

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.5642, -2.0200,
6.9692)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.5642, -2.0200, 6.9692)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.5459, -1.8027,
6.9496)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C3724
RGB	60, 55, 36
RGB Percent	24%, 22%, 14%
CMY	0.7647, 0.7843, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.40, 0.76
HSL	48°, 25%, 19%
HSV	48°, 40%, 24%
XYZ	3.5481, 3.8204, 2.2195
YIQ	54.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

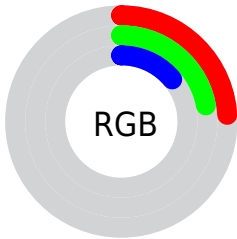
Format	Color
RYB	42, 60, 36
Decimal	3946276
CIELab	23.07, -1.30, 12.73
CIElCh	23, 12.792, 95.812
Yxy	3.8206, 0.3701, 0.3985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282136356 (0xFF3C3724)
YUV	54.3290, -9.0362, 4.9735
Hunter-Lab	19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496

Details

The HunterLab color **19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.1233, 1.1072, -7.4216**, and the grayscale version is **19.3460, -1.0323, 1.0511**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4486, -2.9558, 9.7447**, and **5.9691, -1.0988, 3.6589** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1566, -1.7916, 7.9711**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.9515, -1.7425, 5.7538**.

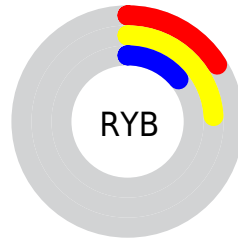
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (22%)

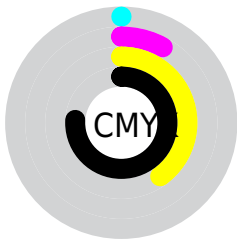
Blue (14%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (14%)

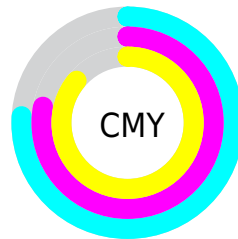


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496 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 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.5459, -1.8027,
6.9496

■ 19.5459, -1.8027,
6.9496

■ 117.3673, -7.6563,
18.6587

■ 12.5448, -1.3233,
5.5409

■ 36.3375, -2.8770,
9.7189

■ 5.8291, -1.2796,
4.0804

■ 45.9452, -3.4670,
11.0302

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.2762, -4.0903,
12.3175

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.2829, -4.7452,
13.5909

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.9262, -5.4304,
14.8575


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 91.1731, -6.1447,


16.1221


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 103.9950, -6.8870,
17.3883


 19.5459, -1.8027,
6.9496


 19.5459, -1.8027,
6.9496


 19.1566, -1.7916,
7.9711


 19.9515, -1.7425,
5.7538


 18.7822, -1.7072,
8.8156


 20.3718, -1.6097,
4.3862


 18.4233, -1.5505,
9.4834

 20.8071, -1.4064,
2.8515

 18.0796, -1.3232,
9.9767

 21.2571, -1.1342,
1.1547

 17.7480, -1.0434,
10.3423

 21.7215, -0.7950,
-0.6984

■ 17.4191, -0.7632,
10.7201

■ 22.1999, -0.3909,
-2.7017

■ 17.4191, -0.7631,
10.7202

■ 22.6920, 0.0757,
-4.8488

■ 23.1974, 0.6024,
-7.1333

■ 23.7157, 1.1866,
-9.5486

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.5463, 2.1499, 6.5513



19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496



19.5463, -5.2722, 6.0421

Triad

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



19.5463, -1.8033, 6.9498



19.5463, -6.8027, -3.6272



19.5463, 6.3384, -2.1168

Complementary

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



19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496



15.1233, 1.1072, -7.4216

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.



