

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.1199, -5.2407,  
3.9089)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(19.1199, -5.2407, 3.9089)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(19.1667, -5.4258,  
4.0357)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D392D
RGB	45, 57, 45
RGB Percent	18%, 22%, 18%
CMY	0.8235, 0.7765, 0.8235
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.21, 0.78
HSL	120°, 12%, 20%
HSV	120°, 21%, 22%
XYZ	3.0190, 3.6736, 3.0326
YIQ	52.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">45, 57, 57</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">2963757</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">22.56, -7.87, 5.86</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">23, 9.811, 143.312</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">3.6738, 0.3104, 0.3777</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281153837 (0xFF2D392D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">52.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **17.4417, 3.9084, -2.3431**, and the grayscale version is **18.5584, -0.9902, 1.0083**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.8889, -7.3338, 5.6350**, and **5.6042, -4.8056, 3.3692** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.7406, -7.2456, 5.2655**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6440, -3.4422, 2.6953**.

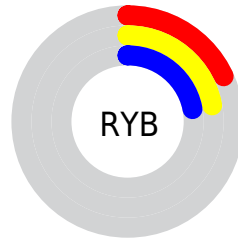
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (22%)

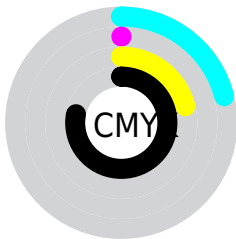
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (22%)

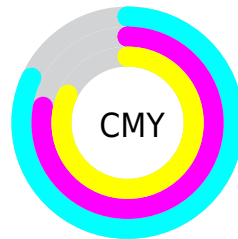


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357 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 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.1667, -5.4258,  
4.0357

■ 19.1667, -5.4258,  
4.0357

■ 116.6765,  
-14.5439, 12.1699

■ 12.2180, -4.3780,  
3.1597

■ 35.8707, -7.4308,  
5.7559

■ 5.3259, -6.7213,  
3.7282

■ 45.4402, -8.4216,  
6.6244

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.7358, -9.4158,  
7.5058

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.7092, -10.4175,  
8.4028

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.3211, -11.4296,  
9.3169

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.5381, -12.4539,

103.3315,  
-13.4917, 11.2001

19.1667, -5.4258,  
4.0357

19.1667, -5.4258,  
4.0357

18.7406, -7.2456,  
5.2655

19.6440, -3.4422,  
2.6953

18.3656, -8.8835,  
6.3726

20.1698, -1.3116,  
1.2559

18.0423, -10.3252,  
7.3471

20.7430, 0.9472,  
-0.2698

17.7707, -11.5592,  
8.1814

21.3615, 3.3167,  
-1.8700

17.5498, -12.5788,  
8.8708

22.0233, 5.7800,  
-3.5332

■ 17.3779, -13.3825,  
9.4143

■ 22.7262, 8.3222,  
-5.2493

■ 17.2351, -14.0569,  
9.8703

■ 23.4679, 10.9297,  
-7.0091

■ 17.1068, -14.6690,  
10.2843

■ 24.2463, 13.5905,  
-8.8045

■ 25.0594, 16.2946,  
-10.6287

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.1671, -3.2497, 5.4229



19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357



19.1671, -6.4141, 1.6703

# Triad

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



19.1671, -5.4262, 4.0359



19.1671, -1.6897, -5.2334



19.1671, 4.5563, 3.0869

# Complementary

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



19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357



17.4417, 3.9084, -2.3431

# 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.



19.1671, 5.0372, 0.3944



19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357



19.1671, 1.3087, -4.6997

# Square

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



19.1671, -5.4262, 4.0359



19.1671, -4.3441, -3.8895



19.1671, 3.8158, -2.5264



19.1671, 2.5393, 4.9366



# Rectangle

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



19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357



19.1671, -6.3116, -0.2613



19.1671, 3.8158, -2.5264



19.1671, 4.9078, 2.2622

# Sweetspot

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



19.1671, -5.4262, 4.0359



25.7119, -3.1585, 2.6119



19.9644, -2.5332, 4.8846



13.7640, -1.7056, 1.4083



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.



