

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.0056, -3.0599,
11.1201)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.0056, -3.0599,
11.1201) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.0056, -3.0599,
11.1201)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C3606
RGB	60, 54, 6
RGB Percent	24%, 21%, 2%
CMY	0.7647, 0.7882, 0.9765
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.90, 0.76
HSL	53°, 82%, 13%
HSV	53°, 90%, 24%
XYZ	3.2155, 3.6121, 0.7000
YIQ	50.3220, 18.9840, -13.6560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

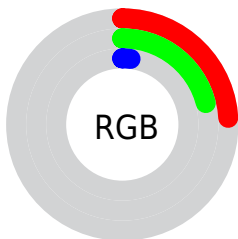
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 60, 6
Decimal	3945990
CIE Lab	22.35, -3.57, 28.51
CIE LCh	22, 28.736, 97.140
Yxy	3.6123, 0.4272, 0.4798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282136070 (0xFF3C3606)
YUV	50.3220, -21.8507, 8.4876
Hunter-Lab	19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201

Details

The HunterLab color **19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.9240, 9.1594, -26.9433**, and the grayscale version is **18.0340, -0.9623, 0.9798**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.6052, -4.1174, 16.4577**, and **5.1493, -3.1273, 3.1182** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.8083, -3.0015, 11.5369**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.2046, -3.1187, 10.7052**.

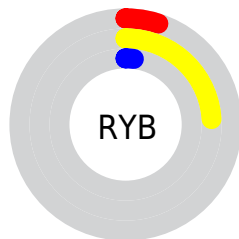
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (21%)

Blue (2%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (2%)

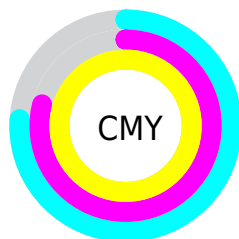


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201 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 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.0056, -3.0599,
11.1201

■ 19.0056, -3.0599,
11.1201

■ 116.3821,
-10.0157, 31.7967

■ 12.0795, -2.3904,
8.4557

■ 35.6721, -4.4473,
16.4978

■ 5.0962, -3.3261,
3.5673

■ 45.2254, -5.1725,
18.9410

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.5057, -5.9210,
21.2600

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.4650, -6.6932,
23.4849

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.0634, -7.4889,
25.6370

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.2676, -8.3082,

27.7323

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 103.0488, -9.1506,
29.7825

■ 19.0056, -3.0599,
11.1201

■ 19.0056, -3.0599,
11.1201

■ 18.8083, -3.0015,
11.5369

■ 19.2046, -3.1187,
10.7052

■ 18.8083, -3.0015,
11.5370

■ 19.4129, -3.1256,
10.1594

■ 19.6343, -3.0628,
9.4352

■ 19.8693, -2.9279,
8.5266

■ 20.1182, -2.7190,
7.4300

■ 20.3813, -2.4352,
6.1437

■ 20.6588, -2.0762,
4.6678

■ 20.9507, -1.6422,
3.0038

■ 21.2570, -1.1341,
1.1544

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.0061, 5.9699, 10.6766



19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201



19.0061, -10.1409, 9.8798

Triad

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



19.0061, -3.0606, 11.1202



19.0061, -12.6501, -11.3817



19.0061, 17.0978, -6.2895

Complementary

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



19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201



7.9240, 9.1594, -26.9433

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.



19.0061, 10.2425, -16.6489



19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201



19.0061, -7.1176, -20.4007

Square

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



19.0061, -3.0606, 11.1202



19.0061, -14.9900, -1.0633



19.0061, 1.1207, -22.6714



19.0061, 18.7176, 2.9176

Rectangle

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



19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201



19.0061, -13.1799, 7.8292



19.0061, 1.1207, -22.6714



19.0061, 15.2761, -9.8547

Sweetspot

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



19.0061, -3.0606, 11.1202



26.8885, -3.1318, 7.7731



10.5746, 15.2010, 4.7773



14.2269, -1.6846, 4.2253



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



19.0061, -3.0606, 11.1202



24.6547, -3.7914, 15.1257



19.1887, -10.3537, 11.1102



11.4392, -0.8548, 1.4881



29.5275, -4.4460, 18.1169



74.5205, -10.4252, 45.7367

Inverse Universe

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



7.9240, 9.1594, -26.9433



8.6940, 15.7555, -44.8782



8.2793, 14.0748, -25.2653



10.7801, -0.3049, -0.3414



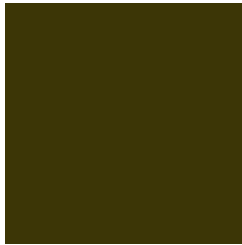
10.2080, 19.7302, -55.3508



24.3843, 56.1861, -151.7680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

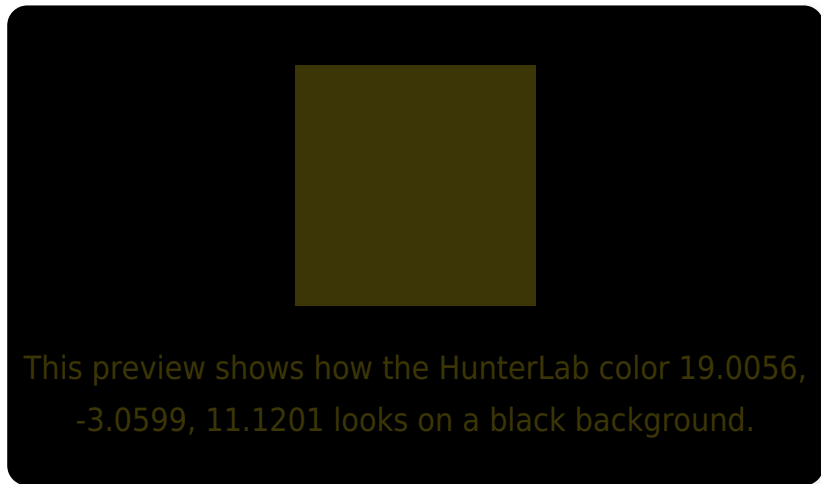
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

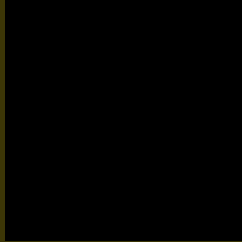
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201.

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

19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201

Protanopia

19.0882, -2.7646, 11.1785

Deuteranopia

19.0166, 0.6723, 10.9239



Tritanopia

18.9850, 3.0343, 0.8523

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201

Protanomaly

19.0882, -2.7646, 11.1785

Deuteranomaly

18.9666, -0.7059, 10.9567

Tritanomaly

18.7759, 0.4576, 6.0507

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

18.0760, -2.0685, 6.1382

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201 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(60, 54, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 54, 6)  
}
```

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(60, 54, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 54, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201 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(60, 54, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 54, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 54, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 54, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 54, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 54, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.0056, -3.0599, 11.1201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 54, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 54,  
6) }
```

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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