19.5463, 3.5773, -5.7098



19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496



19.5463, -4.0451, -6.6954

Square

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



19.5463, -1.8033, 6.9498



19.5463, -8.0085, 0.3219



19.5463, -0.2729, -7.5243



19.5463, 7.0568, 1.7780

Rectangle

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



19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496



19.5463, -6.9107, 4.6878



19.5463, -0.2729, -7.5243



19.5463, 5.6083, -3.4220

Sweetspot

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



19.5463, -1.8033, 6.9498



27.2384, -1.9289, 4.2943



15.4401, 6.4847, 1.5013



14.4244, -1.0264, 2.3061



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.



19.5463, -1.8033, 6.9498



25.2002, -2.3563, 10.5285



20.3013, -5.5178, 7.5383



11.3730, -0.7458, 1.4169



27.1842, -0.6373, 16.7396



68.1309, 0.0691, 41.9832

Inverse Universe

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



15.1233, 1.1072, -7.4216



17.9893, 2.5574, -13.2815



14.4822, 4.6618, -8.4963



10.8453, -0.4147, -0.2611



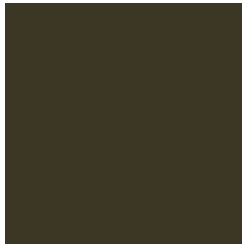
11.4127, 15.6905, -48.1361



26.8994, 46.8207, -134.6945

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

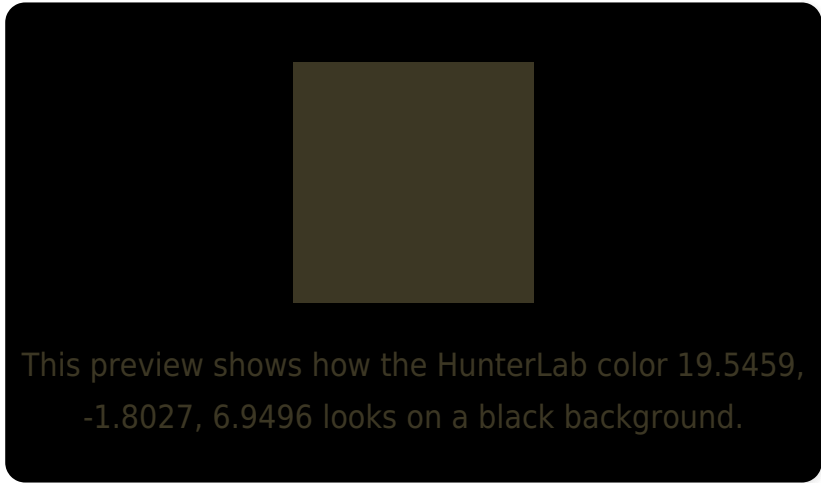
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

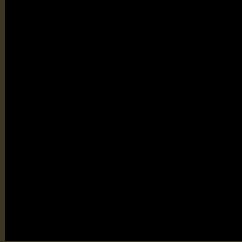
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

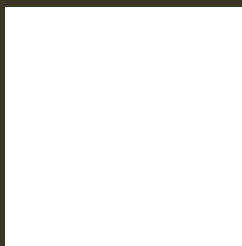
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.5459, -1.8027,

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

19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496

Protanopia

19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496

Deuteranopia

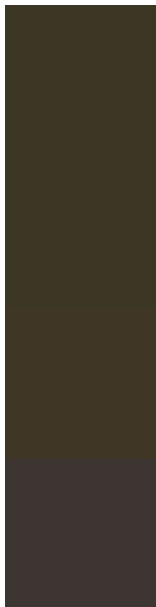
19.5909, 0.8294, 6.7893



Tritanopia

19.4307, 2.3115, 0.2021

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496

Protanomaly

19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496

Deuteranomaly

19.6517, -0.1701, 6.8257

Tritanomaly

19.3909, 0.6040, 3.0745

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

19.1946, -1.3850, 3.4963

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496 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, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 55, 36)  
}
```

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, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 55, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496 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, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 55, 36) }
```

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, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 55, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 55, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 55, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.5459, -1.8027, 6.9496 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, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 55,  
36) }
```

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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