

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.2069, -2.2626,
0.8459)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.2069, -2.2626, 0.8459)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.1751, -2.3952,
0.9824)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323736
RGB	50, 55, 54
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 21%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7843, 0.7882
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.02, 0.78
HSL	168°, 5%, 21%
HSV	168°, 9%, 22%
XYZ	3.3474, 3.6768, 4.0233
YIQ	53.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 53, 55
Decimal	3290934
CIE Lab	22.57, -2.37, -0.11
CIE LCh	23, 2.372, 182.638
Yxy	3.6770, 0.3030, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281481014 (0xFF323736)
YUV	53.3910, 0.3002, -2.9739
Hunter-Lab	19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824

Details

The HunterLab color **19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.2553, 0.4559, 1.0841**, and the grayscale version is **19.0005, -1.0138, 1.0323**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.9571, -3.7302, 1.7900**, and **5.2973, -2.1264, 0.0130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.8023, -3.7885, 0.9369**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.5851, -0.9037, 1.0718**.

Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (22%)

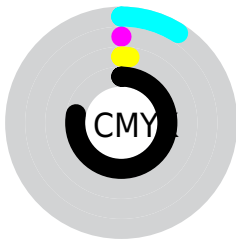
Blue (21%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (22%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824 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 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.1751, -2.3952,
0.9824

■ 19.1751, -2.3952,
0.9824

■ 116.6918, -8.7616,
6.2405

■ 12.2253, -1.8274,
0.6129

■ 35.8810, -3.6147,
1.8779

■ 5.3376, -2.2198,
0.2057

■ 45.4514, -4.2676,
2.3927

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.7477, -4.9492,
2.9474

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.7220, -5.6587,
3.5394

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.3346, -6.3954,
4.1664

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.5522, -7.1586,

103.3462, -7.9476,
5.5184

■ 19.1751, -2.3952,
0.9824

■ 19.1751, -2.3952,
0.9824

■ 18.8023, -3.7885,
0.9369

■ 19.5851, -0.9037,
1.0718

■ 18.4662, -5.0734,
0.9352

■ 20.0304, 0.6779,
1.2030

■ 18.1674, -6.2424,
0.9779

■ 20.5103, 2.3397,
1.3744

■ 17.9059, -7.2887,
1.0646

■ 21.0236, 4.0725,
1.5840

■ 17.6815, -8.2075,
1.1943

■ 21.5692, 5.8674,
1.8298

■ 17.4932, -8.9960,
1.3649

■ 22.1457, 7.7161,
2.1094

■ 17.3399, -9.6542,
1.5738

■ 22.7517, 9.6110,
2.4205

■ 17.2110, -10.2197,
1.8072

■ 23.3860, 11.5453,
2.7609

■ 17.0830, -10.7856,
2.0363

■ 24.0472, 13.5129,
3.1282

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.1755, -2.2454, 1.6427



19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824



19.1755, -2.1829, 0.3155

Triad

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



19.1755, -2.3956, 0.9827



19.1755, -0.2673, -0.1056



19.1755, -0.3799, 2.1834

Complementary

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



19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824



18.2553, 0.4559, 1.0841

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.



19.1755, 0.1627, 1.7446



19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824



19.1755, 0.2284, 0.4249

Square

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



19.1755, -2.3956, 0.9827



19.1755, -0.9600, -0.3273



19.1755, 0.3869, 1.1047



19.1755, -1.0882, 2.3205

Rectangle

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



19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824



19.1755, -1.8620, -0.0393



19.1755, 0.3869, 1.1047



19.1755, -0.1717, 2.0672

Sweetspot

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



19.1755, -2.3956, 0.9827



25.0734, -1.9629, 1.3309



19.1542, -2.6596, 2.4152



13.0852, -1.0716, 0.6924



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



19.1755, -2.3956, 0.9827



24.6422, -3.5461, 1.2494



18.8516, -1.6964, 0.2182



10.6023, -1.2646, 0.5453



28.4717, -18.3122, 3.9438



73.4374, -47.8499, 11.5038

Inverse Universe

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



18.2553, 0.4559, 1.0841



23.1378, 1.1172, 1.4159



18.5658, -0.2477, 1.7988



10.1345, 0.1850, 0.5968



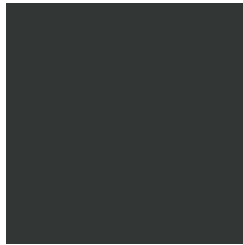
15.1985, 26.3234, 7.5300



39.0996, 67.4224, 21.6747

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

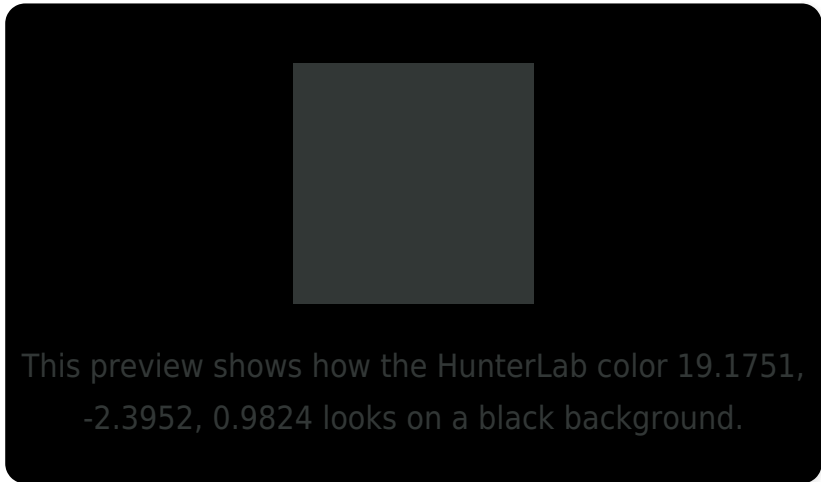
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

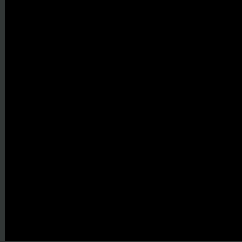
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824.



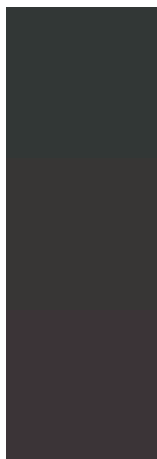
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824.

0.9824.

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

19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824

Protanopia

19.2551, -0.9046, 1.4779

Deuteranopia

19.1354, 1.2256, 0.6135



Tritanopia

19.1257, -1.0487, -1.0601

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824

Protanomaly

19.1109, -1.4074, 1.3020

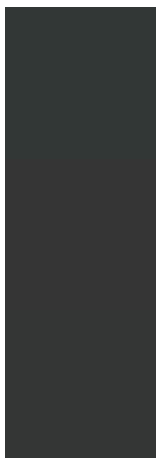
Deuteranomaly

19.1384, 0.0243, 0.5961

Tritanomaly

19.0724, -1.3411, -0.3046

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824

Achromatopsia

18.8683, -1.0068, 1.0252

Achromatomaly

19.0406, -1.6538, 1.2157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824 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(50, 55, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 55, 54)  
}
```

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(50, 55, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 55, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824 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(50, 55, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 55, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 55, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 55, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 55, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 55, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1751, -2.3952, 0.9824 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 55, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 55,  
54) }
```

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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