

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.2632, -0.8697,
8.4509)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.2632, -0.8697, 8.4509)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.2011, -0.7615,
8.4259)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F351C
RGB	63, 53, 28
RGB Percent	25%, 21%, 11%
CMY	0.7529, 0.7921, 0.8902
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.56, 0.75
HSL	43°, 38%, 18%
HSV	43°, 56%, 25%
XYZ	3.5326, 3.6868, 1.6241
YIQ	53.1400, 13.9850, -5.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

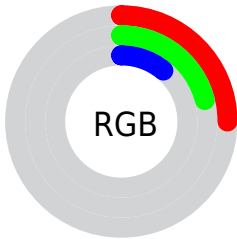
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 63, 28
Decimal	4142364
CIE Lab	22.61, 0.45, 17.33
CIE LCh	23, 17.340, 88.522
Yxy	3.6870, 0.3995, 0.4169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282332444 (0xFF3F351C)
YUV	53.1400, -12.3940, 8.6472
Hunter-Lab	19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259

Details

The HunterLab color **19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **14.1136, 1.4712, -11.0328**, and the grayscale version is **18.9532, -1.0113, 1.0298**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.8278, -1.3501, 11.9075**, and **5.4491, 0.1172, 3.3598** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.7054, -0.4368, 9.1602**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.7169, -1.0100, 7.5122**.

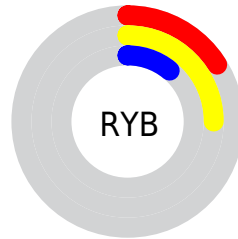
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (21%)

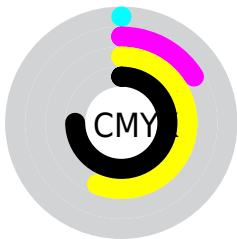
Blue (11%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (11%)

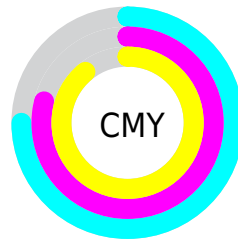


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259 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 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.2011, -0.7615,
8.4259

■ 19.2011, -0.7615,
8.4259

■ 116.7393, -5.7554,
22.6827

■ 12.2477, -0.4273,
7.0826

■ 35.9131, -1.5940,
11.9563

■ 5.3737, 0.0756,
3.7616

■ 45.4862, -2.0788,
13.5856

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.7849, -2.6043,
15.1623

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.7614, -3.1675,
16.7026

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.3762, -3.7660,
18.2179

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.5959, -4.3979,

19.7160

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.3919, -5.0615,
21.2028

19.2011, -0.7615,
8.4259

19.2011, -0.7615,
8.4259

18.7054, -0.4368,
9.1602

19.7169, -1.0100,
7.5122

18.2287, -0.0340,
9.7127

20.2511, -1.1808,
6.4224

17.7715, 0.4439,
10.0866

20.8036, -1.2759,
5.1620

17.3250, 0.9466,
10.4169

21.3739, -1.2973,
3.7373

17.1282, 1.1689,
10.5748

21.9615, -1.2473,
2.1553

■ 22.5656, -1.1285,
0.4232

■ 23.1858, -0.9436,
-1.4516

■ 23.8214, -0.6957,
-3.4614

■ 24.4718, -0.3876,
-5.5991

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.2016, 4.5863, 7.6072



19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259



19.2016, -5.6501, 7.7570

Triad

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



19.2016, -0.7622, 8.4261



19.2016, -9.1787, -4.1794



19.2016, 8.4536, -4.7322

Complementary

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



19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259



14.1136, 1.4712, -11.0328

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.



