

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.1729, -4.3002,
5.7530)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.1729, -4.3002, 5.7530)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.1798, -4.2893,
5.8098)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333827
RGB	51, 56, 39
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 15%
CMY	0.8000, 0.7804, 0.8471
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.30, 0.78
HSL	78°, 18%, 19%
HSV	78°, 30%, 22%
XYZ	3.1456, 3.6786, 2.4637
YIQ	52.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

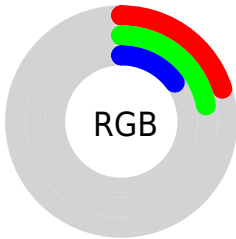
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 56, 44
Decimal	3356711
CIE Lab	22.58, -5.76, 9.95
CIE LCh	23, 11.495, 120.069
Yxy	3.6788, 0.3387, 0.3961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281546791 (0xFF333827)
YUV	52.5670, -6.6885, -1.3743
Hunter-Lab	19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098

Details

The HunterLab color **19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.0737, 2.9675, -5.3767**, and the grayscale version is **18.7438, -1.0001, 1.0184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.9684, -5.9359, 8.2338**, and **5.3651, -4.6006, 3.2254** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.9798, -5.2064, 7.0170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.3966, -3.2992, 4.4282**.

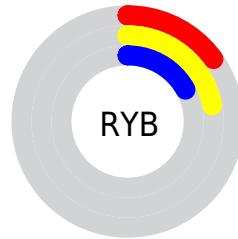
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (22%)

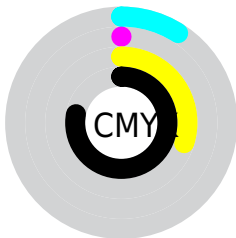
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (17%)

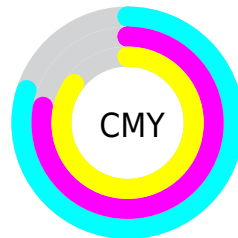


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098 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 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.1798, -4.2893,
5.8098

■ 19.1798, -4.2893,
5.8098

■ 116.7004,
-12.3417, 16.0460

■ 12.2293, -3.4294,
4.5807

■ 35.8868, -5.9888,
8.1469

■ 5.3442, -4.9815,
3.7409

■ 45.4577, -6.8486,
9.2756

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.7545, -7.7217,
10.3955

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.7291, -8.6104,
11.5137

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.3421, -9.5161,
12.6351

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.5601, -10.4396,

103.3545,
-11.3814, 14.8992

19.1798, -4.2893,
5.8098

19.1798, -4.2893,
5.8098

18.9798, -5.2064,
7.0170

19.3966, -3.2992,
4.4282

18.7953, -6.0479,
8.0495

19.6291, -2.2362,
2.8726

18.6263, -6.8140,
8.9096

19.8776, -1.1029,
1.1454

18.4725, -7.5051,
9.6014

20.1422, 0.0982,
-0.7498

18.3334, -8.1224,
10.1309

20.4227, 1.3643,
-2.8087

■ 18.2048, -8.6899,
10.5605

■ 20.7189, 2.6925,
-5.0263

■ 18.0837, -9.2295,
10.9815

■ 21.0307, 4.0795,
-7.3968

■ 21.3578, 5.5222,
-9.9142

■ 21.6998, 7.0170,
-12.5718

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.1802, -1.0326, 6.4179



19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098



19.1802, -6.5292, 3.9787

Triad

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



19.1802, -4.2898, 5.8100



19.1802, -4.2767, -5.3939



19.1802, 6.2009, 1.0518

Complementary

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



19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098



15.0737, 2.9675, -5.3767

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.



19.1802, 5.1810, -2.4430



19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098



19.1802, -1.0163, -6.5485

Square

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



19.1802, -4.2898, 5.8100



19.1802, -6.5220, -2.4589



19.1802, 2.4751, -5.3836



19.1802, 5.1719, 3.9899

Rectangle

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



19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098



19.1802, -7.2291, 2.1184



19.1802, 2.4751, -5.3836



19.1802, 6.0854, -0.0964

Sweetspot

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



19.1802, -4.2898, 5.8100



25.8401, -2.8105, 3.5825



16.6586, 1.8261, 3.4651



13.8259, -1.5518, 1.9886



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.



