

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.1440, -6.4791,
3.6864)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.1440, -6.4791, 3.6864)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.1719, -6.4261,
3.7334)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3124
RGB	31, 49, 36
RGB Percent	12%, 19%, 14%
CMY	0.8784, 0.8078, 0.8588
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.27, 0.81
HSL	137°, 23%, 16%
HSV	137°, 37%, 19%
XYZ	1.9818, 2.6153, 2.0694
YIQ	42.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

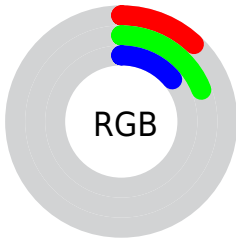
Format	Color
RYB	31, 45, 49
Decimal	2044196
CIELab	18.43, -10.80, 5.99
CIElCh	18, 12.348, 150.966
Yxy	2.6154, 0.2973, 0.3923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280234276 (0xFF1F3124)
YUV	42.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663
Hunter-Lab	16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334

Details

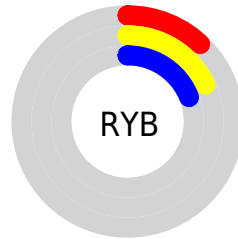
The HunterLab color **16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.4717, 5.7247, -2.0864**, and the grayscale version is **15.2719, -0.8149, 0.8298**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.0938, -8.7736, 5.6018**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.8886, -7.6508, 4.4338**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4927, -5.0769, 3.0039**.

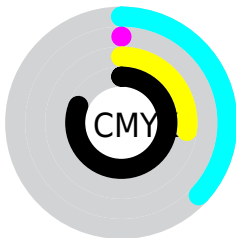
Distribution



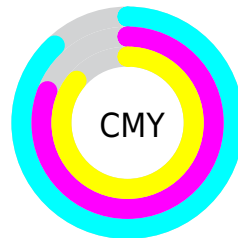
- Red (12%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334 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 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.1719, -6.4261,
3.7334

■ 16.1719, -6.4261,
3.7334

111.1002,
-17.0888, 11.8915

■ 9.6665, -5.3982,
3.1018

■ 32.1442, -8.9040,
5.4765

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 41.3974, -10.0875,
6.3493

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.3995, -11.2557,
7.2327

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.0982, -12.4174,
8.1301

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.4508, -13.5782,
9.0437

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.4216, -14.7420,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

9.9747

97.9802, -15.9115,
10.9238

16.1719, -6.4261,
3.7334

16.1719, -6.4261,
3.7334

15.8886, -7.6508,
4.4338

16.4927, -5.0769,
3.0039

15.6418, -8.7414,
5.0984

16.8495, -3.6125,
2.2505

15.4318, -9.6915,
5.7219

17.2418, -2.0442,
1.4791

15.2576, -10.4971,
6.2988

17.6688, -0.3833,
0.6951

15.1107, -11.1885,
6.8182

18.1292, 1.3589,
-0.0968

■ 14.9695, -11.8524,
7.2611

■ 18.6217, 3.1717,
-0.8925

■ 14.9244, -12.0643,
7.3892

■ 19.1451, 5.0449,
-1.6882

■ 19.6979, 6.9693,
-2.4810

■ 20.2786, 8.9366,
-3.2684

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.1722, -4.2387, 5.5293



16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334



16.1722, -7.1572, 0.7701

Triad

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



16.1722, -6.4264, 3.7336



16.1722, -0.7482, -7.0818



16.1722, 5.4373, 3.8863

Complementary

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



16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334



13.4717, 5.7247, -2.0864

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.



16.1722, 6.5688, 0.9897



16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334



16.1722, 2.8128, -5.7612

Square

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



16.1722, -6.4264, 3.7336



16.1722, -4.0550, -5.9141



16.1722, 5.5699, -2.6113



16.1722, 2.5959, 5.6031

Rectangle

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



16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334



16.1722, -6.7746, -1.6284



16.1722, 5.5699, -2.6113



16.1722, 6.0407, 3.0421

Sweetspot

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



16.1722, -6.4264, 3.7336



21.9393, -3.6281, 2.3888



16.8392, -4.1016, 5.7400



12.0369, -2.0082, 1.3194



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.



16.1722, -6.4264, 3.7336



20.4607, -9.7949, 5.6758



16.3584, -5.3491, 1.0608



9.8129, -1.3115, 0.9144



26.9364, -22.1798, 14.2115



70.5871, -58.8675, 38.8503

Inverse Universe

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



13.4717, 5.7247, -2.0864



16.1568, 9.6508, -3.5856



13.2497, 4.6063, 1.0595



9.4508, 0.3079, 0.1328



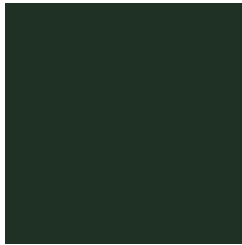
15.8482, 29.5094, -8.1219



41.3912, 76.7273, -18.5534

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

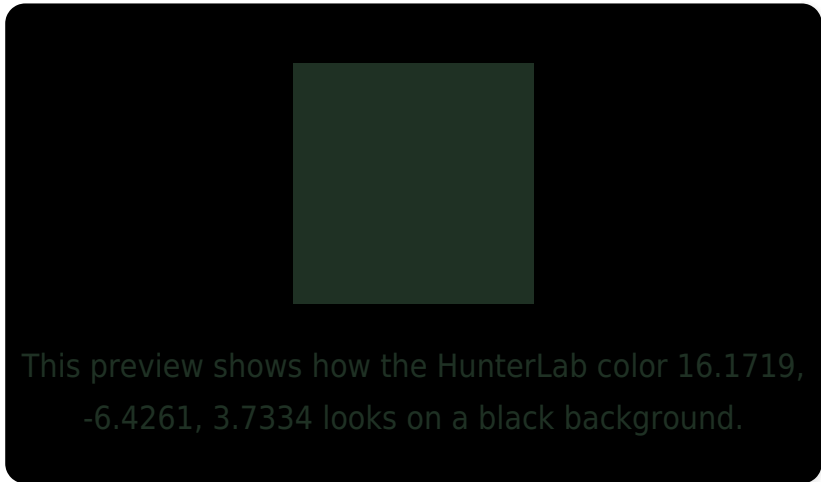
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334.



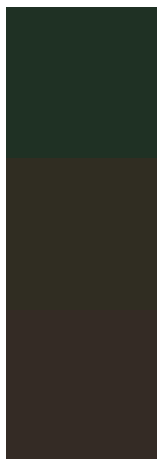
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334.

3.7334.

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

16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334

Protanopia

16.1884, -1.3586, 4.4087

Deuteranopia

16.0978, 0.8139, 3.4872



Tritanopia

16.1621, -3.1716, -1.5860

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334

Protanomaly

16.0237, -3.1417, 3.9351

Deuteranomaly

15.9556, -2.0683, 3.2917

Tritanomaly

16.2311, -4.4599, 0.4817

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.6270, -3.1234, 1.9581

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334 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(31, 49, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 49, 36)  
}
```

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(31, 49, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 49, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334 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(31, 49, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 49, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 49, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 49, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 49, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 49, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.1719, -6.4261, 3.7334 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 49, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 49,  
36) }
```

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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