

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.5234, -17.2895,
-9.4352)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.5234, -17.2895,
-9.4352) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.7489, -8.7109,
-5.8801)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003E47
RGB	0, 62, 71
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 28%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7569, 0.7216
CMYK	1.00, 0.13, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	188°, 100%, 14%
HSV	188°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	2.8600, 3.9002, 6.5633
YIQ	44.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

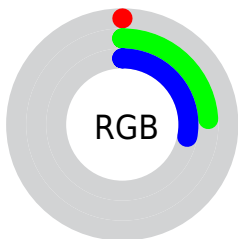
Format	Color
RYB	0, 33, 71
Decimal	15943
CIELab	23.34, -14.05, -10.59
CIELCh	23, 17.593, 217.021
Yxy	3.9003, 0.2147, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206023 (0xFF003E47)
YUV	44.4880, 13.0704, -39.0160
Hunter-Lab	19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801

Details

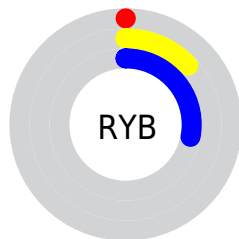
The HunterLab color **19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **12.3898, 17.1636, 7.9344**, and the grayscale version is **15.9991, -0.8537, 0.8693**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.6666, -11.7403, -5.8329**, and **7.8751, -2.9522, -3.4703** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.7490, -8.7109, -5.8802**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.1118, -8.5845, -5.3316**.

Distribution



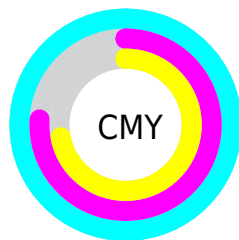
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801 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 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.7489, -8.7109,
-5.8801

■ 19.7489, -8.7109,
-5.8801

■ 117.7357,
-21.0094, -4.9450

■ 12.7199, -7.1012,
-5.6218

■ 36.5869, -11.6294,
-6.1305

■ 6.0800, -10.3916,
-7.0006

■ 46.2148, -13.0118,
-6.1382

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.5646, -14.3673,
-6.0779

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.5890, -15.7061,
-5.9559

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.2490, -17.0354,
-5.7776

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.5117, -18.3600,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-5.5473

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.3488,
-19.6838, -5.2687

19.7489, -8.7109,
-5.8801

19.7489, -8.7109,
-5.8801

19.7490, -8.7109,
-5.8802

20.1118, -8.5845,
-5.3316

20.4801, -8.4391,
-4.7861

20.8904, -8.1364,
-4.1890

21.3484, -7.6573,
-3.5354

21.8550, -7.0027,
-2.8280

■ 22.4102, -6.1771,
-2.0707

■ 23.0138, -5.1879,
-1.2679

■ 23.6645, -4.0444,
-0.4245

■ 24.3613, -2.7575,
0.4545

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.7493, -10.3764, -0.1764



19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801



19.7493, -4.9636, -10.4132

Triad

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



19.7493, -8.7108, -5.8798



19.7493, 9.4929, -3.2035



19.7493, -2.3134, 8.6042

Complementary

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



19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801



12.3898, 17.1636, 7.9344

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.



19.7493, 3.1838, 8.2011



19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801



19.7493, 10.3984, 2.2495

Square

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



19.7493, -8.7108, -5.8798



19.7493, 5.6249, -8.5996



19.7493, 7.9807, 6.1640



19.7493, -6.9501, 7.4688

Rectangle

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



19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801



19.7493, -1.5940, -11.6203



19.7493, 7.9807, 6.1640



19.7493, -0.5098, 8.6377

Sweetspot

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



19.7493, -8.7108, -5.8798



29.8299, -6.9071, -1.7738



21.2714, -17.9351, 12.1300



15.0003, -3.6171, -0.9959



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



19.7493, -8.7108, -5.8798



25.5548, -11.1674, -7.8341



11.1756, 4.9504, -24.6535



12.8506, -1.3486, 0.3046



27.7499, -12.0952, -8.5750



67.8341, -28.9943, -22.1964

Inverse Universe

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



12.9905, 24.9219, -12.3603



16.8720, 32.3408, -15.8189



17.6778, 4.3170, 10.9681



12.3796, 0.6013, -0.0693



18.3402, 35.1461, -17.1249



45.1756, 86.4082, -40.9128

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801 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

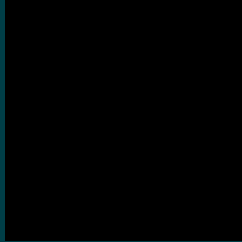
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

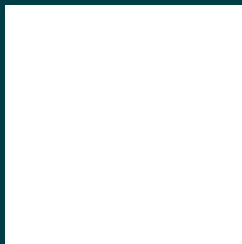
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801.

-5.8801.

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

19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801

Protanopia

20.0446, 0.0849, -3.3541

Deuteranopia

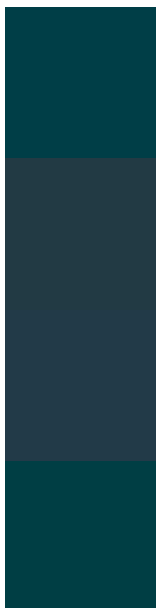
19.9256, 1.2948, -6.4552



Tritanopia

19.6227, -9.4537, -4.1189

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801

Protanomaly

19.4513, -4.5262, -4.7631

Deuteranomaly

19.5808, -3.7964, -6.5650

Tritanomaly

19.6535, -9.2718, -4.5501

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.9731, -5.2143, -1.8238

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801 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, 62, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 62, 71)  
}
```

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, 62, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 62, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801 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, 62, 71) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 62, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 62, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 62, 71); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 62, 71); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 62, 71) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.7489, -8.7109, -5.8801 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 62, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 62,  
71) }
```

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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