

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.7988, 17.7036,
-2.1270)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.7988, 17.7036,
-2.1270) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.7685, 17.6326,
-2.1386)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	501C37
RGB	80, 28, 55
RGB Percent	31%, 11%, 22%
CMY	0.6863, 0.8902, 0.7843
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.31, 0.69
HSL	329°, 48%, 21%
HSV	329°, 65%, 31%
XYZ	4.4131, 2.8118, 3.9246
YIQ	46.6260, 22.3250, 19.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

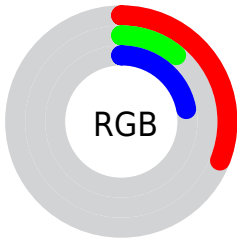
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 28, 55
Decimal	5250103
CIE _{Lab}	19.27, 27.67, -5.25
CIE _{LCh}	19, 28.159, 349.260
Yxy	2.8120, 0.3958, 0.2522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283440183 (0xFF501C37)
YUV	46.6260, 4.1284, 29.2690
Hunter-Lab	16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386

Details

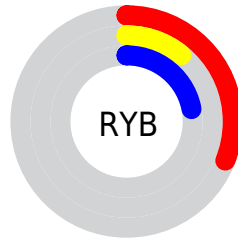
The HunterLab color **16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **24.9827, -15.2091, 7.1337**, and the grayscale version is **16.7182, -0.8920, 0.9083**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.8888, 19.9171, -2.0465**, and **6.3185, 11.2030, 1.1186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15.6406, 20.0990, -1.9507**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1152, 14.8538, -2.0517**.

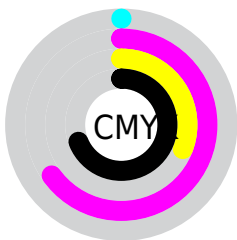
Distribution



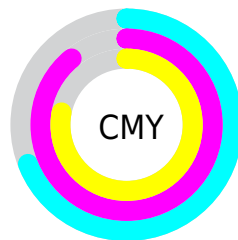
- Red (31%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386 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 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.7685, 17.6326,
-2.1386

■ 16.7685, 17.6326,
-2.1386

■ 112.2296, 24.7974,
0.6989

■ 10.1704, 16.2234,
-2.1155

■ 32.8928, 20.0283,
-1.9140

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.2113, 21.0166,
-1.6947

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.2739, 21.8837,
-1.4158

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.0293, 22.6429,
-1.0834

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.4352, 23.3052,
-0.7022

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.4566, 23.8801,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.2761

99.0634, 24.3753,
0.1918

16.7685, 17.6326,
-2.1386

16.7685, 17.6326,
-2.1386

15.6406, 20.0990,
-1.9507

18.1152, 14.8538,
-2.0517

14.7520, 22.0893,
-1.4631

19.6533, 11.9064,
-1.7328

14.0364, 23.7135,
-0.7782

21.3576, 8.8903,
-1.2250

13.6724, 24.6129,
-0.4558

23.2047, 5.8692,
-0.5673

25.1747, 2.8793,
0.2082

■ 27.2506, -0.0620,
1.0765

■ 29.4188, -2.9488,
2.0183

■ 31.6678, -5.7814,
3.0193

■ 33.9884, -8.5637,
4.0686

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.7689, 12.8401, -12.1646



16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386



16.7689, 16.7876, 5.1537

Triad

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



16.7689, 17.6315, -2.1381



16.7689, -5.7976, 10.0947



16.7689, -10.0151, -14.9442

Complementary

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



16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386



24.9827, -15.2091, 7.1337

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.



16.7689, -13.3610, -4.8431



16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386



16.7689, -11.2702, 8.0595

Square

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



16.7689, 17.6315, -2.1381



16.7689, 2.1529, 10.3623



16.7689, -13.7712, 3.4801



16.7689, -3.7409, -21.5997

Rectangle

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



16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386



16.7689, 13.1823, 7.9127



16.7689, -13.7712, 3.4801



16.7689, -11.4635, -11.6635

Sweetspot

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



16.7689, 17.6315, -2.1381



32.0154, 5.6501, -0.2228



14.6528, 14.4768, -21.4270



16.0757, 3.2262, -0.2033



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.



16.7689, 17.6315, -2.1381



19.9363, 28.1755, -2.2500



16.2127, 15.1673, 5.8282



13.8510, 0.5416, 0.3881



18.0141, 32.3431, 0.0645



43.0488, 76.8996, 3.1875

Inverse Universe

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



16.7689, 17.6315, -2.1381



19.9363, 28.1755, -2.2500



25.5698, -11.7110, -1.2785



13.8510, 0.5416, 0.3881



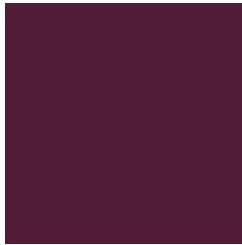
18.0141, 32.3431, 0.0645



43.0488, 76.8996, 3.1875

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386 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 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386.

-2.1386.

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

16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386

Protanopia

17.0933, 1.1470, -8.4164

Deuteranopia

17.2765, 0.7784, -0.4901



Tritanopia

16.8189, 12.9035, 4.9842

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386

Protanomaly

16.3972, 6.4834, -6.7866

Deuteranomaly

16.7295, 6.8726, -1.5079

Tritanomaly

16.7613, 14.6755, 2.8367

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

16.3636, 5.5957, -0.7525

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386 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(80, 28, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 28, 55)  
}
```

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(80, 28, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 28, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386 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(80, 28, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 28, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 28, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 28, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 28, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 28, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.7685, 17.6326, -2.1386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 28, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 28,  
55) }
```

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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