

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.4838, 17.4173,
0.5970)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.4838, 17.4173,
0.5970) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.4736, 17.4039,
0.5187)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A2539
RGB	90, 37, 57
RGB Percent	35%, 15%, 22%
CMY	0.6471, 0.8549, 0.7765
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.37, 0.65
HSL	337°, 42%, 25%
HSV	337°, 59%, 35%
XYZ	5.6165, 3.7922, 4.3069
YIQ	55.1270, 25.1680, 17.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

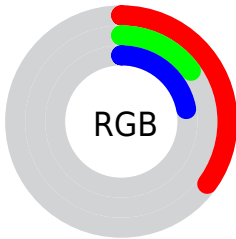
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 37, 57
Decimal	5907769
CIE Lab	22.97, 26.77, -0.95
CIE LCh	23, 26.783, 357.967
Yxy	3.7924, 0.4095, 0.2765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284097849 (0xFF5A2539)
YUV	55.1270, 0.9234, 30.5836
Hunter-Lab	19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187

Details

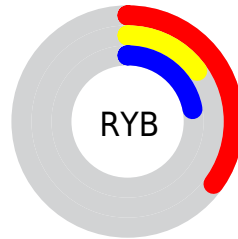
The HunterLab color **19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **28.5446, -15.4044, 5.2830**, and the grayscale version is **19.5806, -1.0448, 1.0638**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.1814, 19.6852, 1.1780**, and **7.3844, 13.0754, 1.4434** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.0190, 20.3565, 1.0027**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.1716, 14.2088, 0.2868**.

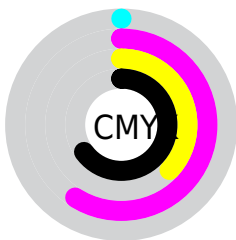
Distribution



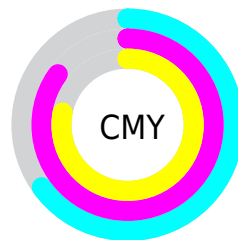
- Red (35%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187 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 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

19.4736, 17.4039,
0.5187

19.4736, 17.4039,
0.5187

117.2359, 23.8733,
5.4072

12.4825, 16.0770,
0.2109

36.2487, 19.6083,
1.3110

5.7369, 20.2175,
-0.3742

45.8491, 20.5091,
1.7806

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.1733, 21.2949,
2.2932

0.0000, NaN, NaN

67.1738, 21.9784,
2.8457

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.8111, 22.5700,
3.4353

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

91.0523, 23.0784,

103.8688, 23.5108,
4.7178

19.4736, 17.4039,
0.5187

19.4736, 17.4039,
0.5187

18.0190, 20.3565,
1.0027

21.1716, 14.2088,
0.2868

16.8379, 22.8867,
1.7499

23.0787, 10.9114,
0.2764

15.9540, 24.7919,
2.7418

25.1649, 7.5984,
0.4535

15.2129, 26.4663,
3.7656

27.4039, 4.3198,
0.7851

15.1292, 26.6710,
3.8706

29.7740, 1.0995,
1.2431

■ 32.2572, -2.0543,
1.8043

■ 34.8387, -5.1419,
2.4502

■ 37.5068, -8.1684,
3.1662

■ 40.2517, -11.1406,
3.9410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.4741, 14.2488, -8.7179



19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187



19.4741, 14.9748, 6.8742

Triad

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



19.4741, 17.4027, 0.5192



19.4741, -7.9108, 10.2117



19.4741, -8.7332, -16.4750

Complementary

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



19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187



28.5446, -15.4044, 5.2830

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.



19.4741, -13.1243, -7.3897



19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187



19.4741, -12.7077, 7.4666

Square

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



19.4741, 17.4027, 0.5192



19.4741, -0.4764, 10.8982



19.4741, -14.4503, 1.5858



19.4741, -1.5976, -20.7421

Rectangle

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



19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187



19.4741, 10.7105, 9.2463



19.4741, -14.4503, 1.5858



19.4741, -10.5317, -13.7375

Sweetspot

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



19.4741, 17.4027, 0.5192



36.3387, 5.5837, 1.0545



18.3082, 16.8089, -19.7493



17.5757, 3.1555, 0.4692



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



19.4741, 17.4027, 0.5192



23.0966, 28.4873, 1.7199



20.1211, 12.8803, 7.4658



15.3644, 0.5619, 0.6422



18.5885, 32.7087, 5.2258



43.3126, 75.8581, 14.9331

Inverse Universe

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



19.4741, 17.4027, 0.5192



23.0966, 28.4873, 1.7199



27.2834, -10.0310, -4.3840



15.3644, 0.5619, 0.6422



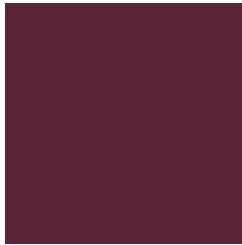
18.5885, 32.7087, 5.2258



43.3126, 75.8581, 14.9331

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

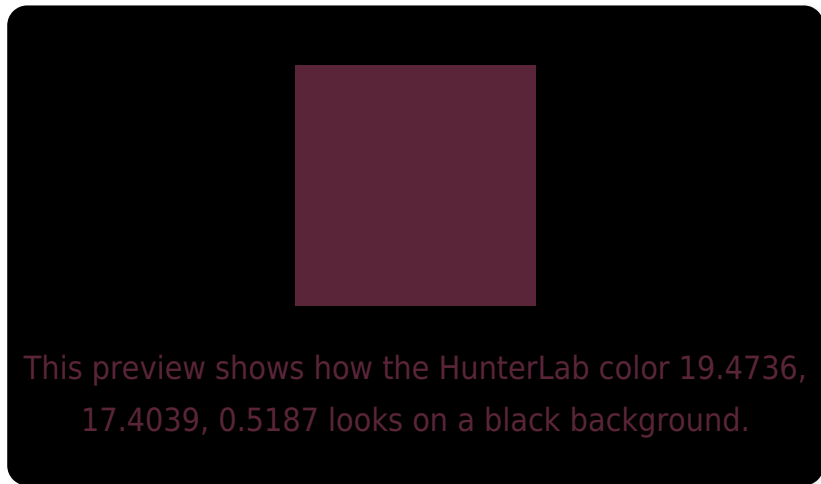
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4736, 17.4039,

0.5187.

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

19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187

Protanopia

19.7652, 0.4313, -4.2183

Deuteranopia

19.8212, 1.0793, 1.7931



Tritanopia

19.5342, 14.3796, 5.3517

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187

Protanomaly

19.0849, 6.1564, -3.2010

Deuteranomaly

19.4099, 6.6714, 1.0364

Tritanomaly

19.4635, 15.2682, 3.7425

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187

Achromatopsia

19.5459, -1.0429, 1.0620

Achromatomaly

19.0483, 5.5985, 0.1900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187 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(90, 37, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 37, 57)  
}
```

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(90, 37, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 37, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187 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(90, 37, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 37, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(90, 37, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 37, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 37, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 37, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.4736, 17.4039, 0.5187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 37, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 37,  
57) }
```

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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