

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.8092, -15.7873,
-14.2651)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.8092, -15.7873,
-14.2651) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.1043, -6.6310,
-9.5642)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003B4C
RGB	0, 59, 76
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 30%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7686, 0.7020
CMYK	1.00, 0.22, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	193°, 100%, 15%
HSV	193°, 100%, 30%
XYZ	2.8685, 3.6497, 7.3908
YIQ	43.2970, -40.6210, -7.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

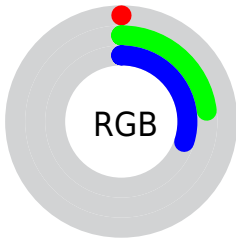
Format	Color
RYB	0, 33, 76
Decimal	15180
CIELab	22.48, -10.18, -15.24
CIElCh	22, 18.330, 236.258
Yxy	3.6499, 0.2062, 0.2624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205260 (0xFF003B4C)
YUV	43.2970, 16.1226, -37.9715
Hunter-Lab	19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642

Details

The HunterLab color **19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **13.9198, 16.4331, 8.8643**, and the grayscale version is **15.5991, -0.8323, 0.8475**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.7063, -8.8995, -10.3707**, and **7.1076, -0.8568, -7.0343** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1042, -6.6308, -9.5646**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6889, -6.7811, -8.5767**.

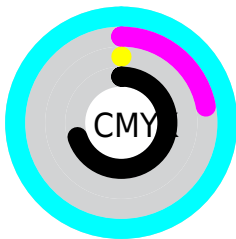
Distribution



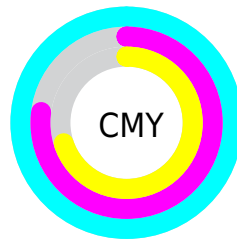
- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642 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 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.1043, -6.6310,
-9.5642

■ 19.1043, -6.6310,
-9.5642

■ 116.5623,
-16.9343, -10.2824

■ 12.1643, -5.3710,
-9.1566

■ 35.7937, -8.9776,
-10.1958

■ 5.2381, -8.7499,
-12.4322

■ 45.3569, -10.1145,
-10.3989

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.6466, -11.2432,
-10.5305

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.6145, -12.3704,
-10.5958

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.2212, -13.5005,
-10.5994

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.4332, -14.6364,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-10.5460

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.2219,
-15.7805, -10.4391

19.1043, -6.6310,
-9.5642

19.1043, -6.6310,
-9.5642

19.1042, -6.6308,
-9.5646

19.6889, -6.7811,
-8.5767

20.2833, -6.8999,
-7.6091

20.9282, -6.8358,
-6.5948

21.6269, -6.5783,
-5.5339

22.3790, -6.1322,
-4.4327

■ 23.1832, -5.5061,
-3.2977

■ 24.0380, -4.7108,
-2.1353

■ 24.9413, -3.7585,
-0.9512

■ 25.8909, -2.6618,
0.2492

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.1046, -9.7346, -4.0583



19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642



19.1046, -1.7168, -12.2326

Triad

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



19.1046, -6.6309, -9.5639



19.1046, 10.9297, 0.3605



19.1046, -5.5462, 8.1240

Complementary

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



19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642



13.9198, 16.4331, 8.8643

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.



19.1046, -0.3139, 8.6871



19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642



19.1046, 9.6044, 5.0324

Square

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



19.1046, -6.6309, -9.5639



19.1046, 8.7625, -5.5547



19.1046, 5.3230, 7.7373



19.1046, -9.1607, 5.8915

Rectangle

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



19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642



19.1046, 2.0823, -11.6079



19.1046, 5.3230, 7.7373



19.1046, -3.9369, 8.4812

Sweetspot

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



19.1046, -6.6309, -9.5639



31.6018, -6.3510, -2.9974



22.8207, -18.9607, 12.4079



16.0653, -3.3866, -1.7187



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



19.1046, -6.6309, -9.5639



24.9915, -8.4384, -13.0212



10.3834, 9.0379, -32.4865



13.5526, -1.3054, 0.2131



25.6471, -8.6391, -13.4074



61.3110, -19.4710, -34.6010

Inverse Universe

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



13.6104, 25.6258, -9.1899



17.9354, 33.7183, -11.6931



20.5395, 1.6135, 12.6841



13.1202, 0.6168, 0.0385



18.4173, 34.6197, -11.9712



44.6780, 83.7213, -27.0118

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

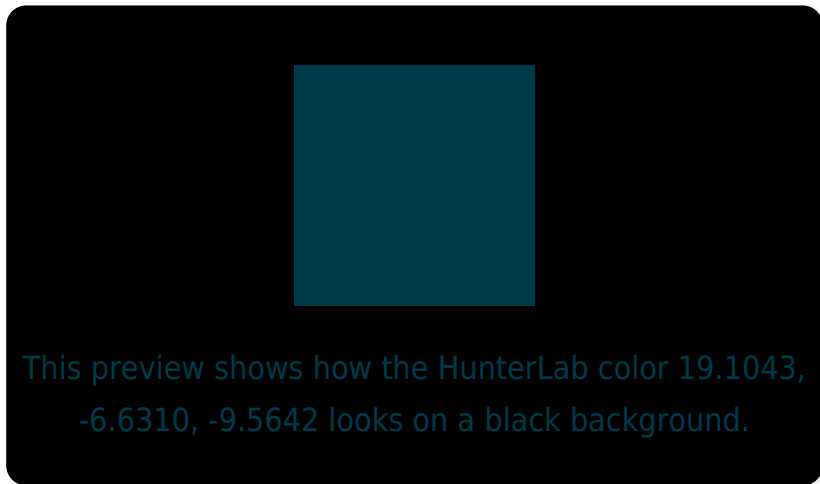
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

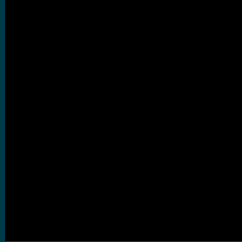
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

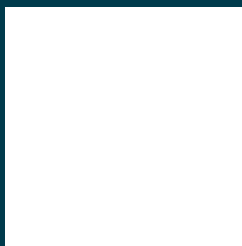
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642.

-9.5642.

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

19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642

Protanopia

19.3886, 0.6446, -6.7897

Deuteranopia

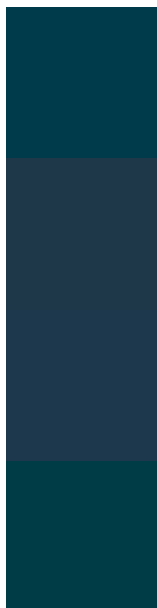
19.3778, 0.9586, -9.5253



Tritanopia

19.0089, -9.1324, -4.0453

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642

Protanomaly

18.9755, -3.2759, -8.0599

Deuteranomaly

19.0404, -2.7550, -10.1789

Tritanomaly

19.1348, -8.3916, -5.8017

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.4483, -4.4768, -2.9717

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642 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(0, 59, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 59, 76)  
}
```

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(0, 59, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 59, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642 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(0, 59, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 59, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 59, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 59, 76); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 76); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 76) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1043, -6.6310, -9.5642 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 59, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 59,  
76) }
```

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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