

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.6588, -10.4060,
11.4000)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.6588, -10.4060,
11.4000) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.5501,
-10.3269, 11.3433)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	293D06
RGB	41, 61, 6
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 2%
CMY	0.8392, 0.7608, 0.9765
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.90, 0.76
HSL	82°, 82%, 13%
HSV	82°, 90%, 24%
XYZ	2.6161, 3.8221, 0.7722
YIQ	48.7500, 5.7350, -21.3450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

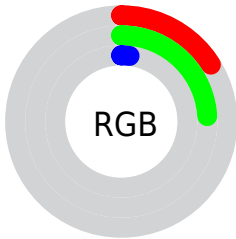
Format	Color
RYB	6, 61, 26
Decimal	2702598
CIELab	23.07, -17.46, 28.74
CIELCh	23, 33.627, 121.281
Yxy	3.8222, 0.3628, 0.5301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280892678 (0xFF293D06)
YUV	48.7500, -21.0757, -6.7967
Hunter-Lab	19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433

Details

The HunterLab color **19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **8.2880, 14.2181, -26.2283**, and the grayscale version is **17.5090, -0.9342, 0.9513**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4816, -13.8948, 16.9565**, and **6.8245, -5.8521, 4.1028** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.4047, -10.9741, 11.7650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.7048, -9.6511, 10.9165**.

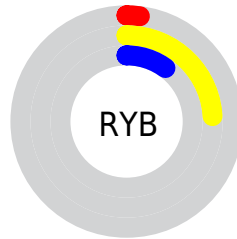
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (24%)

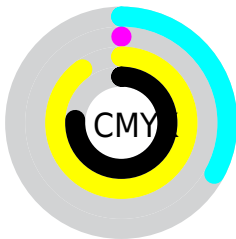
Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (10%)

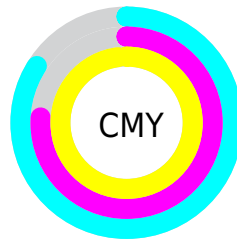


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433 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 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.5501, -10.3269,
11.3433

■ 19.5501, -10.3269,
11.3433

■ 117.3749,
-24.4354, 32.1167

■ 12.5484, -8.3863,
8.7839

■ 36.3427, -13.7750,
16.7612

■ 5.8344, -10.2102,
4.0841

■ 45.9508, -15.3810,
19.2107

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.2821, -16.9417,
21.5372

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.2892, -18.4713,
23.7702

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.9329, -19.9793,
25.9309

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.1800, -21.4727,

28.0348

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.0023,
-22.9568, 30.0937

■ 19.5501, -10.3269,
11.3433

■ 19.5501, -10.3269,
11.3433

■ 19.4047, -10.9741,
11.7650

■ 19.7048, -9.6511,
10.9165

■ 19.8742, -8.9026,
10.3573

■ 20.0622, -8.0644,
9.6181

■ 20.2691, -7.1358,
8.6924

■ 20.4955, -6.1169,
7.5764

■ 20.7415, -5.0090,
6.2684

■ 21.0072, -3.8141,
4.7689

■ 21.2926, -2.5351,
3.0800

■ 21.5976, -1.1751,
1.2052

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.5505, -1.4863, 12.3780



19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433



19.5505, -15.5946, 8.1415

Triad

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



19.5505, -10.3274, 11.3434



19.5505, -9.7040, -23.8234



19.5505, 23.0460, 1.4820

Complementary

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



19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433



8.2880, 14.2181, -26.2283

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.



19.5505, 19.6075, -10.3692



19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433



19.5505, -0.5981, -28.8265

Square

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



19.5505, -10.3274, 11.3434



19.5505, -15.2908, -11.5116



19.5505, 10.3777, -22.9568



19.5505, 18.9965, 8.5536

Rectangle

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



19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433



19.5505, -17.0611, 3.7178



19.5505, 10.3777, -22.9568



19.5505, 22.7234, -2.0229

Sweetspot

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



19.5505, -10.3274, 11.3434



26.9299, -6.1937, 7.7584



13.0821, 8.6324, 7.4310



14.2503, -3.3686, 4.2176



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.



19.5505, -10.3274, 11.3434



25.0699, -14.4670, 15.1947



18.5640, -14.3450, 10.6374



11.4422, -1.2362, 1.4847



30.0493, -17.5412, 18.2092



76.0529, -46.0296, 46.0576

Inverse Universe

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



8.2880, 14.2181, -26.2283



9.0709, 21.7653, -42.4420



11.0337, 18.9140, -16.5948



10.7790, 0.0722, -0.3361



10.7697, 26.0057, -51.6615



26.4597, 65.2140, -137.1708

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433 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

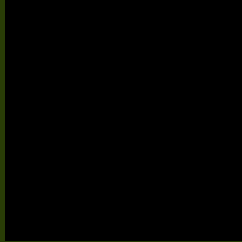
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.5501,

-10.3269, 11.3433.

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

19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433

Protanopia

19.3987, -2.9452, 11.6385

Deuteranopia

19.3656, 0.7205, 10.7798



Tritanopia

19.6660, -2.8497, -1.2420

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433

Protanomaly

19.2855, -5.9236, 11.4268

Deuteranomaly

19.1940, -3.6014, 10.8772

Tritanomaly

19.3497, -6.2287, 5.3861

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

17.9913, -4.9514, 6.2578

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433 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(41, 61, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 61, 6)  
}
```

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(41, 61, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 61, 6) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433 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(41, 61, 6) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 61, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 61, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 61, 6); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 61, 6); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 61, 6) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.5501, -10.3269, 11.3433 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 61, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 61,  
6) }
```

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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