

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.3353, -6.0322,
1.3313)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.3353, -6.0322, 1.3313)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.2730, -6.0135,
1.4091)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273A35
RGB	39, 58, 53
RGB Percent	15%, 23%, 21%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7725, 0.7922
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.09, 0.77
HSL	164°, 20%, 19%
HSV	164°, 33%, 23%
XYZ	2.9924, 3.7145, 3.9274
YIQ	51.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

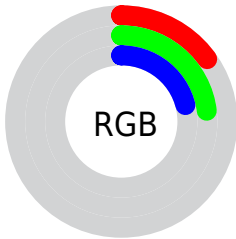
Format	Color
RYB	39, 50, 58
Decimal	2570805
CIELab	22.70, -8.95, 0.65
CIELCh	23, 8.972, 175.843
Yxy	3.7146, 0.2814, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280760885 (0xFF273A35)
YUV	51.7490, 0.6167, -11.1809
Hunter-Lab	19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091

Details

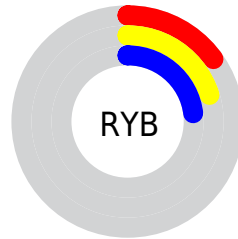
The HunterLab color **19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.9139, 4.9613, 1.0146**, and the grayscale version is **18.4472, -0.9843, 1.0023**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.9657, -8.0980, 2.5604**, and **6.2299, -4.3375, 1.5766** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.9634, -7.2553, 1.5937**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6238, -4.6441, 1.2691**.

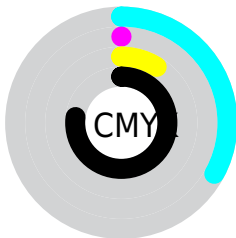
Distribution



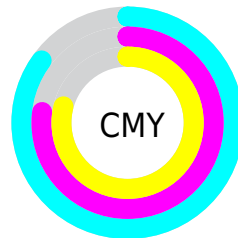
- Red (15%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091 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 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.2730, -6.0135,
1.4091

■ 19.2730, -6.0135,
1.4091

■ 116.8704,
-15.6829, 7.0230

■ 12.3095, -4.8688,
0.9792

■ 36.0016, -8.1763,
2.4048

■ 5.4720, -7.4179,
0.7905

■ 45.5819, -9.2350,
2.9632

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.8874, -10.2918,
3.5584

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.8702, -11.3520,
4.1883

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.4910, -12.4191,
4.8512

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.7163, -13.4956,

103.5177,
-14.5831, 6.2698

19.2730, -6.0135,
1.4091

19.2730, -6.0135,
1.4091

18.9634, -7.2553,
1.5937

19.6238, -4.6441,
1.2691

18.6938, -8.3617,
1.8207

20.0144, -3.1551,
1.1739

18.4640, -9.3278,
2.0880

20.4446, -1.5565,
1.1236

18.2730, -10.1513,
2.3923

20.9136, 0.1413,
1.1178

18.1193, -10.8330,
2.7297

21.4201, 1.9277,
1.1554

■ 17.9833, -11.4470,
3.0761

■ 21.9631, 3.7922,
1.2349

■ 17.8850, -11.8934,
3.3198

■ 22.5411, 5.7250,
1.3545

■ 23.1528, 7.7168,
1.5121

■ 23.7966, 9.7589,
1.7056

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.2734, -5.2034, 3.6594



19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091



19.2734, -5.5512, -1.2691

Triad

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



19.2734, -6.0138, 1.4094



19.2734, 1.3245, -4.0359



19.2734, 2.0229, 4.7569

Complementary

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



19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091



15.9139, 4.9613, 1.0146

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.



19.2734, 3.9519, 3.1109



19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091



19.2734, 3.5331, -1.9866

Square

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



19.2734, -6.0138, 1.4094



19.2734, -1.4104, -4.6572



19.2734, 4.5194, 0.6818



19.2734, -0.6455, 5.4131

Rectangle

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



19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091



19.2734, -4.5685, -2.9097



19.2734, 4.5194, 0.6818



19.2734, 2.7850, 4.3133

Sweetspot

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



19.2734, -6.0138, 1.4094



26.4552, -3.6868, 1.5242



19.2606, -6.6357, 5.8432



13.6764, -1.9513, 0.7904



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.



