

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.0868, -5.3028,
1.8084)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.0868, -5.3028, 1.8084)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.1246, -5.3227,
1.9816)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3933
RGB	42, 57, 51
RGB Percent	16%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7765, 0.8000
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.11, 0.78
HSL	156°, 15%, 19%
HSV	156°, 26%, 22%
XYZ	3.0155, 3.6575, 3.6790
YIQ	51.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

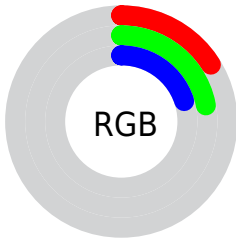
Format	Color
RYB	42, 51, 57
Decimal	2767155
CIELab	22.51, -7.68, 1.73
CIElCh	23, 7.877, 167.305
Yxy	3.6577, 0.2913, 0.3533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280957235 (0xFF2A3933)
YUV	51.8310, -0.4097, -8.6218
Hunter-Lab	19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816




Details

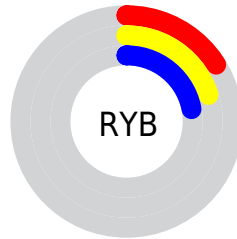
The HunterLab color **19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.5508, 3.9189, 0.2493**, and the grayscale version is **18.4775, -0.9859, 1.0039**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.8307, -7.2444, 3.2382**, and **5.7012, -4.2026, 1.9463** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.7784, -6.7239, 2.3764**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.5119, -3.7998, 1.6187**.

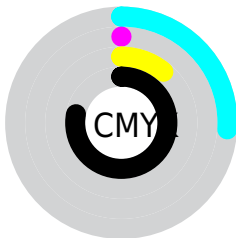
Distribution







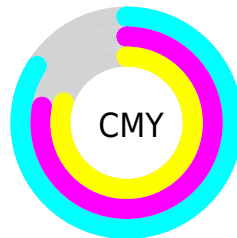
-  Red (16%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (16%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (22%)



-  Cyan (26%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (11%)
-  Black (78%)



-  Cyan (84%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816 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 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.1246, -5.3227,
1.9816

■ 19.1246, -5.3227,
1.9816

■ 116.5995,
-14.3475, 8.0974

■ 12.1818, -4.2910,
1.4651

■ 35.8188, -7.3010,
3.1199

■ 5.2669, -6.6391,
1.6491

■ 45.3841, -8.2805,
3.7398

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.6756, -9.2640,
4.3920

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.6454, -10.2559,
5.0754

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.2538, -11.2586,
5.7886

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.4674, -12.2741,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.2576,
-13.3034, 7.3006

19.1246, -5.3227,
1.9816

19.1246, -5.3227,
1.9816

18.7784, -6.7239,
2.3764

19.5119, -3.7998,
1.6187

18.4723, -7.9933,
2.7997

19.9385, -2.1648,
1.2892

18.2067, -9.1234,
3.2480

20.4038, -0.4288,
0.9947

17.9810, -10.1091,
3.7172

20.9068, 1.3968,
0.7359

17.7941, -10.9478,
4.2025

21.4463, 3.3012,
0.5131

■ 17.6417, -11.6508,
4.6959

■ 22.0207, 5.2739,
0.3260

■ 17.4972, -12.3242,
5.1675

■ 22.6287, 7.3052,
0.1738

■ 17.4443, -12.5713,
5.3341

■ 23.2688, 9.3863,
0.0557

■ 23.9395, 11.5093,
-0.0299

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.1250, -4.3000, 3.7878



19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816



19.1250, -5.2354, -0.3129

Triad

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



19.1250, -5.3230, 1.9819



19.1250, 0.3723, -3.6481



19.1250, 2.2132, 3.9976

Complementary

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



19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816



16.5508, 3.9189, 0.2493

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.



