

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.3698, -7.3908,
-25.0565)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.3698, -7.3908,
-25.0565) contains.

HunterLab(19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(19.0228, -1.4802,
-20.5814)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00385D
RGB	0, 56, 93
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7804, 0.6353
CMYK	1.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	204°, 100%, 18%
HSV	204°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	3.3900, 3.6187, 10.8757
YIQ	43.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 35, 93
Decimal	14429
CIELab	22.37, -0.80, -26.64
CIELCh	22, 26.655, 268.289
Yxy	3.6188, 0.1896, 0.2023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204509 (0xFF00385D)
YUV	43.4740, 24.4163, -38.1267
Hunter-Lab	19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814

Details

The HunterLab color **19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **19.1073, 14.9176, 12.0342**, and the grayscale version is **15.6321, -0.8341, 0.8493**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.8301, -2.6002, -21.6289**, and **6.8424, 4.8408, -19.0024** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.0220, -1.4789, -20.5834**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.1267, -2.4732, -18.1484**.

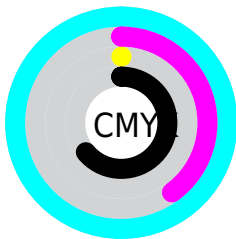
Distribution



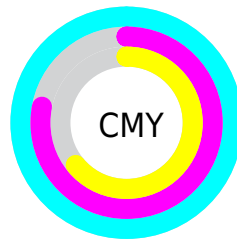
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 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 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.0228, -1.4802,
-20.5814

■ 19.0228, -1.4802,
-20.5814

■ 116.4133, -7.0690,
-24.2022

■ 12.0942, -1.0441,
-20.3124

■ 35.6931, -2.4794,
-21.6311

■ 5.1210, -0.9509,
-27.6621

■ 45.2481, -3.0372,
-22.1582

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.5301, -3.6304,
-22.6398

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.4908, -4.2571,
-23.0665

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.0907, -4.9157,
-23.4355

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.2962, -5.6047,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.7467

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 103.0788, -6.3228,
-24.0016

■ 19.0228, -1.4802,
-20.5814

■ 19.0228, -1.4802,
-20.5814

■ 19.0220, -1.4789,
-20.5834

■ 20.1267, -2.4732,
-18.1484

■ 21.2708, -3.3497,
-15.8178

■ 22.4996, -3.9481,
-13.4947

■ 23.8093, -4.2789,
-11.1923

■ 25.1951, -4.3603,
-8.9213

■ 26.6518, -4.2132,
-6.6892

■ 28.1742, -3.8596,
-4.5001

■ 29.7571, -3.3207,
-2.3559

■ 31.3961, -2.6163,
-0.2565

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.0231, -8.5434, -16.4164



19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814



19.0231, 6.9587, -17.2229

Triad

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



19.0231, -1.4798, -20.5810



19.0231, 14.7679, 6.8127



19.0231, -12.5544, 7.3025

Complementary

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



19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814



19.1073, 14.9176, 12.0342

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.



19.0231, -7.8610, 10.0179



19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814



19.0231, 7.9012, 9.8299

Square

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



19.0231, -1.4798, -20.5810



19.0231, 17.2299, 0.5868



19.0231, -0.5478, 10.7179



19.0231, -14.2363, 1.4735

Rectangle

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



19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814



19.0231, 12.0911, -11.7267



19.0231, -0.5478, 10.7179



19.0231, -11.3200, 8.5014

Sweetspot

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



19.0231, -1.4798, -20.5810



36.6698, -5.1018, -6.1469



28.2030, -22.5977, 13.5318



18.0793, -2.6290, -3.4769



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



19.0231, -1.4798, -20.5810



24.5119, -1.3217, -27.7845



10.1315, 19.1619, -54.0254



15.7517, -1.2582, -0.0063



22.3991, -1.3855, -25.0061



50.7007, -0.3605, -62.5933

Inverse Universe

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



16.1645, 29.4454, -3.2474



21.1006, 38.3629, -3.6320



28.9563, -4.1747, 17.7691



15.3894, 0.6963, 0.2867



19.1995, 34.9297, -3.4853



44.7294, 81.0200, -5.3559

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

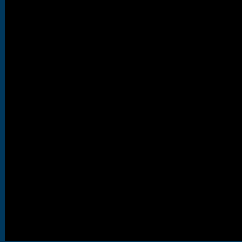
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814.

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

19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814

Protanopia

19.2762, 2.8928, -17.8233

Deuteranopia

19.2792, 0.6913, -19.9561



Tritanopia

18.9786, -9.3111, -3.6216

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814

Protanomaly

18.9746, 0.7399, -19.2219

Deuteranomaly

19.0375, -0.1332, -20.5239

Tritanomaly

19.0681, -6.8400, -9.0680

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.3824, -3.0504, -5.9366

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 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, 56, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 56, 93)  
}
```

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, 56, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 56, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 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, 56, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 56, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 56, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 56, 93); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 93); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 56, 93) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.0228, -1.4802, -20.5814 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 56, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 56,  
93) }
```

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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