

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.3338, -2.8910,
10.0781)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.3338, -2.8910,
10.0781) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.3306, -2.9973,
10.1037)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C3712
RGB	60, 55, 18
RGB Percent	24%, 22%, 7%
CMY	0.7647, 0.7843, 0.9294
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.70, 0.76
HSL	53°, 54%, 15%
HSV	53°, 70%, 24%
XYZ	3.3389, 3.7367, 1.1176
YIQ	52.2770, 14.8570, -10.4470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

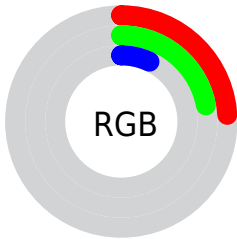
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 60, 18
Decimal	3946258
CIE Lab	22.78, -3.41, 23.40
CIE LCh	23, 23.647, 98.287
Yxy	3.7369, 0.4075, 0.4561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282136338 (0xFF3C3712)
YUV	52.2770, -16.8986, 6.7731
Hunter-Lab	19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037

Details


The HunterLab color **19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **10.3325, 5.6108, -18.0654**, and the grayscale version is **18.6764, -0.9965, 1.0147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.1963, -4.5237, 14.7597**, and **5.5508, -2.6684, 3.3737** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1113, -2.9734, 10.6450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.5640, -2.9529, 9.3845**.

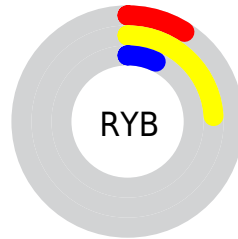
Distribution



 Red (24%)

 Green (22%)

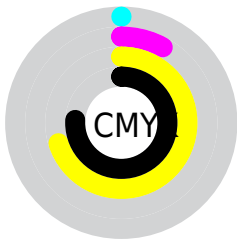
 Blue (7%)



 Red (9%)

 Yellow (24%)

 Blue (7%)

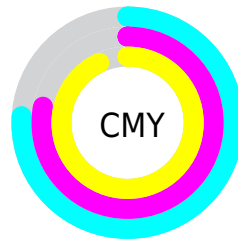


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (8%)

 Yellow (70%)

 Black (76%)



 Cyan (76%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037 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 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.3306, -2.9973,
10.1037

■ 19.3306, -2.9973,
10.1037

■ 116.9755, -9.8811,
27.8147

■ 12.3592, -2.3413,
8.6514

■ 36.0726, -4.3634,
14.6561

■ 5.5495, -2.9727,
3.8846

■ 45.6587, -5.0798,
16.7173

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.9696, -5.8201,
18.6881

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.9575, -6.5847,
20.5922

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.5830, -7.3734,
22.4463

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.8129, -8.1859,

103.6187, -9.0220,
26.0495

19.3306, -2.9973,
10.1037

19.3306, -2.9973,
10.1037

19.1113, -2.9734,
10.6450

19.5640, -2.9529,
9.3845

18.9015, -2.8976,
11.0557

19.8106, -2.8357,
8.4812

18.6925, -2.8208,
11.4688

20.0713, -2.6446,
7.3908

18.6925, -2.8208,
11.4688

20.3461, -2.3789,
6.1120

20.6354, -2.0382,
4.6449

■ 20.9390, -1.6230,
2.9915

■ 21.2571, -1.1341,
1.1545

■ 21.5895, -0.5727,
-0.8620

■ 21.9361, 0.0596,
-3.0535

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.3311, 4.3908, 9.7541



19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037



19.3311, -8.9226, 8.8267

Triad

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



19.3311, -2.9980, 10.1039



19.3311, -10.7890, -9.0803



19.3311, 13.6722, -4.5148

Complementary

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



19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037



10.3325, 5.6108, -18.0654

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.



19.3311, 8.3693, -12.4918



19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037



19.3311, -5.9168, -15.7326

Square

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



19.3311, -2.9980, 10.1039



19.3311, -12.9674, -0.9551



19.3311, 1.0148, -17.1695



19.3311, 14.7584, 2.8650

Rectangle

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



19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037



19.3311, -11.5050, 6.7984



19.3311, 1.0148, -17.1695



19.3311, 12.2897, -7.2815

Sweetspot

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



19.3311, -2.9980, 10.1039



27.0839, -2.7808, 6.5213



12.0731, 11.9982, 3.5118



14.3317, -1.4973, 3.5557



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.



19.3311, -2.9980, 10.1039



24.9357, -3.8248, 14.4210



19.5557, -8.7584, 10.1616



11.4338, -0.8459, 1.4823



29.3316, -4.1386, 18.0016



73.9850, -9.5789, 45.4215

Inverse Universe

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



10.3325, 5.6108, -18.0654



10.8079, 11.3747, -33.7728



10.4350, 10.3407, -17.6787



10.7854, -0.3138, -0.3348



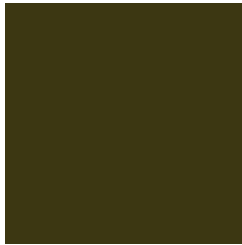
10.2911, 19.4289, -54.8044



24.5409, 55.5598, -150.6117

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037 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

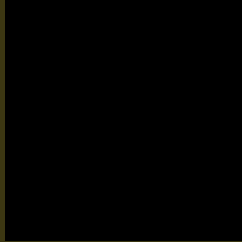
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037.

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

19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037

Protanopia

19.4117, -2.7074, 10.1661

Deuteranopia

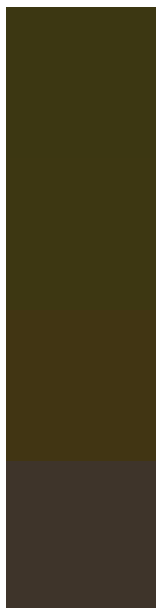
19.3182, 0.6529, 10.0244



Tritanopia

19.2360, 2.7432, 0.7607

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037

Protanomaly

19.4117, -2.7074, 10.1661

Deuteranomaly

19.2796, -0.6809, 9.9734

Tritanomaly

19.0979, 0.5304, 4.9769

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037

Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

Achromatomaly

18.7393, -2.0110, 5.1604

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037 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(60, 55, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 55, 18)  
}
```

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(60, 55, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 55, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037 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(60, 55, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 55, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 55, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 55, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 55, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 55, 18)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.3306, -2.9973, 10.1037 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 55, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 55,  
18) }
```

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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