

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5099, 0.7350,
-42.1440)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5099, 0.7350,
-42.1440) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.1004, 5.9056,
-36.6222)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003471
RGB	0, 52, 113
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 44%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7961, 0.5569
CMYK	1.00, 0.54, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	212°, 100%, 22%
HSV	212°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	4.2086, 3.6483, 16.1052
YIQ	43.4060, -50.5730, 7.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

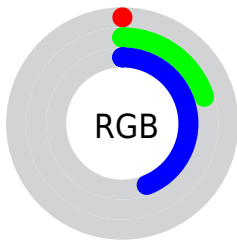
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 36, 113
Decimal	13425
CIE _{Lab}	22.47, 11.06, -39.44
CIE _{LCh}	22, 40.960, 285.667
Yxy	3.6483, 0.1756, 0.1523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203505 (0xFF003471)
YUV	43.4060, 34.3098, -38.0671
Hunter-Lab	19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222

Details

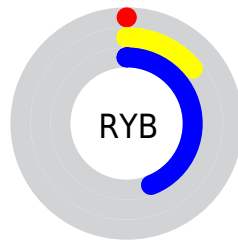
The HunterLab color **19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **26.1719, 12.0327, 16.3368**, and the grayscale version is **15.5801, -0.8313, 0.8465**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.8186, 6.2471, -36.7432**, and **7.2258, 12.0923, -35.1355** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.0987, 5.9090, -36.6277**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.7409, 3.6446, -31.8154**.

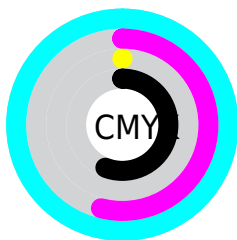
Distribution



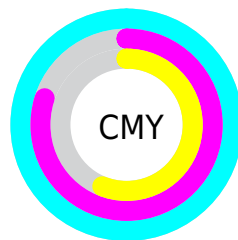
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222 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 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.1004, 5.9056,
-36.6222

■ 19.1004, 5.9056,
-36.6222

■ 116.5551, 5.8624,
-41.4267

■ 12.1609, 5.4467,
-37.5291

■ 35.7888, 6.4385,
-37.1560

■ 5.2324, 8.9319,
-52.2101

■ 45.3516, 6.5567,
-37.7658

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.6409, 6.5952,
-38.4277

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 66.6085, 6.5636,
-39.0926

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.2148, 6.4692,
-39.7355

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.4265, 6.3179,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-40.3428

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.2149, 6.1143,
-40.9078

19.1004, 5.9056,
-36.6222

19.1004, 5.9056,
-36.6222

19.0987, 5.9090,
-36.6277

20.7409, 3.6446,
-31.8154

22.4933, 1.6645,
-27.2911

24.3908, 0.1035,
-22.9454

26.4190, -1.0688,
-18.8007

28.5635, -1.8932,
-14.8613

■ 30.8118, -2.4120,
-11.1188

■ 33.1524, -2.6654,
-7.5584

■ 35.5759, -2.6892,
-4.1621

■ 38.0740, -2.5145,
-0.9114

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.1006, -6.6086, -36.9724



19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222



19.1006, 19.3688, -22.8022

Triad

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



19.1006, 5.9063, -36.6217



19.1006, 18.8234, 11.3200



19.1006, -19.1618, 5.8741

Complementary

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



19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222



26.1719, 12.0327, 16.3368

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.



19.1006, -15.3402, 11.1736



19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222



19.1006, 5.2952, 13.3705

Square

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



19.1006, 5.9063, -36.6217



19.1006, 28.0344, 6.2367



19.1006, -7.0817, 13.3705



19.1006, -19.0779, -6.2145

Rectangle

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



19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222



19.1006, 26.1524, -10.9700



19.1006, -7.0817, 13.3705



19.1006, -18.3448, 8.2601

Sweetspot

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



19.1006, 5.9063, -36.6217



44.1039, -3.5513, -10.4937



34.8419, -26.5038, 13.6662



20.7207, -1.6686, -5.7736



76.6170, -4.0881, 4.1627



26.1505, -1.3953, 1.4208

Same Dimension

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



19.1006, 5.9063, -36.6217



25.0506, 8.9446, -50.6200



11.0315, 29.6925, -76.6496



18.7879, -1.2193, -0.2918



20.2449, 6.4888, -39.3118



43.2766, 18.4660, -93.9546

Inverse Universe

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



19.3880, 34.4776, 2.6153



25.8932, 45.9570, 4.2187



38.8284, -11.6771, 23.7209



18.5058, 0.8187, 0.5989



20.6387, 36.6877, 2.9242



45.8785, 81.2069, 9.1921

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222 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

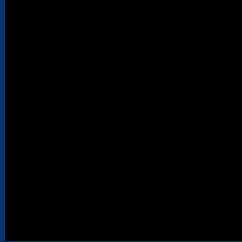
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222.

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

19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222

Protanopia

19.0416, 5.6047, -35.8992

Deuteranopia

19.1647, -0.7019, -22.4390



Tritanopia

19.2553, -9.6484, -3.2393

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222

Protanomaly

19.0416, 5.6047, -35.8992

Deuteranomaly

19.2138, 1.3486, -26.9267

Tritanomaly

19.0665, -4.9429, -13.1610

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.1380, -0.8950, -10.1637

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222 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, 52, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 52, 113)  
}
```

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, 52, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 52, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222 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, 52, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 52, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 52, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 52, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 113)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1004, 5.9056, -36.6222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 52, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 52,  
113) }
```

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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