

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.5914, 18.6543,  
-0.9294)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(16.5914, 18.6543,  
-0.9294) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(16.6750, 18.6567,  
-0.9499)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	521A34
RGB	82, 26, 52
RGB Percent	32%, 10%, 20%
CMY	0.6784, 0.8980, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.37, 0.68
HSL	332°, 52%, 21%
HSV	332°, 68%, 32%
XYZ	4.4689, 2.7806, 3.5500
YIQ	45.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

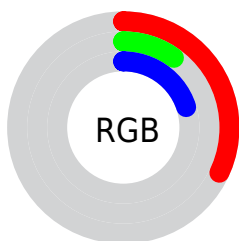
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">82, 26, 52</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5380660</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">19.14, 28.99, -3.30</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">19, 29.173, 353.502</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">2.7807, 0.4138, 0.2575</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4283570740</a> (0xFF521A34)
YUV	<a href="#">45.7080, 3.1020, 31.8281</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **25.5730, -15.7351, 6.8074**, and the grayscale version is **16.4174, -0.8760, 0.8920**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.7342, 21.3404, -0.3853**, and **6.5209, 11.3688, 2.6506** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.5893, 21.0181, -0.5001**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9970, 15.9246, -1.1241**.

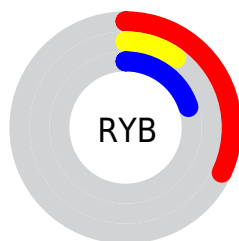
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (10%)

Blue (20%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (20%)

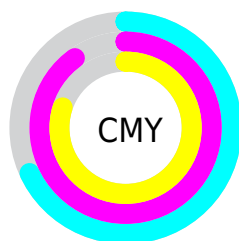


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (90%)











Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 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 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499	 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499
 112.0533, 26.3378, 2.7280	 10.0913, 17.1993, -1.0552
 32.7757, 21.1744, -0.4974	0.0000, INF, -NF
 42.0841, 22.2244, -0.1759	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 52.1373, 23.1515, 0.1990	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 62.8838, 23.9689, 0.6221	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 74.2815, 24.6875, 1.0896	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 86.2950, 25.3168,	0.0000, NaN, NaN


1.5981


 98.8943, 25.8647,  
2.1449


 16.6750, 18.6567,  
-0.9499


 16.6750, 18.6567,  
-0.9499


 15.5893, 21.0181,  
-0.5001


 17.9970, 15.9246,  
-1.1241

 14.7591, 22.8376,  
0.2300


 19.5272, 12.9822,  
-1.0535

 14.0342, 24.5115,  
1.0334

 21.2384, 9.9454,  
-0.7762

 13.9076, 24.8267,  
1.1620

 23.1049, 6.8902,  
-0.3303

 25.1047, 3.8608,  
0.2509

■ 27.2191, 0.8791,  
0.9402

■ 29.4328, -2.0465,  
1.7164

■ 31.7333, -4.9153,  
2.5630

■ 34.1103, -7.7311,  
3.4673

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



16.6754, 14.3884, -11.2419



16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499



16.6754, 16.9019, 5.9941

# Triad

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



16.6754, 18.6555, -0.9494



16.6754, -6.9212, 10.1184



16.6754, -9.5416, -17.0538

# Complementary

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



16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499



25.5730, -15.7351, 6.8074

# 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.



16.6754, -13.3887, -6.5598



16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499



16.6754, -12.1012, 7.7604

# Square

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



16.6754, 18.6555, -0.9494



16.6754, 0.9996, 10.6734



16.6754, -14.2217, 2.5731



16.6754, -2.7003, -23.1102



# Rectangle

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



16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499



16.6754, 12.6987, 8.4602



16.6754, -14.2217, 2.5731



16.6754, -11.1677, -13.7354

# Sweetspot

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



16.6754, 18.6555, -0.9494



32.5180, 6.0652, 0.1313



14.7820, 16.5886, -22.6189



15.9358, 3.3209, 0.0033



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353



# Same Dimension

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



16.6754, 18.6555, -0.9494



19.8343, 29.4568, -0.0624



16.4097, 15.6460, 6.8538



13.8457, 0.5129, 0.4639



17.8716, 31.8248, 2.0982



42.7097, 75.6633, 8.0509



# Inverse Universe

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



16.6754, 18.6555, -0.9494



19.8343, 29.4568, -0.0624



25.6627, -11.3313, -2.8279



13.8457, 0.5129, 0.4639



17.8716, 31.8248, 2.0982



42.7097, 75.6633, 8.0509



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

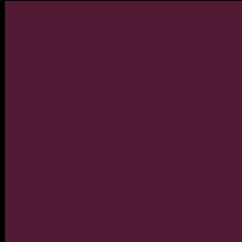
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

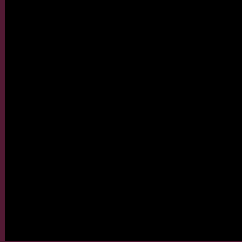
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.6750, 18.6567,

-0.9499.

# 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

16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499

### Protanopia

17.0840, 0.9752, -7.3437

### Deuteranopia

17.0464, 1.0337, 0.4155



## Tritanopia

16.8497, 14.5600, 5.5746

# Trichromacy



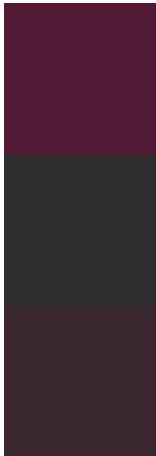
**Original Color**  
16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499

**Protanomaly**  
16.3028, 7.1110, -5.8858

**Deuteranomaly**  
16.5472, 7.1924, -0.4902

**Tritanomaly**  
16.6771, 15.9370, 3.4184

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499

**Achromatopsia**  
16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

**Achromatomaly**  
16.1067, 5.7548, -0.2678

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 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(82, 26, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 26, 52)  
}
```

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(82, 26, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 26, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 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(82, 26, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 26, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(82, 26, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 26, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 26, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 26, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.6750, 18.6567, -0.9499 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 26, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 26,  
52) }
```

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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