19.1250, 3.5922, 2.3027



19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816



19.1250, 2.4939, -2.1853

Square

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



19.1250, -5.3230, 1.9819



19.1250, -2.0262, -3.7618



19.1250, 3.6974, 0.0498



19.1250, 0.0044, 4.8513

Rectangle

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



19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816



19.1250, -4.5593, -1.8186



19.1250, 3.6974, 0.0498



19.1250, 2.7938, 3.5176

Sweetspot

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



19.1250, -5.3230, 1.9819



25.6584, -3.2458, 1.7509



19.3082, -5.0203, 5.0831



13.7165, -1.8229, 0.9539



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.



19.1250, -5.3230, 1.9819



24.3967, -8.2023, 2.9255



18.9525, -4.0119, -0.5018



10.5900, -1.3330, 0.7213



28.1003, -20.5823, 9.3083



72.4389, -53.9637, 25.9498

Inverse Universe

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



16.5508, 3.9189, 0.2493



20.2070, 6.8811, 0.1291



16.6826, 2.6731, 2.5414



10.1469, 0.2520, 0.4200



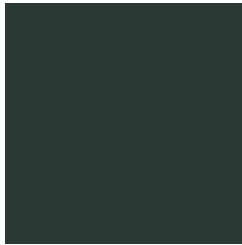
15.4818, 27.3646, 3.4029



39.7577, 69.8470, 12.0410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

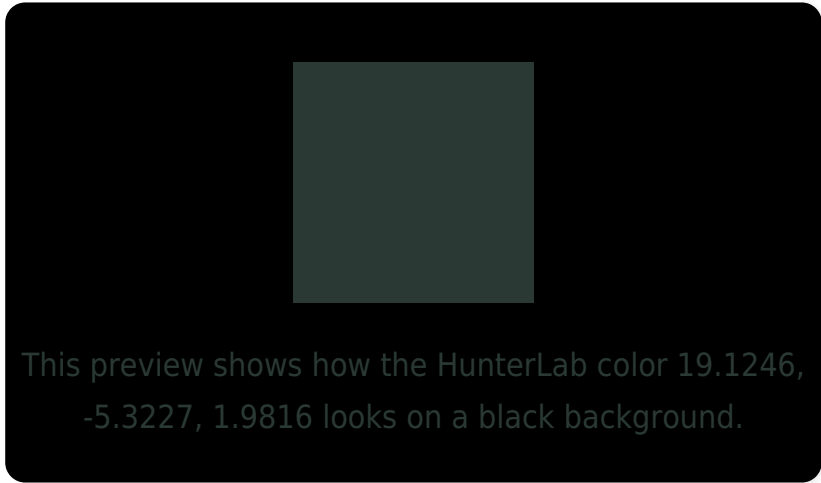
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

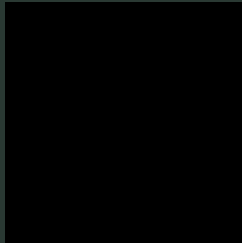
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816.

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

19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816

Protanopia

18.9966, -0.7478, 2.6235

Deuteranopia

19.0623, 0.8332, 1.6558



Tritanopia

19.2095, -3.2450, -1.4146

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816

Protanomaly

18.9009, -2.2878, 2.1407

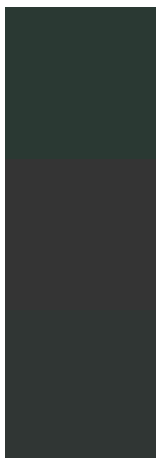
Deuteranomaly

19.0870, -1.5386, 1.6426

Tritanomaly

19.0718, -3.9035, -0.3501

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816

Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

Achromatomaly

18.7474, -2.7403, 1.2295

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816 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(42, 57, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 57, 51)  
}
```

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(42, 57, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 57, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816 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(42, 57, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 57, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 57, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 57, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 57, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 57, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1246, -5.3227, 1.9816 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 57, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 57,  
51) }
```

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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