

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.9294, -7.3041,
-4.8851)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.9294, -7.3041,
-4.8851) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.9863, -7.5139,
-4.5862)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	02353C
RGB	2, 53, 60
RGB Percent	1%, 21%, 24%
CMY	0.9921, 0.7922, 0.7647
CMYK	0.97, 0.12, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	187°, 94%, 12%
HSV	187°, 97%, 24%
XYZ	2.1137, 2.8853, 4.7205
YIQ	38.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

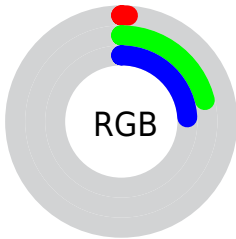
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 29, 60
Decimal	144700
CIE _{Lab}	19.58, -12.75, -8.92
CIE _{LCh}	20, 15.558, 214.968
Yxy	2.8854, 0.2175, 0.2969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278334780 (0xFF02353C)
YUV	38.5490, 10.5753, -32.0535
Hunter-Lab	16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862

Details

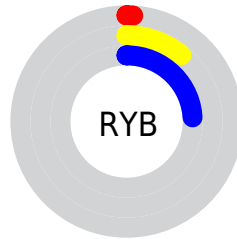
The HunterLab color **16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.7726, 13.8268, 6.5635**, and the grayscale version is **14.0736, -0.7509, 0.7646**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2351, -10.3700, -4.5169**, and **2.5570, 3.9049, -11.6255** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.8835, -7.5792, -4.7417**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.2936, -7.3269, -4.1286**.

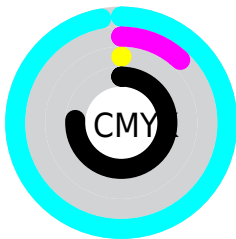
Distribution



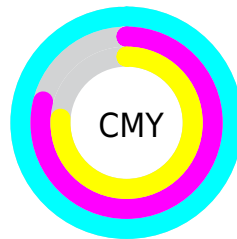
- Red (1%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862 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 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.9863, -7.5139,
-4.5862

■ 16.9863, -7.5139,
-4.5862

■ 112.6392,
-19.2040, -3.2275

■ 10.3548, -6.1107,
-4.3659

■ 33.1651, -10.2852,
-4.7447

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.5071, -11.5950,
-4.7036

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.5916, -12.8801,
-4.5945

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.3673, -14.1509,
-4.4241

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.7925, -15.4145,
-4.1981

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.8321, -16.6757,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-3.9209

■ 99.4563, -17.9380,
-3.5963

■ 16.9863, -7.5139,
-4.5862

■ 16.9863, -7.5139,
-4.5862

■ 16.8835, -7.5792,
-4.7417

■ 17.2936, -7.3269,
-4.1286

■ 17.6067, -7.1195,
-3.6714

■ 17.9551, -6.7805,
-3.1715

■ 18.3420, -6.3007,
-2.6268

■ 18.7679, -5.6819,
-2.0401

■ 19.2326, -4.9288,
-1.4142

■ 19.7356, -4.0477,
-0.7529

■ 20.2761, -3.0464,
-0.0600

■ 20.8531, -1.9333,
0.6610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.9866, -8.7919, 0.1861



16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862



16.9866, -4.4615, -8.5055

Triad

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



16.9866, -7.5139, -4.5859



16.9866, 7.7927, -2.9982



16.9866, -1.6601, 7.3135

Complementary

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



16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862



10.7726, 13.8268, 6.5635

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.



16.9866, 2.9655, 6.8803



16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862



16.9866, 8.7436, 1.6314

Square

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



16.9866, -7.5139, -4.5859



16.9866, 4.4174, -7.4322



16.9866, 6.8944, 5.0451



16.9866, -5.6474, 6.4394

Rectangle

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



16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862



16.9866, -1.6698, -9.6634



16.9866, 6.8944, 5.0451



16.9866, -0.1311, 7.3131

Sweetspot

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



16.9866, -7.5139, -4.5859



25.7247, -5.7790, -1.3205



18.0662, -14.9282, 10.0446



13.5694, -3.1702, -0.7805



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



16.9866, -7.5139, -4.5859



22.1008, -9.8210, -6.4234



10.0109, 3.3818, -19.0910



11.3028, -1.1666, 0.2884



26.4487, -11.6864, -7.8309



66.5808, -28.8578, -20.9244

Inverse Universe

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



11.2303, 20.5260, -10.5032



14.4929, 27.8280, -13.9563



15.2856, 3.1472, 9.2509



10.9037, 0.4785, -0.0361



17.3845, 33.3605, -16.5887



44.1016, 84.4670, -40.8173

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

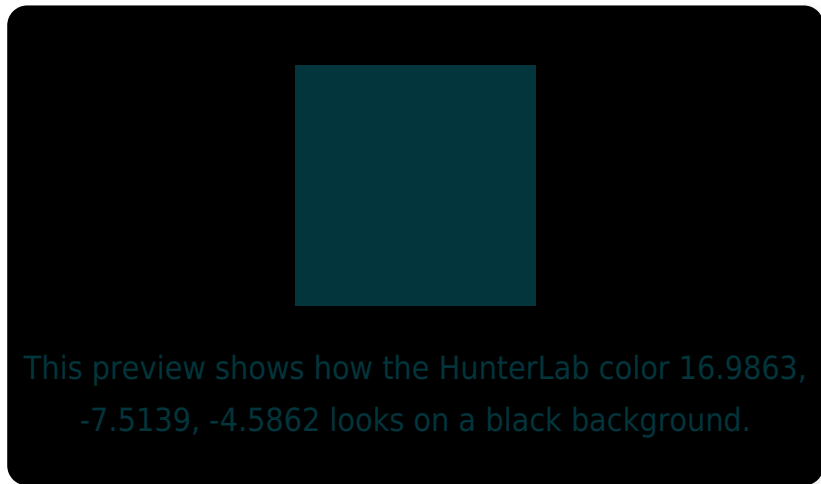
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

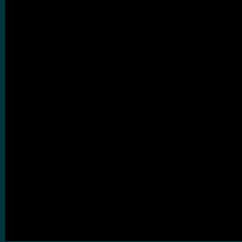
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

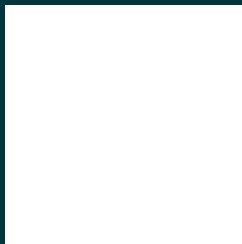
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862.

-4.5862.

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

16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862

Protanopia

17.0276, 0.1519, -2.5325

Deuteranopia

17.1109, 0.7362, -4.7411



Tritanopia

16.8870, -8.0224, -3.7892

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862

Protanomaly

16.6375, -3.6641, -3.6067

Deuteranomaly

16.7175, -3.1247, -5.4111

Tritanomaly

16.9364, -7.7691, -4.1848

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

14.9205, -4.1009, -1.5645

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862 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(2, 53, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 53, 60)  
}
```

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(2, 53, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 53, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862 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(2, 53, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 53, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 53, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 53, 60); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 53, 60); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 53, 60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.9863, -7.5139, -4.5862 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 53, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 53,  
60) }
```

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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