

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.3671, 1.2129,
-0.2819)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.3671, 1.2129, -0.2819)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.4461, 1.2218,
-0.2009)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B353A
RGB	59, 53, 58
RGB Percent	23%, 21%, 23%
CMY	0.7686, 0.7922, 0.7725
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.02, 0.77
HSL	310°, 5%, 22%
HSV	310°, 10%, 23%
XYZ	3.8405, 3.7815, 4.5305
YIQ	55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	59, 53, 58
Decimal	3880250
CIELab	22.94, 3.75, -2.17
CIELCh	23, 4.332, 329.892
Yxy	3.7817, 0.3160, 0.3112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282070330 (0xFF3B353A)
YUV	55.3640, 1.2995, 3.1888
Hunter-Lab	19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009

Details

The HunterLab color **19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **20.3747, -3.2564, 2.3412**, and the grayscale version is **19.6653, -1.0493, 1.0685**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.3297, 0.5463, 0.5847**, and **5.7212, 2.5994, -1.1126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.0736, 3.5621, -1.5063**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8884, -1.0777, 1.1142**.

Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (21%)

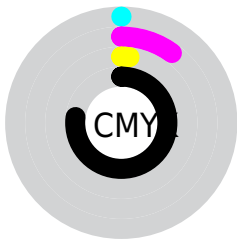
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (23%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009 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 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.4461, 1.2218,
-0.2009

■ 19.4461, 1.2218,
-0.2009

■ 117.1858, -2.2098,
4.1384

■ 12.4587, 1.2978,
-0.4193

■ 36.2147, 0.8253,
0.4390

■ 5.7013, 2.5599,
-1.2697

■ 45.8124, 0.5313,
0.8416

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.1341, 0.1836,
1.2917

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.1321, -0.2124,
1.7853

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.7672, -0.6528,
2.3192

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.0062, -1.1342,

103.8206, -1.6539,
3.4977

■ 19.4461, 1.2218,
-0.2009

■ 19.4461, 1.2218,
-0.2009

■ 18.0736, 3.5621,
-1.5063

■ 20.8884, -1.0777,
1.1142

■ 16.7795, 5.9349,
-2.7918

■ 22.3911, -3.3317,
2.4310

■ 15.5757, 8.3194,
-4.0391

■ 23.9476, -5.5414,
3.7459

■ 14.4752, 10.6803,
-5.2218

■ 25.5521, -7.7095,
5.0570

■ 13.4927, 12.9621,
-6.3032

■ 27.1999, -9.8400,
6.3635

■ 12.6430, 15.0859,
-7.2356

■ 28.8868, -11.9370,
7.6653

■ 11.9399, 16.9526,
-7.9645

■ 30.6094, -14.0048,
8.9629

■ 11.3454, 18.6164,
-8.5308

■ 32.3648, -16.0474,
10.2568

■ 10.7376, 20.4666,
-9.1705

■ 34.1503, -18.0684,
11.5478

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.4465, 0.2511, -1.1687



19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009



19.4465, 1.5828, 1.0539

Triad

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



19.4465, 1.2213, -0.2006



19.4465, -1.0338, 3.3355



19.4465, -3.2045, -0.1921

Complementary

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



19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009



20.3747, -3.2564, 2.3412

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.



19.4465, -3.5282, 1.0631



19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009



19.4465, -2.2957, 3.0500

Square

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



19.4465, 1.2213, -0.2006



19.4465, 0.2596, 3.0459



19.4465, -3.1999, 2.2387



19.4465, -2.3038, -1.1636

Rectangle

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



19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009



19.4465, 1.4226, 1.8675



19.4465, -3.1999, 2.2387



19.4465, -3.3833, 0.2133

Sweetspot

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



19.4465, 1.2213, -0.2006



26.4679, -0.5170, 0.9359



19.0956, 0.0848, -1.0791



13.6474, -0.1931, 0.4415



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.



19.4465, 1.2213, -0.2006



24.7328, 2.2979, -0.6638



19.3701, 0.8110, 0.8861



10.9004, 0.4607, 0.0111



17.1966, 32.7003, -14.0859



43.5924, 82.6754, -34.0168

Inverse Universe

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



19.4465, 1.2213, -0.2006



24.7328, 2.2979, -0.6638



20.4459, -2.8596, 1.3232



10.9004, 0.4607, 0.0111



17.1966, 32.7003, -14.0859



43.5924, 82.6754, -34.0168

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

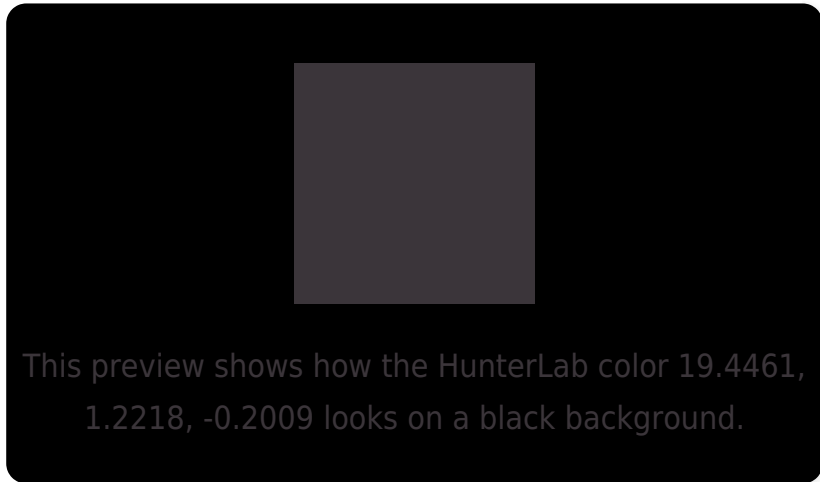
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

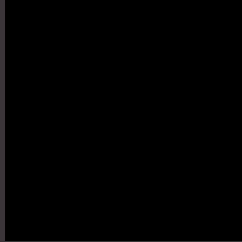
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009.



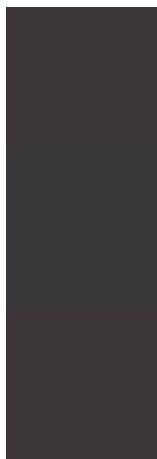
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009.

-0.2009.

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

19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009

Protanopia

19.4070, -0.0767, -0.6837

Deuteranopia

19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009



Tritanopia

19.4201, 1.0826, 0.1677

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009

Protanomaly

19.4804, 0.1743, -0.5865

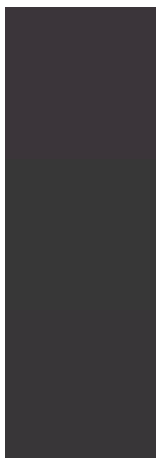
Deuteranomaly

19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009

Tritanomaly

19.4201, 1.0826, 0.1677

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009

Achromatopsia

19.5459, -1.0429, 1.0620

Achromatomaly

19.4026, -0.2478, 0.5186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009 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(59, 53, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 53, 58)  
}
```

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(59, 53, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 53, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009 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(59, 53, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 53, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 53, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 53, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 53, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 53, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.4461, 1.2218, -0.2009 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 53, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 53,  
58) }
```

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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