

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.1675, 15.5305,  
-33.5483)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(19.1675, 15.5305,  
-33.5483) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(19.1462, 15.4763,  
-33.6133)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	372B6E
RGB	55, 43, 110
RGB Percent	22%, 17%, 43%
CMY	0.7843, 0.8314, 0.5686
CMYK	0.50, 0.61, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	251°, 44%, 30%
HSV	251°, 61%, 43%
XYZ	5.2539, 3.6658, 15.1825
YIQ	54.2260, -14.3550, 23.3810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

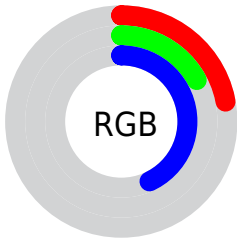
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 43, 110
Decimal	3615598
CIELab	22.53, 24.37, -37.27
CIElCh	23, 44.533, 303.179
Yxy	3.6659, 0.2180, 0.1521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281805678 (0xFF372B6E)
YUV	54.2260, 27.4966, 0.6788
Hunter-Lab	19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133

# Details

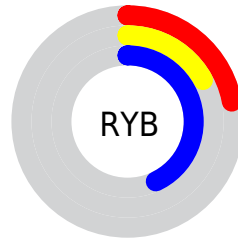
The HunterLab color **19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **37.3134, -12.4431, 19.1428**, and the grayscale version is **19.1968, -1.0243, 1.0430**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.8016, 17.3087, -34.2447**, and **6.1124, 16.1576, -40.1577** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.5501, 19.1027, -42.3156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.0346, 12.0710, -25.9050**.

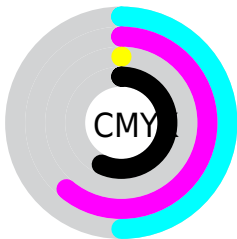
# Distribution



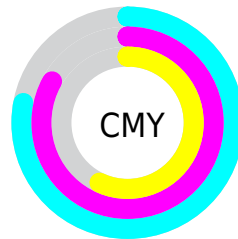
- Red (22%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 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 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.1462, 15.4763,  
-33.6133

■ 19.1462, 15.4763,  
-33.6133

■ 116.6388, 21.0501,  
-38.3916

■ 12.2003, 14.2517,  
-34.2233

■ 35.8453, 17.4653,  
-34.3219

■ 5.2971, 19.7699,  
-46.8351

■ 45.4128, 18.2597,  
-34.9412

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.7063, 18.9422,  
-35.5899

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 66.6780, 19.5256,  
-36.2279

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.2882, 20.0202,  
-36.8349

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.5035, 20.4347,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-37.4008

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.2954, 20.7760,  
-37.9205

19.1462, 15.4763,  
-33.6133

19.1462, 15.4763,  
-33.6133

16.5501, 19.1027,  
-42.3156

22.0346, 12.0710,  
-25.9050

14.3332, 22.7833,  
-51.7911

25.1502, 8.9131,  
-19.1232

12.6038, 26.0896,  
-61.1721

28.4477, 5.9771,  
-13.1117

11.2758, 29.2940,  
-70.1070

31.8945, 3.2232,  
-7.7133

35.4671, 0.6133,  
-2.7952

■ 39.1482, -1.8846,  
1.7482

■ 42.9245, -4.2963,  
5.9984

■ 46.7857, -6.6420,  
10.0182

■ 50.7235, -8.9374,  
13.8558

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.1465, 0.4480, -44.0874



19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133



19.1465, 28.3183, -13.9058

# Triad

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



19.1465, 15.4766, -33.6126



19.1465, 12.2499, 13.4026



19.1465, -20.7498, -0.3881

# Complementary

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



19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133



37.3134, -12.4431, 19.1428

# 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.



19.1465, -19.2056, 9.2070



19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133



19.1465, -2.4502, 13.4026

# Square

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



19.1465, 15.4766, -33.6126



19.1465, 26.1196, 10.2648



19.1465, -13.3259, 13.0604



19.1465, -18.3505, -18.1591



# Rectangle

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



19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133



19.1465, 32.4394, -2.1509



19.1465, -13.3259, 13.0604



19.1465, -20.6720, 3.7653

# Sweetspot

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



19.1465, 15.4766, -33.6126



43.4026, 3.4156, -8.5863



32.4524, -11.3760, -7.1537



20.4290, 2.0304, -4.8731



75.5302, -4.0301, 4.1037



25.2436, -1.3469, 1.3715



# Same Dimension

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



19.1465, 15.4766, -33.6126



20.6780, 27.2984, -61.0642



22.1632, 22.9992, -25.4042



18.2389, 0.0675, -0.9641



12.3168, 32.0729, -77.1564



26.9803, 71.1740, -176.1246



# Inverse Universe

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



24.3405, 27.0634, -12.6736



29.4996, 43.0738, -19.4780



35.3010, -20.2417, 17.5592



18.5572, 1.0949, -0.1322



22.0712, 41.8256, -16.9621



49.1443, 92.9385, -36.2853



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

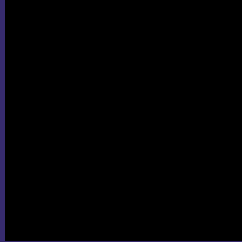
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133.

-33.6133.

# 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

19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133

### Protanopia

18.9834, 5.3053, -35.1802

### Deuteranopia

18.9127, -0.2762, -23.0431



**Tritanopia**

19.2725, -4.2694, -1.7811

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133

## Protanomaly

18.6897, 7.9414, -36.0530

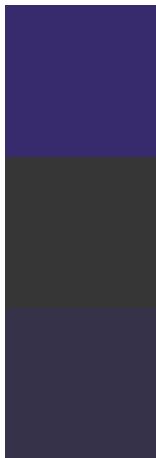
## Deuteranomaly

18.5902, 4.1584, -27.7386

## Tritanomaly

18.9166, 2.0122, -11.4931

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133

## Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

## Achromatomaly

18.8677, 3.8587, -8.6646

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 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(55, 43, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 43, 110)  
}
```

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(55, 43, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 43, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 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(55, 43, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 43, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 43, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 43, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 43, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 43,  
110) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1462, 15.4763, -33.6133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 43, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 43,  
110) }
```

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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