

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.5214, -6.1791,
1.8396)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.5214, -6.1791, 1.8396)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.5564, -6.1986,
2.0417)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	253831
RGB	37, 56, 49
RGB Percent	15%, 22%, 19%
CMY	0.8549, 0.7804, 0.8078
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.13, 0.78
HSL	158°, 20%, 18%
HSV	158°, 34%, 22%
XYZ	2.7315, 3.4434, 3.4264
YIQ	49.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

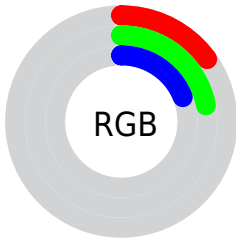
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 49, 56
Decimal	2439217
CIE Lab	21.74, -9.51, 1.92
CIE LCh	22, 9.708, 168.565
Yxy	3.4435, 0.2845, 0.3586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280629297 (0xFF253831)
YUV	49.5210, -0.2569, -10.9809
Hunter-Lab	18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417

Details

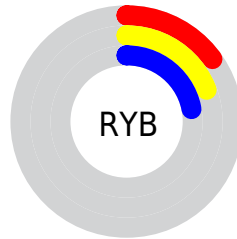
The HunterLab color **18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **15.3161, 5.2138, 0.3041**, and the grayscale version is **17.7026, -0.9446, 0.9618**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.1007, -8.5612, 3.1915**, and **5.1491, -4.2634, 2.7676** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.2504, -7.4546, 2.4001**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.9025, -4.8179, 1.7163**.

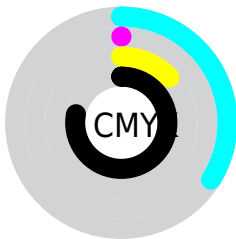
Distribution



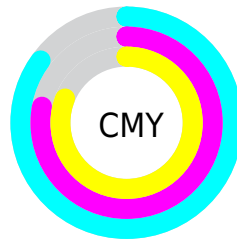
- Red (15%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417 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 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.5564, -6.1986,
2.0417

■ 18.5564, -6.1986,
2.0417

■ 115.5579,
-16.1615, 8.2287

■ 11.6938, -4.9941,
1.5117

■ 35.1172, -8.4512,
3.2011

■ 4.3880, -7.6790,
2.0569

■ 44.6245, -9.5464,
3.8298

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.8622, -10.6363,
4.4901

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.7815, -11.7270,
5.1809

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.3422, -12.8224,
5.9011

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.5105, -13.9254,

102.2574,
-15.0379, 7.4259

18.5564, -6.1986,
2.0417

18.5564, -6.1986,
2.0417

18.2504, -7.4546,
2.4001

18.9025, -4.8179,
1.7163

17.9832, -8.5776,
2.7878

19.2872, -3.3209,
1.4254

17.7548, -9.5623,
3.2016

19.7101, -1.7177,
1.1705

17.5642, -10.4058,
3.6373

20.1706, -0.0190,
0.9526

17.4096, -11.1104,
4.0895

20.6673, 1.7647,
0.7718

■ 17.2673, -11.7677,
4.5310

■ 21.1992, 3.6229,
0.6279

■ 17.1814, -12.1660,
4.7876

■ 21.7649, 5.5458,
0.5201

■ 22.3629, 7.5243,
0.4474

■ 22.9918, 9.5499,
0.4084

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.5568, -5.0306, 4.2196



18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417



18.5568, -6.0377, -0.7794

Triad

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



18.5568, -6.1989, 2.0419



18.5568, 0.8378, -4.8254



18.5568, 2.8881, 4.5971

Complementary

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



18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417



15.3161, 5.2138, 0.3041

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.



18.5568, 4.6600, 2.6374



18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417



18.5568, 3.4265, -2.9000

Square

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



18.5568, -6.1989, 2.0419



18.5568, -2.0954, -5.0513



18.5568, 4.8629, -0.0846



18.5568, 0.1396, 5.5344

Rectangle

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



18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417



18.5568, -5.1958, -2.6530



18.5568, 4.8629, -0.0846



18.5568, 3.6248, 4.0514

Sweetspot

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



18.5568, -6.1989, 2.0419



25.5467, -3.6613, 1.7544



18.7185, -6.0649, 5.8840



13.6653, -2.0128, 0.9480



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



18.5568, -6.1989, 2.0419



24.0304, -9.6715, 3.1152



18.1581, -4.3898, -1.1048



10.5919, -1.3223, 0.6937



28.1513, -20.2687, 8.5677



72.5735, -53.1340, 23.9903

Inverse Universe

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



15.3161, 5.2138, 0.3041



18.7130, 9.1470, 0.3179



15.6196, 3.4934, 3.0419



10.1449, 0.2413, 0.4481



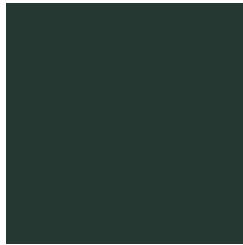
15.4256, 27.1590, 4.2150



39.6204, 69.3429, 14.0372

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417 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

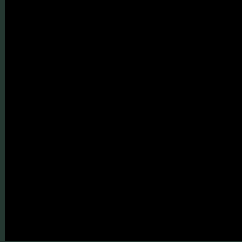
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

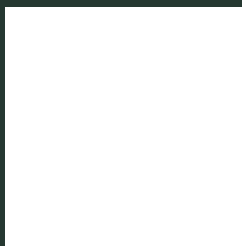
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.5564, -6.1986,

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

18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417

Protanopia

18.5620, -1.1110, 2.8283

Deuteranopia

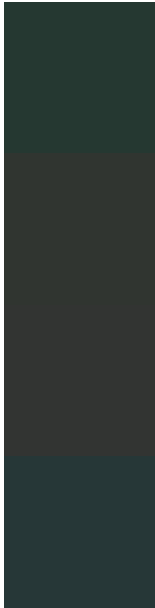
18.4690, 1.1317, 1.7130



Tritanopia

18.6534, -4.0090, -1.7277

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417

Protanomaly

18.4065, -2.8708, 2.2844

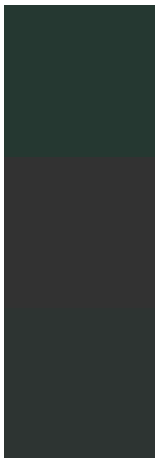
Deuteranomaly

18.3423, -1.7449, 1.5177

Tritanomaly

18.4940, -4.8077, -0.2758

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

18.0116, -2.9200, 1.1142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417 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(37, 56, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 56, 49)  
}
```

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(37, 56, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 56, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417 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(37, 56, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 56, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 56, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 56, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 56, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 56, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.5564, -6.1986, 2.0417 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 56, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 56,  
49) }
```

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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