19.2016, 4.0827, -9.5626



19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259



19.2016, -6.0588, -9.1874

Square

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



19.2016, -0.7622, 8.4261



19.2016, -10.1818, 1.2934



19.2016, -1.2875, -11.3790



19.2016, 10.2512, 0.7937

Rectangle

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



19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259



19.2016, -8.0748, 6.4178



19.2016, -1.2875, -11.3790



19.2016, 7.2148, -6.5413

Sweetspot

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



19.2016, -0.7622, 8.4261



27.5452, -1.6837, 5.2657



14.2496, 10.4280, 1.1559



14.1121, -0.8636, 2.7461



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



19.2016, -0.7622, 8.4261



23.9773, -0.3515, 12.2153



21.1651, -6.5257, 9.8499



11.3204, -0.6589, 1.3602



25.4164, 2.4555, 15.7045



63.3419, 8.5979, 39.1815

Inverse Universe

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



14.1136, 1.4712, -11.0328



15.9062, 3.6460, -19.5933



12.4370, 7.0211, -14.6320



10.8975, -0.5019, -0.1972



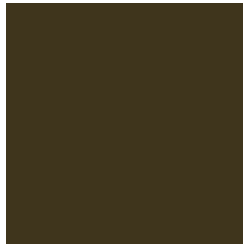
12.6339, 12.1807, -42.0859



29.7701, 37.6202, -118.4211

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

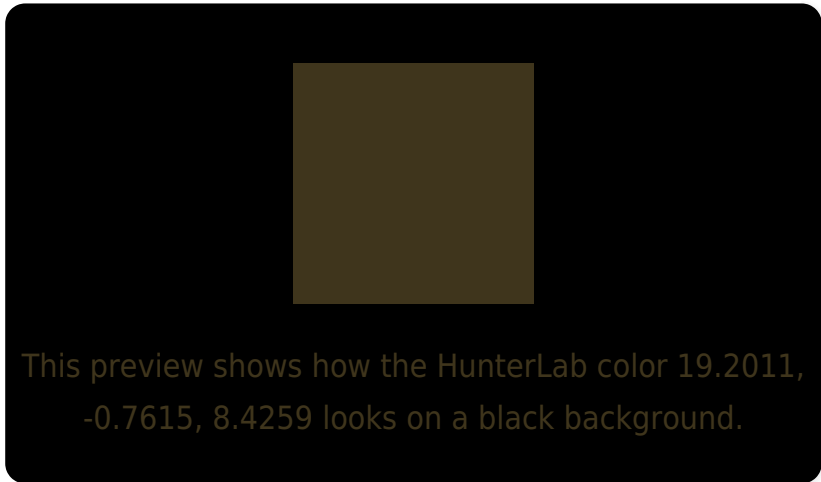
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

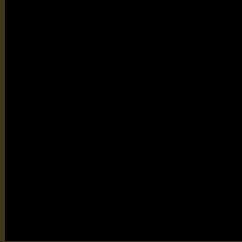
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259.

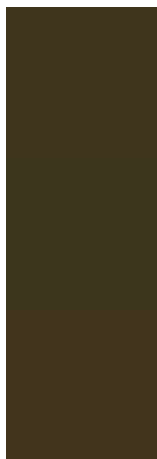


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259.

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

19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259

Protanopia

19.1907, -2.0312, 8.3955

Deuteranopia

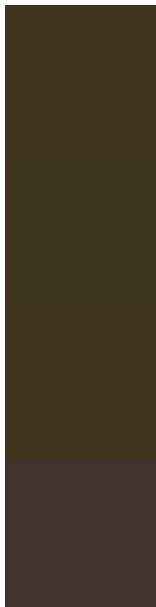
19.2304, 0.5458, 8.4721



Tritanopia

19.1608, 3.6058, 1.0706

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259

Protanomaly

19.2725, -1.7432, 8.4653

Deuteranomaly

19.1406, 0.2402, 8.3955

Tritanomaly

19.0974, 1.8342, 4.0923

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259

Achromatopsia

18.8683, -1.0068, 1.0252

Achromatomaly

18.9682, -1.0568, 4.2213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259 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(63, 53, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 53, 28)  
}
```

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(63, 53, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 53, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259 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(63, 53, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 53, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 53, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 53, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 53, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 53, 28)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.2011, -0.7615, 8.4259 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 53, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 53,  
28) }
```

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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