

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.8662, -0.3618,
-16.5151)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.8662, -0.3618,
-16.5151) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.7429, -0.3164,
-16.5643)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	103050
RGB	16, 48, 80
RGB Percent	6%, 19%, 31%
CMY	0.9372, 0.8118, 0.6863
CMYK	0.80, 0.40, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	210°, 67%, 19%
HSV	210°, 80%, 31%
XYZ	2.7186, 2.8032, 7.9872
YIQ	42.0800, -29.3440, 3.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

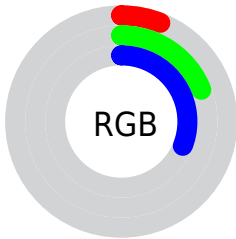
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 37, 80
Decimal	1060944
CIE _{Lab}	19.24, 1.02, -22.97
CIE _{LCh}	19, 22.990, 272.552
Yxy	2.8033, 0.2012, 0.2075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279251024 (0xFF103050)
YUV	42.0800, 18.6946, -22.8722
Hunter-Lab	16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643

Details

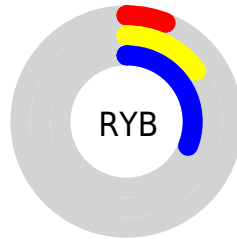
The HunterLab color **16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **19.6396, 6.1572, 10.7292**, and the grayscale version is **15.1907, -0.8105, 0.8253**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.9478, -1.2100, -17.0927**, and **4.0591, 7.1919, -20.5989** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5956, 0.7363, -19.2302**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9708, -1.1260, -13.9857**.

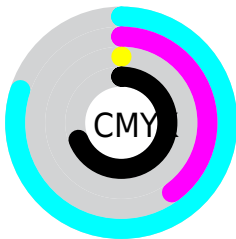
Distribution



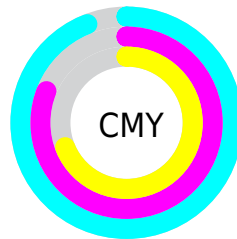
- Red (6%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643 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 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.7429, -0.3164,
-16.5643

■ 16.7429, -0.3164,
-16.5643

■ 112.1810, -4.9071,
-19.5472

■ 10.1486, -0.0515,
-16.2598

■ 32.8606, -1.0331,
-17.5567

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.1763, -1.4685,
-18.0199

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.2363, -1.9483,
-18.4260

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.9892, -2.4688,
-18.7701

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.3929, -3.0270,
-19.0521

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.4121, -3.6208,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-19.2739

■ 99.0168, -4.2480,
-19.4380

■ 16.7429, -0.3164,
-16.5643

■ 16.7429, -0.3164,
-16.5643

■ 15.5956, 0.7363,
-19.2302

■ 17.9708, -1.1260,
-13.9857

■ 14.4804, 1.8630,
-22.1199

■ 19.2738, -1.7035,
-11.5002

■ 14.4798, 1.8636,
-22.1215

■ 20.6452, -2.0709,
-9.1106

■ 22.0786, -2.2513,
-6.8155

■ 23.5681, -2.2666,
-4.6100

■ 25.1084, -2.1369,
-2.4872

■ 26.6951, -1.8799,
-0.4398

■ 28.3241, -1.5110,
1.5399

■ 29.9920, -1.0437,
3.4593

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.7432, -6.4346, -14.0429



16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643



16.7432, 6.6264, -13.0805

Triad

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



16.7432, -0.3162, -16.5639



16.7432, 11.4240, 6.2604



16.7432, -10.8721, 5.6381

Complementary

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



16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643



19.6396, 6.1572, 10.7292

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.



16.7432, -7.2845, 8.3058



16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643



16.7432, 5.4757, 8.5592

Square

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



16.7432, -0.3162, -16.5639



16.7432, 14.0380, 1.4485



16.7432, -1.4646, 9.1942



16.7432, -11.9297, 0.3559

Rectangle

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



16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643



16.7432, 10.6256, -8.3975



16.7432, -1.4646, 9.1942



16.7432, -9.9532, 6.7872

Sweetspot

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



16.7432, -0.3162, -16.5639



32.1676, -2.9288, -4.6399



24.6191, -16.8657, 8.1399



16.1611, -1.5085, -2.6695



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



16.7432, -0.3162, -16.5639



19.2612, 2.5764, -28.8529



10.2961, 14.0042, -37.1143



14.0790, -0.9630, -0.0990



18.6843, 3.2894, -30.4547



42.8066, 11.9065, -79.2073

Inverse Universe

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



15.1314, 21.0269, -1.2651



18.2664, 31.4813, 0.3331



27.3501, -6.9381, 15.6685



13.8491, 0.5316, 0.4147



17.9624, 32.1551, 0.8013



42.9250, 76.4489, 4.9585

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643 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

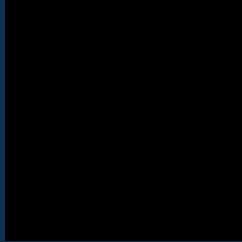
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643.

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

16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643

Protanopia

16.8645, 2.3652, -14.9066

Deuteranopia

16.6817, 0.7184, -16.6825

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643

Protanomaly

16.8243, 1.1112, -15.6816

Deuteranomaly

16.6161, 0.4960, -16.8334

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.5249, -1.3943, -4.7465

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643 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, 48, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 48, 80)  
}
```

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, 48, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 48, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643 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, 48, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 48, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 48, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 48, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 48, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 48, 80)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.7429, -0.3164, -16.5643 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 48, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 48,  
80) }
```

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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