

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.9199, -1.0176,
1.3716)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.9199, -1.0176, 1.3716)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.8363, -1.0294,
1.2541)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F2F2E
RGB	47, 47, 46
RGB Percent	18%, 18%, 18%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8157, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.82
HSL	60°, 1%, 18%
HSV	60°, 2%, 18%
XYZ	2.6819, 2.8346, 2.9905
YIQ	46.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_YB	46, 47, 46
Decimal	3092270
CIE _{Lab}	19.37, -0.23, 0.64
CIE _{LCh}	19, 0.680, 110.013
Yxy	2.8347, 0.3153, 0.3332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281282350 (0xFF2F2F2E)
YUV	46.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000
Hunter-Lab	16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541

Details

The HunterLab color **16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.5533, -0.7496, 0.5540**, and the grayscale version is **16.8238, -0.8977, 0.9141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.0584, -1.9112, 2.1774**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7319, -1.6056, 2.7507**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.9527, -0.3958, -0.3936**.

Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (18%)

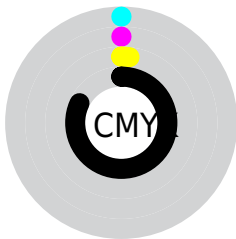
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (18%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541 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 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.8363, -1.0294,
1.2541

■ 16.8363, -1.0294,
1.2541

■ 112.3572, -6.2471,
6.7569

■ 10.2278, -0.6568,
0.8417

■ 32.9776, -1.9248,
2.2194

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.3034, -2.4371,
2.7643

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.3729, -2.9880,
3.3468

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.1345, -3.5751,
3.9648

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.5465, -4.1962,
4.6163

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5736, -4.8495,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

5.2997

99.1858, -5.5336,
6.0137

16.8363, -1.0294,
1.2541

16.8363, -1.0294,
1.2541

16.7319, -1.6056,
2.7507

16.9527, -0.3958,
-0.3936

16.6383, -2.1232,
4.0950

17.0803, 0.2960,
-2.1920

16.5557, -2.5826,
5.2881

17.2194, 1.0447,
-4.1388

16.4837, -2.9846,
6.3316

17.3702, 1.8493,
-6.2312

16.4221, -3.3302,
7.2283

17.5325, 2.7083,
-8.4657

■ 16.3704, -3.6211,
7.9823

■ 17.7065, 3.6203,
-10.8384

■ 16.3282, -3.8591,
8.5989

■ 17.8920, 4.5835,
-13.3446

■ 16.2944, -4.0498,
9.0920

■ 18.0890, 5.5960,
-15.9795

■ 16.2625, -4.2306,
9.5595

■ 18.2974, 6.6558,
-18.7377

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.8367, -0.8330, 1.2704



16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541



16.8367, -1.1910, 1.1483

Triad

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



16.8367, -1.0298, 1.2544



16.8367, -1.1441, 0.6356



16.8367, -0.5214, 0.8533

Complementary

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



16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541



16.5533, -0.7496, 0.5540

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.



16.8367, -0.6056, 0.6813



16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541



16.8367, -0.9655, 0.5546

Square

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



16.8367, -1.0298, 1.2544



16.8367, -1.2567, 0.7916



16.8367, -0.7683, 0.5714



16.8367, -0.5388, 1.0404

Rectangle

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



16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541



16.8367, -1.2568, 1.0402



16.8367, -0.7683, 0.5714



16.8367, -0.5387, 0.7918

Sweetspot

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



16.8367, -1.0298, 1.2544



21.6560, -1.2397, 1.3942



16.6001, -0.6355, 0.9858



11.5740, -0.6555, 0.7269



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



16.8367, -1.0298, 1.2544



21.6260, -1.4040, 1.8212



16.8016, -1.1523, 1.2116



9.2218, -0.6005, 0.7813



29.6243, -7.9817, 18.1146



79.0518, -21.3051, 48.3383

Inverse Universe

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



16.5533, -0.7496, 0.5540



21.0845, -0.8685, 0.4827



16.5885, -0.6275, 0.5982



8.9869, -0.3682, 0.2007



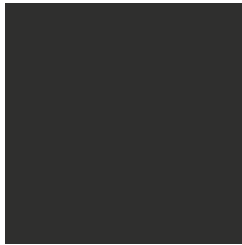
8.2688, 22.4230, -58.7062



22.0602, 59.8326, -156.7032

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

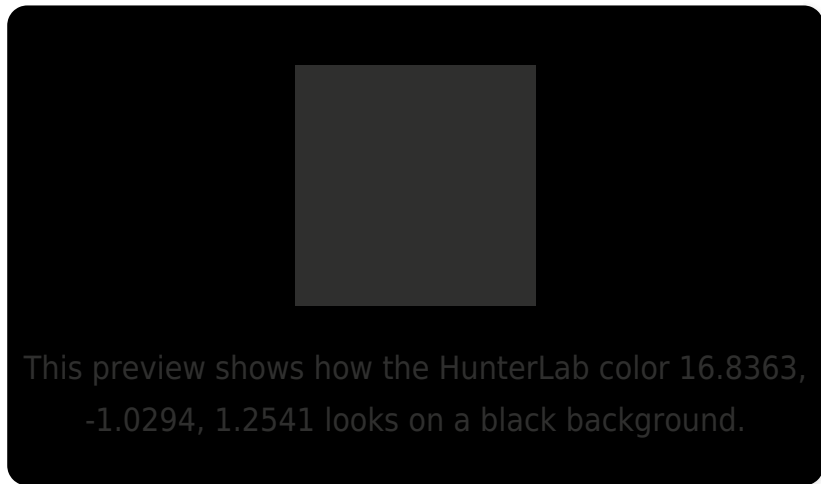
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

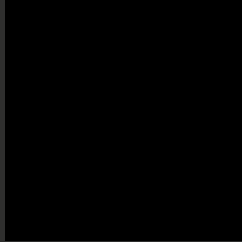
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541.

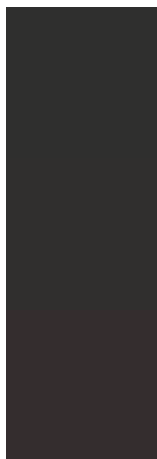


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541.

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

16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541

Protanopia

16.9076, -0.7816, 1.3407

Deuteranopia

16.7454, 1.0509, 1.1850



Tritanopia

16.7710, 0.1504, -0.3312

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541

Protanomaly

16.9076, -0.7816, 1.3407

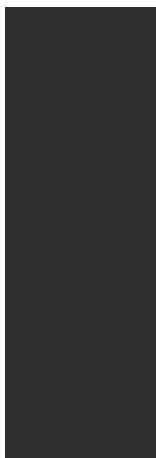
Deuteranomaly

16.8207, 0.1236, 1.2561

Tritanomaly

16.7455, 0.0124, 0.0305

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541 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(47, 47, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 47, 46)  
}
```

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(47, 47, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 47, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541 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(47, 47, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 47, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 47, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 47, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 47, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 47, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.8363, -1.0294, 1.2541 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 47, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 47,  
46) }
```

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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