19.1671, -5.4262, 4.0359



24.4878, -8.2498, 6.0522



19.2960, -4.6933, 2.1840



10.5543, -1.5315, 1.2320



27.6038, -23.6702, 16.5949



71.2879, -61.1294, 42.8571



# Inverse Universe

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



17.4417, 3.9084, -2.3431



21.7350, 6.6629, -4.1388



17.2793, 3.0599, -0.0461



10.1855, 0.4600, -0.1290



17.4190, 34.2464, -22.9745

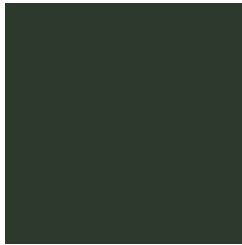


44.9854, 88.4428, -59.3326



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

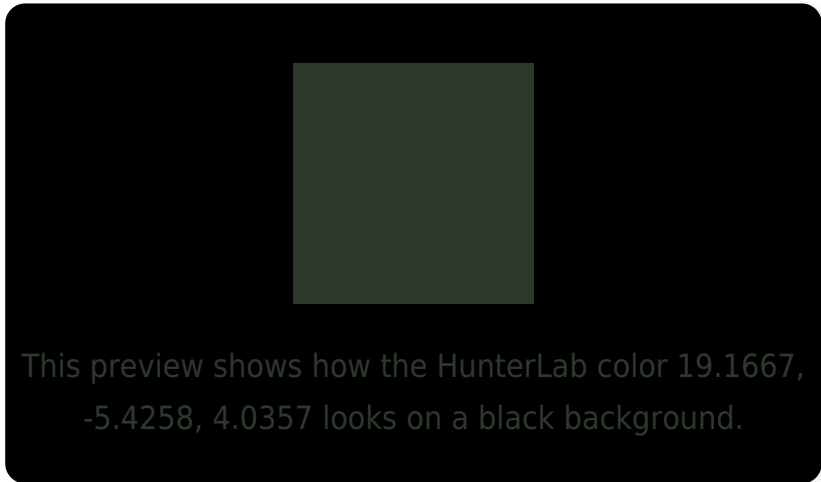
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

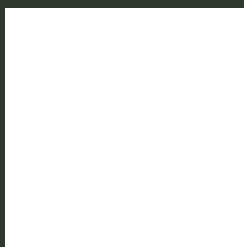
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357.



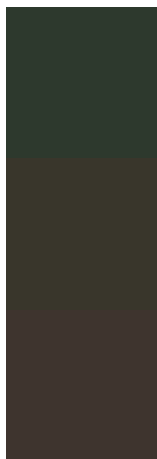
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357.



# 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

19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357

### Protanopia

19.1901, -1.5612, 4.7362

### Deuteranopia

19.1765, 0.9538, 3.8415



**Tritanopia**

19.1115, -2.3627, -1.1014

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357

## Protanomaly

19.1601, -2.8891, 4.3821

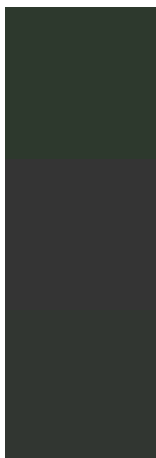
## Deuteranomaly

19.1738, -1.4994, 3.7958

## Tritanomaly

19.1717, -3.6937, 0.9556

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357

## Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

## Achromatomaly

18.7431, -2.8952, 2.3071

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357 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(45, 57, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 57, 45)  
}
```

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(45, 57, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 57, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357 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(45, 57, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 57, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 57, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 57, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 57, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 57, 45)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1667, -5.4258, 4.0357 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 57, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 57,  
45) }
```

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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