

Converting Colors

HunterLab(21.5834, -10.3343,
-1.9043)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(21.5834, -10.3343,
-1.9043) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(21.5911,
-10.3023, -1.8937)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	104444
RGB	16, 68, 68
RGB Percent	6%, 27%, 27%
CMY	0.9372, 0.7333, 0.7333
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	180°, 62%, 16%
HSV	180°, 76%, 27%
XYZ	3.3242, 4.6618, 6.1935
YIQ	52.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

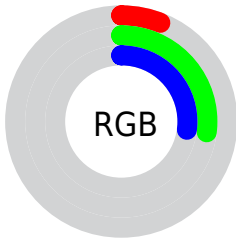
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 42, 68
Decimal	1066052
CIE Lab	25.75, -16.44, -4.94
CIE LCh	26, 17.162, 196.715
Yxy	4.6619, 0.2344, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279256132 (0xFF104444)
YUV	52.4520, 7.6652, -31.9684
Hunter-Lab	21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937

Details

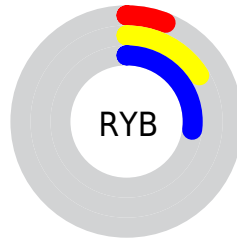
The HunterLab color $[21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003333 . A complement of this color would be $[12.7949, 14.7584, 5.8702]$, and the grayscale version is $[18.6664, -0.9960, 1.0142]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[38.7049, -13.3986, -1.6955]$, and $[8.9943, -4.9268, -0.6066]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[21.4735, -10.7641, -2.0566]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[21.7522, -9.6778, -1.6725]$.

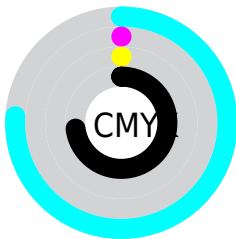
Distribution



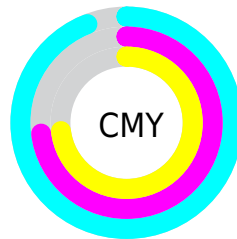
- Red (6%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 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 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 21.5911, -10.3023,
-1.8937

■ 21.5911, -10.3023,
-1.8937

■ 121.0415,
-23.7859, 1.3831

■ 14.3189, -8.5092,
-1.9535

■ 38.8381, -13.5440,
-1.5375

■ 7.9778, -9.4042,
-2.1445

■ 48.6449, -15.0706,
-1.2633

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 59.1612, -16.5614,
-0.9345

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.3421, -18.0280,
-0.5561

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.1502, -19.4787,
-0.1321

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 94.5538, -20.9191,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.3341

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 107.5255,
-22.3538, 0.8400

■ 21.5911, -10.3023,
-1.8937

■ 21.5911, -10.3023,
-1.8937

■ 21.4735, -10.7641,
-2.0566

■ 21.7522, -9.6778,
-1.6725

■ 21.3711, -11.1673,
-2.1991

■ 21.9587, -8.8830,
-1.3913

■ 21.3348, -11.3108,
-2.2498

■ 22.2129, -7.9157,
-1.0487

■ 22.5161, -6.7775,
-0.6454

■ 22.8691, -5.4732,
-0.1828

■ 23.2720, -4.0105,
0.3365

■ 23.7245, -2.3989,
0.9093

■ 24.2259, -0.6498,
1.5317

■ 24.7751, 1.2249,
2.1996

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21.5915, -10.4362, 3.3432



21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937



21.5915, -7.8796, -7.4152

Triad

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



21.5915, -10.3024, -1.8934



21.5915, 7.0184, -6.8390



21.5915, 1.3084, 8.8012

Complementary

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



21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937



12.7949, 14.7584, 5.8702

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.



21.5915, 6.5130, 7.2463



21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937



21.5915, 10.0234, -1.2437

Square

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



21.5915, -10.3024, -1.8934



21.5915, 1.9446, -10.7203



21.5915, 9.8297, 3.8507



21.5915, -4.0857, 8.7097

Rectangle

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



21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937



21.5915, -5.1422, -10.1351



21.5915, 9.8297, 3.8507



21.5915, 3.1481, 8.4742

Sweetspot

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



21.5915, -10.3024, -1.8934



30.2770, -6.7548, -0.0773



20.7118, -15.6515, 11.0848



15.7060, -3.6983, -0.1053



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



21.5915, -10.3024, -1.8934



28.2099, -14.5894, -2.8521



14.9860, -1.0181, -12.4210



12.1665, -1.4079, 0.4068



30.6465, -16.2475, -3.2318



76.7659, -40.6981, -8.0951

Inverse Universe

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



12.7949, 14.7584, 5.8702



15.1884, 23.4910, 8.9698



16.9165, 4.9551, 8.7920



11.5712, 0.1803, 0.8960



15.9245, 27.2712, 10.2899



39.8890, 68.3111, 25.7752

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

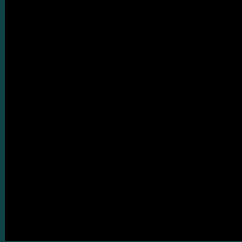
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 21.5911,

-10.3023, -1.8937.

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

21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937

Protanopia

21.6529, -0.8748, 0.4503

Deuteranopia

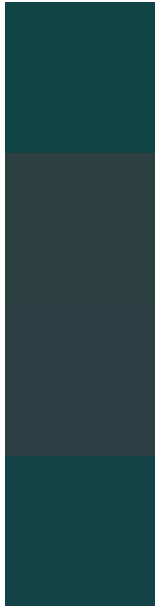
21.5102, 1.5202, -2.6903



Tritanopia

21.5501, -8.7367, -4.2160

Trichromacy



Original Color

21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937

Protanomaly

21.4624, -5.3752, -0.6845

Deuteranomaly

21.1087, -3.7620, -2.8730

Tritanomaly

21.4655, -9.1830, -3.3994

Monochromacy



Original Color

21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937

Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

Achromatomaly

19.3983, -5.2973, -0.3746

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 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, 68, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 68, 68)  
}
```

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, 68, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 68, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 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, 68, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 68, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 68, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 68, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 68, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 68, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 21.5911, -10.3023, -1.8937 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 68, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 68,  
68) }
```

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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