

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.8898, -4.6228,
-0.4045)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.8898, -4.6228,
-0.4045) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.8369, -4.6193,
-0.3323)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	213232
RGB	33, 50, 50
RGB Percent	13%, 20%, 20%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8039, 0.8039
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	180°, 20%, 16%
HSV	180°, 34%, 20%
XYZ	2.3435, 2.8348, 3.4413
YIQ	44.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

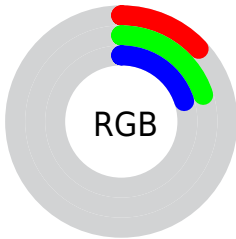
Format	Color
RYB	33, 42, 50
Decimal	2175538
CIELab	19.37, -6.93, -2.25
CIElCh	19, 7.285, 197.998
Yxy	2.8349, 0.2719, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280365618 (0xFF213232)
YUV	44.9170, 2.5059, -10.4512
Hunter-Lab	16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323

Details

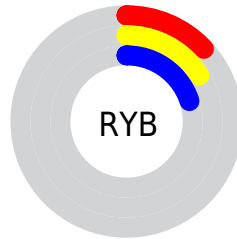
The HunterLab color **16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **13.6956, 3.8439, 2.2771**, and the grayscale version is **16.1665, -0.8626, 0.8784**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.9089, -6.4088, 0.2286**, and **0.8108, 2.1994, -5.7613** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6086, -5.4715, -0.6340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.0987, -3.6601, 0.0083**.

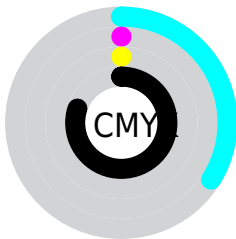
Distribution



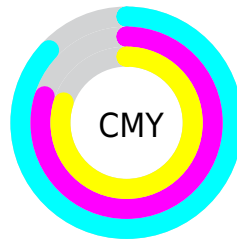
- Red (13%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323 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 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.8369, -4.6193,
-0.3323

■ 16.8369, -4.6193,
-0.3323

112.3582,
-13.2397, 3.8263

■ 10.2282, -3.6443,
-0.5159

■ 32.9783, -6.4941,
0.2534

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.3042, -7.4249,
0.6336

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.3737, -8.3620,
1.0633

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.1354, -9.3094,
1.5380

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.5474, -10.2695,
2.0543

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5746, -11.2439,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.6093

99.1868, -12.2338,
3.2006

16.8369, -4.6193,
-0.3323

16.8369, -4.6193,
-0.3323

16.6086, -5.4715,
-0.6340

17.0987, -3.6601,
0.0083

16.4126, -6.2122,
-0.8963

17.3931, -2.5985,
0.3853

16.2486, -6.8395,
-1.1183

17.7200, -1.4411,
0.7967

16.1156, -7.3532,
-1.3000

18.0790, -0.1951,
1.2401

16.0100, -7.7649,
-1.4455

18.4693, 1.1318,
1.7130

■ 15.9089, -8.1616,
-1.5856

■ 18.8902, 2.5320,
2.2126

■ 15.8479, -8.4022,
-1.6706

■ 19.3406, 3.9978,
2.7363

■ 19.8195, 5.5216,
3.2815

■ 20.3258, 7.0965,
3.8458

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.8372, -4.7204, 1.7066



16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323



16.8372, -3.5528, -2.2428

Triad

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



16.8372, -4.6195, -0.3320



16.8372, 2.2530, -1.9040



16.8372, -0.0393, 4.2988

Complementary

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



16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323



13.6956, 3.8439, 2.2771

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.



16.8372, 1.9294, 3.5618



16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323



16.8372, 3.2962, 0.0862

Square

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



16.8372, -4.6195, -0.3320



16.8372, 0.3847, -3.2251



16.8372, 3.1749, 2.0762



16.8372, -2.1459, 4.2163

Rectangle

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



16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323



16.8372, -2.4061, -3.1099



16.8372, 3.1749, 2.0762



16.8372, 0.6625, 4.1429

Sweetspot

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



16.8372, -4.6195, -0.3320



22.1063, -2.7828, 0.6638



16.4898, -6.6499, 4.8709



12.1261, -1.5512, 0.3558



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.



16.8372, -4.6195, -0.3320



21.0017, -6.8122, -0.7660



14.8132, -1.5422, -2.9776



9.8527, -1.0906, 0.3460



28.1280, -14.9129, -2.9650



73.8195, -39.1377, -7.7810

Inverse Universe

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



13.6956, 3.8439, 2.2771



16.0644, 6.5836, 3.3663



15.4561, 0.5587, 4.0141



9.4104, 0.0893, 0.7095



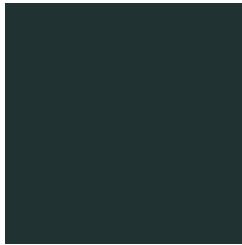
14.6159, 25.0302, 9.4440



38.3581, 65.6895, 24.7857

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

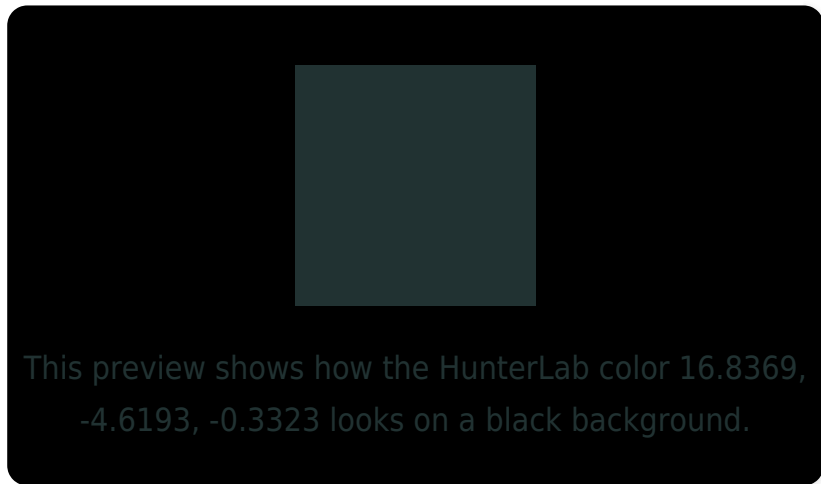
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

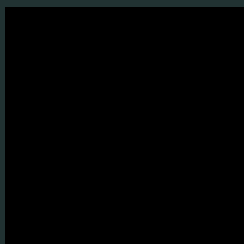
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323.



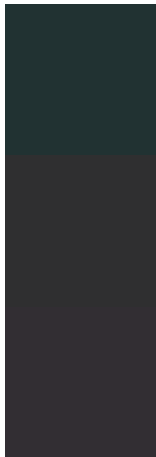
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323.

-0.3323.

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

16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323

Protanopia

16.8842, -0.7672, 0.5711

Deuteranopia

16.9444, 0.7912, -0.5042



Tritanopia

16.7145, -3.6135, -1.7115

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323

Protanomaly

16.8164, -2.1895, 0.0790

Deuteranomaly

16.7557, -1.0622, -0.7763

Tritanomaly

16.6872, -3.7675, -1.3264

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.4611, -2.3042, 0.4165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323 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(33, 50, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 50, 50)  
}
```

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(33, 50, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 50, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323 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(33, 50, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 50, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 50, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 50, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 50, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 50, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.8369, -4.6193, -0.3323 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 50, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 50,  
50) }
```

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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