19.2734, -6.0138, 1.4094



25.0195, -9.2592, 2.0481



18.2624, -3.6176, -1.8067



10.5984, -1.2863, 0.6011



28.3419, -19.1015, 5.8097



73.0845, -50.0000, 16.5862

Inverse Universe

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



15.9139, 4.9613, 1.0146



19.5822, 8.5883, 1.4560



16.7498, 2.5620, 3.5714



10.1384, 0.2060, 0.5414



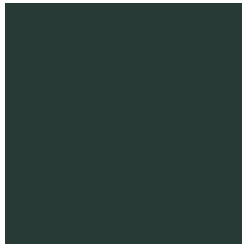
15.2697, 26.5861, 6.4850



39.2546, 67.9957, 19.3895

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

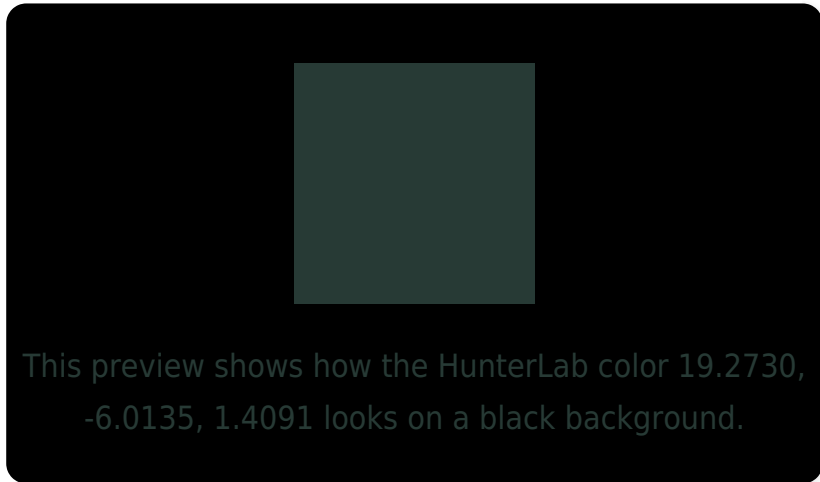
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

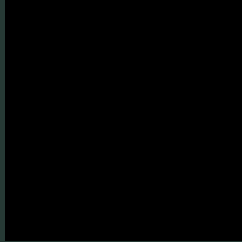
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2730, -6.0135,

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

19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091

Protanopia

19.2824, -0.9035, 2.2356

Deuteranopia

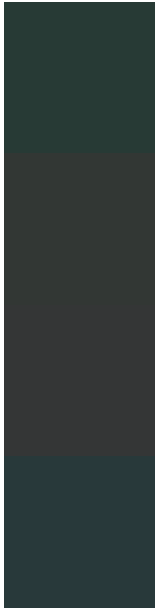
19.1106, 1.0924, 0.9672



Tritanopia

19.3251, -4.0778, -1.7083

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091

Protanomaly

19.1270, -2.6623, 1.6687

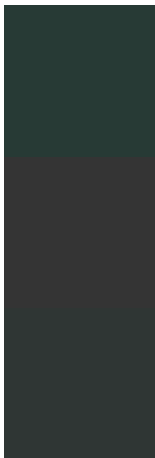
Deuteranomaly

19.0650, -1.5193, 0.8676

Tritanomaly

19.1908, -4.7318, -0.6248

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091

Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

Achromatomaly

18.6832, -2.9701, 1.1506

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091 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(39, 58, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 58, 53)  
}
```

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(39, 58, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 58, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091 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(39, 58, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 58, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 58, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 58, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 58, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 58, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.2730, -6.0135, 1.4091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 58, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 58,  
53) }
```

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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