19.1802, -4.2898, 5.8100



25.0223, -6.5520, 8.8491



18.6596, -6.2177, 5.2899



10.6781, -1.0922, 1.3768



29.5575, -15.6351, 17.9395



76.0046, -41.6823, 46.1040

Inverse Universe

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



15.0737, 2.9675, -5.3767



18.3571, 5.2953, -9.4917



15.7327, 5.0531, -4.3177



10.0519, 0.0053, -0.3045



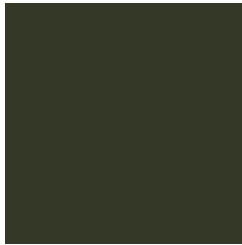
10.0116, 24.8281, -53.0883



24.9753, 63.3118, -143.0910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

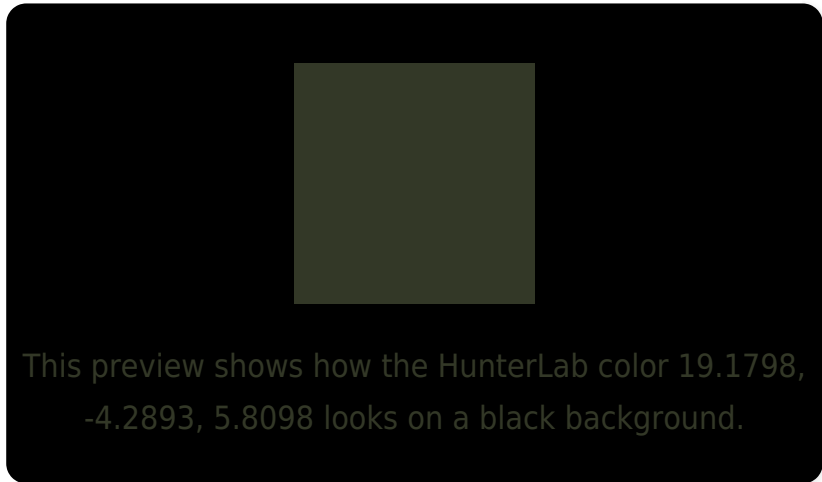
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

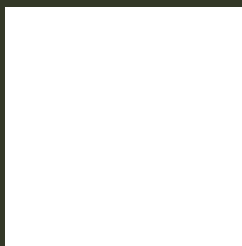
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098.

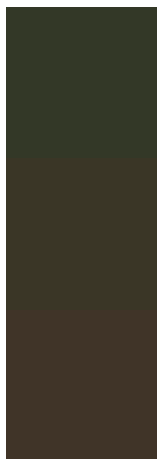


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1798, -4.2893,

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

19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098

Protanopia

19.1776, -1.7848, 6.1167

Deuteranopia

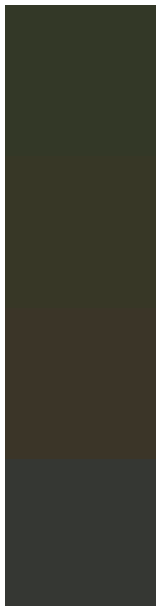
19.2332, 0.9161, 5.6790



Tritanopia

19.3083, -0.4695, -0.4025

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098

Protanomaly

19.1952, -2.9823, 6.1118

Deuteranomaly

19.0505, -0.9212, 5.4749

Tritanomaly

19.3087, -2.0638, 2.2447

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098

Achromatopsia

18.8683, -1.0068, 1.0252

Achromatomaly

18.9256, -2.2893, 2.8616

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098 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(51, 56, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 56, 39)  
}
```

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(51, 56, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 56, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098 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(51, 56, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 56, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 56, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 56, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 56, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 56, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1798, -4.2893, 5.8098 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 56, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 56,  
39) }
```

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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