077,
-4.8515

■ 21.2490, -4.4687,
-3.6183

■ 22.1503, -3.8803,
-2.3758

■ 23.0946, -3.1546,
-1.1288

■ 24.0795, -2.3036,
0.1190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.8009, -8.3425, -6.0621



16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681



16.8009, 0.3501, -11.9494

Triad

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



16.8009, -4.7393, -10.7678



16.8009, 10.5519, 2.0427



16.8009, -6.6231, 6.9986

Complementary

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



16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681



13.5650, 13.7487, 8.5988

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.



16.8009, -2.1094, 8.0058



16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681



16.8009, 8.1234, 5.7815

Square

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



16.8009, -4.7393, -10.7678



16.8009, 9.6199, -3.3871



16.8009, 3.3243, 7.6429



16.8009, -9.3315, 4.3133

Rectangle

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



16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681



16.8009, 3.9987, -10.3294



16.8009, 3.3243, 7.6429



16.8009, -5.2899, 7.4992

Sweetspot

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



16.8009, -4.7393, -10.7678



28.6620, -5.1448, -3.2789



21.3387, -17.5145, 11.1382



14.3739, -2.6770, -1.8090



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



16.8009, -4.7393, -10.7678



21.5838, -5.7852, -14.4893



9.1797, 9.8219, -32.6746



12.7235, -1.1429, 0.1539



23.3911, -6.1772, -15.9021



56.3418, -13.1889, -41.9512

Inverse Universe

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



12.5648, 23.4178, -6.6271



16.3023, 30.3266, -8.1353



20.0465, -0.0154, 12.3519



12.3664, 0.5299, 0.1193



17.7161, 32.9388, -8.7027



43.5520, 80.6570, -18.9344

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

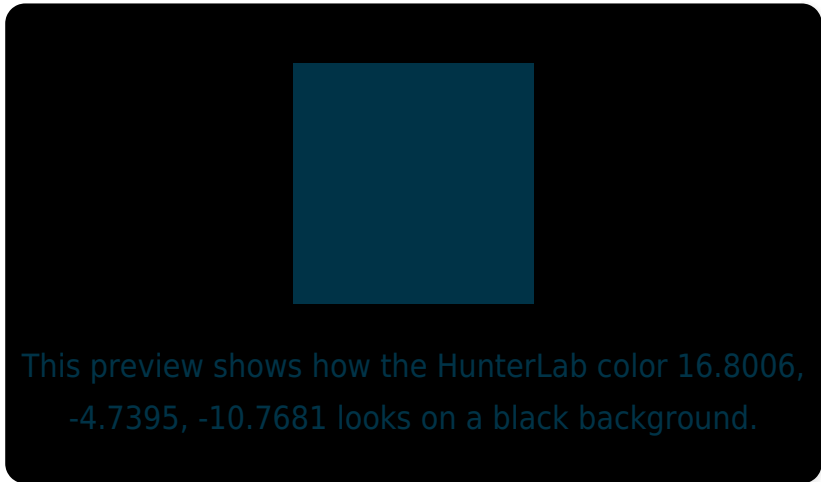
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

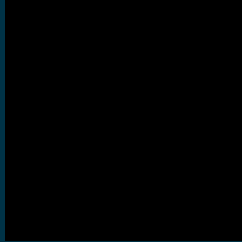
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

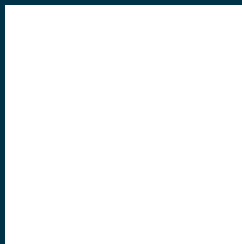
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681.

-10.7681.

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

16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681

Protanopia

17.0933, 1.1470, -8.4164

Deuteranopia

16.9587, 0.9913, -10.9672



Tritanopia

16.8571, -8.1988, -3.3710

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681

Protanomaly

16.6228, -1.6309, -9.8674

Deuteranomaly

16.6251, -1.3931, -11.6446

Tritanomaly

16.7445, -6.9432, -5.9409

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

14.6705, -3.5741, -3.2182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681 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(0, 51, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 51, 71)  
}
```

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(0, 51, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 51, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681 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(0, 51, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 51, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 51, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 51, 71); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 71); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.8006, -4.7395, -10.7681 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 51, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 51,  
71) }
```

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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