

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.9780, 1.5095,
-0.0089)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.9780, 1.5095, -0.0089)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.8438, 1.5768,
-0.2153)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	342D32
RGB	52, 45, 50
RGB Percent	20%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8235, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.04, 0.80
HSL	317°, 7%, 19%
HSV	317°, 13%, 20%
XYZ	2.9303, 2.8371, 3.4108
YIQ	47.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 45, 50
Decimal	3419442
CIE Lab	19.38, 4.28, -2.05
CIE LCh	19, 4.747, 334.454
Yxy	2.8373, 0.3193, 0.3091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281609522 (0xFF342D32)
YUV	47.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035
Hunter-Lab	16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153

Details

The HunterLab color **16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.9422, -3.3098, 2.1104**, and the grayscale version is **17.0761, -0.9111, 0.9278**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.0505, 0.9734, 0.5305**, and **1.5408, 2.9232, -1.2093** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6588, 3.5178, -1.0893**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.0884, -0.3352, 0.6888**.

Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (18%)

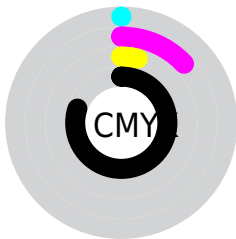
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (20%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153 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 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.8438, 1.5768,
-0.2153

■ 16.8438, 1.5768,
-0.2153

■ 112.3713, -1.4332,
4.0363

■ 10.2341, 1.5736,
-0.4142

■ 32.9870, 1.3049,
0.3964

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.3136, 1.0631,
0.7879

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.3838, 0.7631,
1.2282

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.1462, 0.4113,
1.7129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.5588, 0.0124,
2.2385

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5865, -0.4300,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.8025

99.1993, -0.9127,
3.4023

16.8438, 1.5768,
-0.2153

16.8438, 1.5768,
-0.2153

15.6588, 3.5178,
-1.0893

18.0884, -0.3352,
0.6888

14.5406, 5.4801,
-1.9223

19.3844, -2.2133,
1.6140

13.4992, 7.4457,
-2.6975

20.7265, -4.0580,
2.5547

12.5457, 9.3847,
-3.3925

22.1096, -5.8710,
3.5071

11.6925, 11.2505,
-3.9788

23.5298, -7.6550,
4.4685

■ 10.9522, 12.9780,
-4.4223

■ 24.9834, -9.4132,
5.4373

■ 10.3309, 14.5036,
-4.6967

■ 26.4677, -11.1488,
6.4122

■ 9.7189, 16.1389,
-4.9731

■ 27.9800, -12.8647,
7.3925

■ 9.2980, 17.3691,
-5.2009

■ 29.5181, -14.5640,
8.3776

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.8442, 0.6369, -1.3136



16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153



16.8442, 1.8443, 1.1128

Triad

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



16.8442, 1.5764, -0.2150



16.8442, -1.1064, 3.2565



16.8442, -3.0442, -0.5835

Complementary

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



16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153



17.9422, -3.3098, 2.1104

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.



16.8442, -3.4785, 0.7185



16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153



16.8442, -2.3830, 2.8787

Square

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



16.8442, 1.5764, -0.2150



16.8442, 0.2666, 3.0503



16.8442, -3.2404, 1.9753



16.8442, -2.0351, -1.5381

Rectangle

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



16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153



16.8442, 1.5991, 1.9343



16.8442, -3.2404, 1.9753



16.8442, -3.2607, -0.1682

Sweetspot

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



16.8442, 1.5764, -0.2150



23.6337, -0.2510, 0.8136



16.5191, 0.5898, -1.4715



12.7725, -0.0903, 0.4187



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



16.8442, 1.5764, -0.2150



21.5846, 2.9382, -0.6800



16.7581, 1.1162, 1.0104



9.4504, 0.3054, 0.1394



15.8224, 29.4175, -7.7684



41.3201, 76.4735, -17.5750

Inverse Universe

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



16.8442, 1.5764, -0.2150



21.5846, 2.9382, -0.6800



18.0235, -2.8548, 0.9481



9.4504, 0.3054, 0.1394



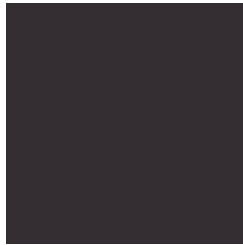
15.8224, 29.4175, -7.7684



41.3201, 76.4735, -17.5750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

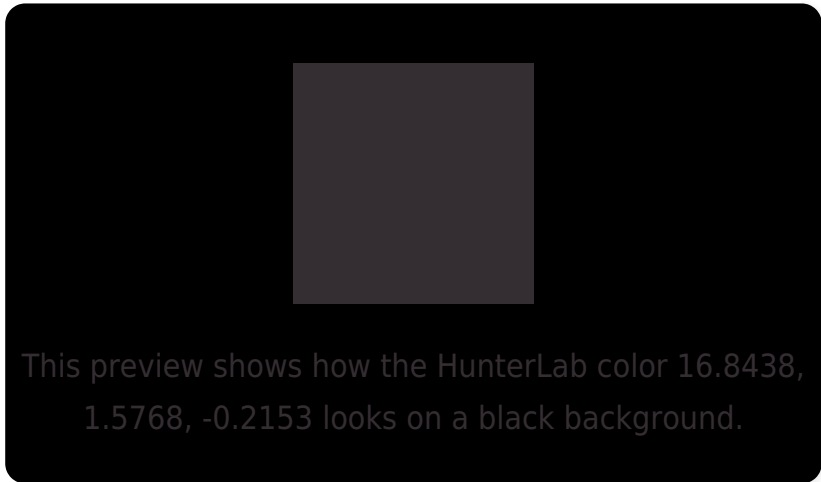
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

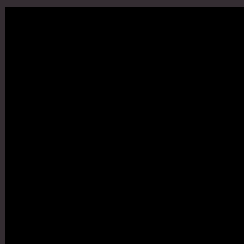
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.8438, 1.5768,

-0.2153.

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

16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153

Protanopia

16.9599, -0.3540, -0.5046

Deuteranopia

16.9186, 0.6525, -0.1384



Tritanopia

16.8184, 1.4414, 0.1451

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153

Protanomaly

16.8700, 0.5395, -0.6027

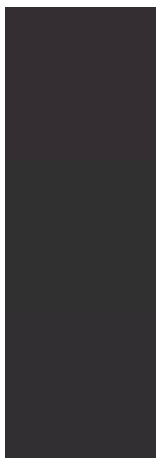
Deuteranomaly

16.9944, 0.9086, -0.0401

Tritanomaly

16.8184, 1.4414, 0.1451

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153

Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

Achromatomaly

17.0521, -0.1384, 0.4018

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153 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(52, 45, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 45, 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(52, 45, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 45, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153 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(52, 45, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 45, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 45, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 45, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 45, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 45, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.8438, 1.5768, -0.2153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 45, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 45,  
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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