

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.1933, 13.7982,
-4.1108)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.1933, 13.7982,
-4.1108) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.1709, 13.9452,
-3.9840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	471F39
RGB	71, 31, 57
RGB Percent	28%, 12%, 22%
CMY	0.7216, 0.8784, 0.7765
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.20, 0.72
HSL	321°, 39%, 20%
HSV	321°, 56%, 28%
XYZ	3.8270, 2.6150, 4.1739
YIQ	45.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

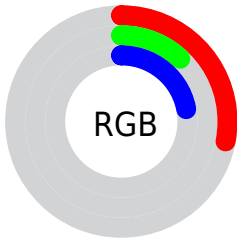
Format	Color
RYB	71, 31, 57
Decimal	4661049
CIELab	18.43, 22.96, -8.07
CIELCh	18, 24.342, 340.633
Yxy	2.6151, 0.3605, 0.2463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282851129 (0xFF471F39)
YUV	45.9240, 5.4605, 21.9917
Hunter-Lab	16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840

Details

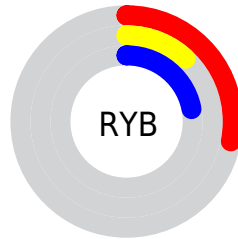
The HunterLab color **16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **22.3323, -12.7682, 6.9459**, and the grayscale version is **16.4833, -0.8795, 0.8956**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.2059, 15.9009, -3.9871**, and **5.1193, 9.3345, -1.0921** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.0335, 16.4502, -4.4642**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.4734, 11.2746, -3.3004**.

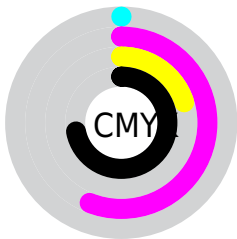
Distribution



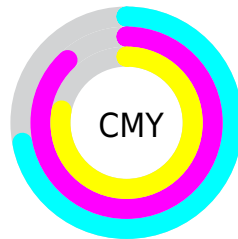
- Red (28%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (72%)













- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840 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 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840	 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840
 111.0984, 19.3287, -2.3566	 9.6657, 12.7214, -3.7924
 32.1430, 15.9148, -4.0784	0.0000, INF, -NF
 41.3961, 16.6913, -4.0057	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 51.3981, 17.3523, -3.8656	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 62.0967, 17.9118, -3.6651	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 73.4493, 18.3809, -3.4098	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 85.4200, 18.7686,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-3.1043

97.9785, 19.0825,
-2.7521

16.1709, 13.9452,
-3.9840

16.1709, 13.9452,
-3.9840

15.0335, 16.4502,
-4.4642

17.4734, 11.2746,
-3.3004

14.0805, 18.6701,
-4.6919

18.9191, 8.5313,
-2.4619

13.3289, 20.4635,
-4.6238

20.4891, 5.7743,
-1.5072

12.6563, 22.1526,
-4.4417

22.1666, 3.0389,
-0.4663

12.4018, 22.8384,
-4.3893

23.9374, 0.3436,
0.6384

■ 25.7895, -2.3040,
1.7910

■ 27.7130, -4.9027,
2.9802

■ 29.6998, -7.4550,
4.1978

■ 31.7432, -9.9650,
5.4382

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.1713, 8.8999, -12.2125



16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840



16.1713, 14.6578, 3.0751

Triad

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



16.1713, 13.9444, -3.9836



16.1713, -3.2801, 9.3065



16.1713, -9.8863, -9.9144

Complementary

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



16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840



22.3323, -12.7682, 6.9459

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.



16.1713, -12.1078, -1.6732



16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840



16.1713, -8.7494, 7.9093

Square

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



16.1713, 13.9444, -3.9836



16.1713, 3.8608, 9.0606



16.1713, -11.7305, 4.5860



16.1713, -5.1013, -16.5259

Rectangle

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



16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840



16.1713, 12.4684, 6.1518



16.1713, -11.7305, 4.5860



16.1713, -10.9173, -7.1256

Sweetspot

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



16.1713, 13.9444, -3.9836



28.5272, 4.4201, -0.7910



14.1172, 9.5561, -16.1702



14.3403, 2.3565, -0.4477



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.



16.1713, 13.9444, -3.9836



18.9839, 22.6892, -5.9764



15.6629, 11.5944, 3.2284



12.3606, 0.4988, 0.2016



17.4802, 32.0949, -5.4453



42.9483, 78.4927, -10.5610

Inverse Universe

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



16.1713, 13.9444, -3.9836



18.9839, 22.6892, -5.9764



22.7585, -10.2386, 0.8157



12.3606, 0.4988, 0.2016



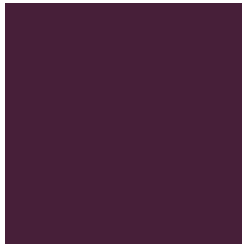
17.4802, 32.0949, -5.4453



42.9483, 78.4927, -10.5610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

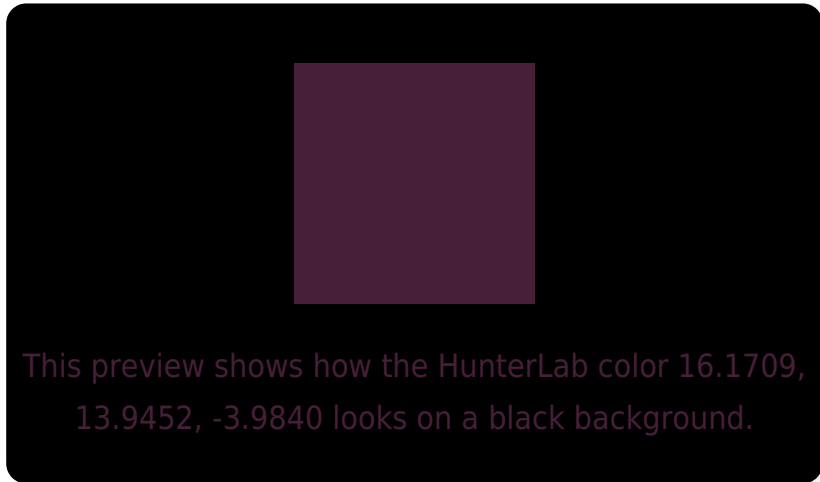
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

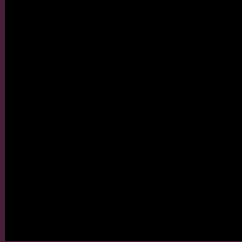
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840.

-3.9840.

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

16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840

Protanopia

16.4137, 1.1916, -9.0467

Deuteranopia

16.5331, 0.8080, -2.7600



Tritanopia

16.1469, 9.3859, 3.3807

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840

Protanomaly

15.9830, 5.2144, -7.5047

Deuteranomaly

16.1720, 5.3433, -3.6581

Tritanomaly

16.2346, 10.8581, 1.1270

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

16.2123, 4.0446, -0.9749

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840 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(71, 31, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 31, 57)  
}
```

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(71, 31, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 31, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840 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(71, 31, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 31, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 31, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 31, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 31, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 31, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.1709, 13.9452, -3.9840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 31, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 31,  
57) }
```

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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