

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.5084, -2.5591,
0.9405)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.5084, -2.5591, 0.9405)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.4481, -2.6523,
0.9184)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323837
RGB	50, 56, 55
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7804, 0.7843
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.02, 0.78
HSL	170°, 6%, 21%
HSV	170°, 11%, 22%
XYZ	3.4191, 3.7823, 4.1643
YIQ	54.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 53, 56
Decimal	3291191
CIE Lab	22.94, -2.78, -0.25
CIE LCh	23, 2.793, 185.104
Yxy	3.7824, 0.3008, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281481271 (0xFF323837)
YUV	54.0920, 0.4476, -3.5887
Hunter-Lab	19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184

Details

The HunterLab color **19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.3332, 0.7205, 1.1800**, and the grayscale version is **19.2375, -1.0265, 1.0452**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.2582, -4.0193, 1.7165**, and **5.7565, -2.5734, 0.2411** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.0783, -4.0308, 0.8141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8561, -1.1709, 1.0681**.

Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (22%)

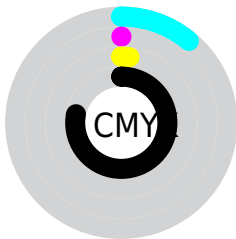
Blue (22%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (22%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184 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 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.4481, -2.6523,
0.9184

■ 19.4481, -2.6523,
0.9184

■ 117.1894, -9.2304,
6.1249

■ 12.4604, -2.0489,
0.5575

■ 36.2172, -3.9313,
1.7995

■ 5.7039, -2.4302,
0.1299

■ 45.8151, -4.6101,
2.3079

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.1369, -5.3157,
2.8568

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.1351, -6.0478,
3.4433

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.7703, -6.8059,
4.0651

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.0095, -7.5894,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.8241, -8.3978,
5.4075

■ 19.4481, -2.6523,
0.9184

■ 19.4481, -2.6523,
0.9184

■ 19.0783, -4.0308,
0.8141

■ 19.8561, -1.1709,
1.0681

■ 18.7462, -5.2965,
0.7554

■ 20.3004, 0.4052,
1.2607

■ 18.4522, -6.4419,
0.7433

■ 20.7804, 2.0659,
1.4945

■ 18.1964, -7.4607,
0.7775

■ 21.2949, 3.8018,
1.7673

■ 17.9783, -8.3485,
0.8571

■ 21.8427, 5.6037,
2.0766

■ 17.7969, -9.1033,
0.9804

■ 22.4224, 7.4630,
2.4200

■ 17.6508, -9.7259,
1.1448

■ 23.0328, 9.3718,
2.7949

■ 17.5258, -10.2687,
1.3320

■ 23.6723, 11.3229,
3.1988

■ 17.4097, -10.7765,
1.5027

■ 24.3398, 13.3099,
3.6295

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.4485, -2.5107, 1.7069



19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184



19.4485, -2.3683, 0.1356

Triad

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



19.4485, -2.6527, 0.9187



19.4485, -0.0823, -0.2677



19.4485, -0.3403, 2.4272

Complementary

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



19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184



18.3332, 0.7205, 1.1800

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.



19.4485, 0.3275, 1.9385



19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184



19.4485, 0.4783, 0.3872

Square

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



19.4485, -2.6527, 0.9187



19.4485, -0.8920, -0.5680



19.4485, 0.6296, 1.1975



19.4485, -1.1851, 2.5559

Rectangle

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



19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184



19.4485, -1.9723, -0.2712



19.4485, 0.6296, 1.1975



19.4485, -0.0872, 2.3007

Sweetspot

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



19.4485, -2.6527, 0.9187



25.9751, -2.0266, 1.3513



19.4041, -3.0456, 2.6828



13.8936, -1.1388, 0.7179



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.



19.4485, -2.6527, 0.9187



25.4256, -4.0373, 1.1613



19.0037, -1.7608, 0.0058



10.6044, -1.2530, 0.5156



28.5452, -17.8667, 2.8902



73.6388, -46.6279, 8.6140

Inverse Universe

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



18.3332, 0.7205, 1.1800



23.5613, 1.6039, 1.5995



18.7569, -0.1805, 2.0160



10.1325, 0.1739, 0.6260



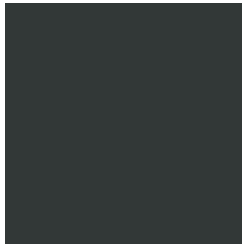
15.1671, 26.2075, 7.9918



39.0354, 67.1848, 22.6229

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

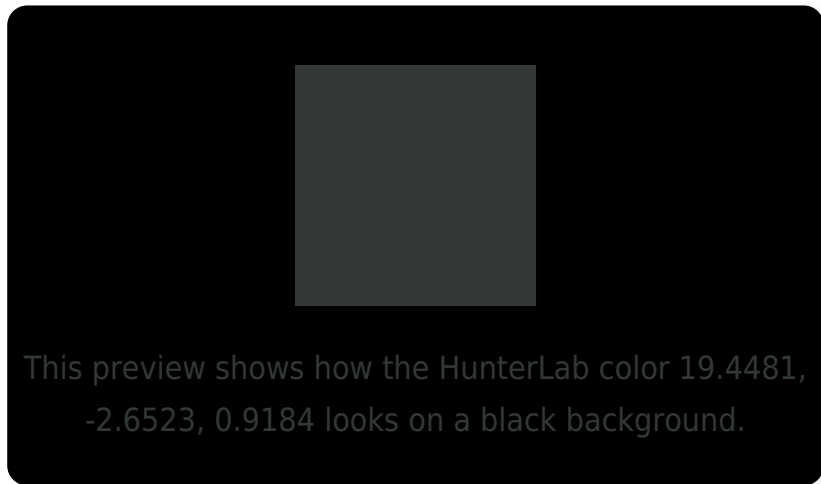
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

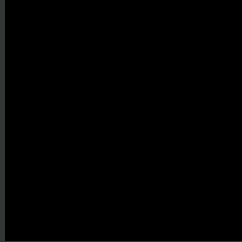
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184.



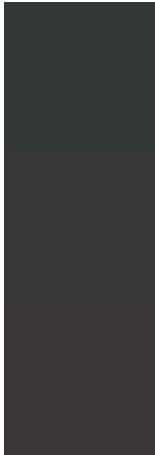
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4481, -2.6523,

0.9184.

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

19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184

Protanopia

19.3531, -0.5172, 1.2242

Deuteranopia

19.3947, 0.9458, 0.5300



Tritanopia

19.3970, -1.3032, -1.1376

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184

Protanomaly

19.4499, -1.4266, 1.3212

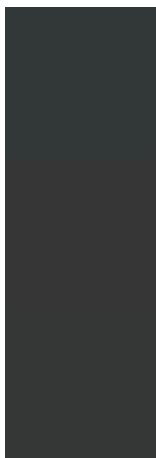
Deuteranomaly

19.4026, -0.2478, 0.5186

Tritanomaly

19.3434, -1.5979, -0.3783

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

19.3794, -1.6738, 1.2347

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184 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(50, 56, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 56, 55)  
}
```

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(50, 56, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 56, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184 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(50, 56, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 56, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 56, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 56, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 56, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 56, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.4481, -2.6523, 0.9184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 56, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 56,  
55) }
```

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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