

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.6321, -10.1549,
-20.5470)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.6321, -10.1549,
-20.5470) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.3150, -3.5398,
-16.5006)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003A58
RGB	0, 58, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7725, 0.6549
CMYK	1.00, 0.34, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	200°, 100%, 17%
HSV	200°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	3.2745, 3.7307, 9.7800
YIQ	44.0780, -44.1980, -2.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

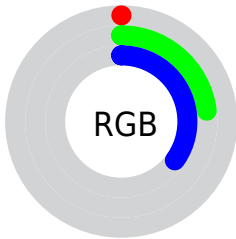
Format	Color
RYB	0, 35, 88
Decimal	14936
CIELab	22.76, -4.38, -22.74
CIELCh	23, 23.157, 259.108
Yxy	3.7308, 0.1951, 0.2223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205016 (0xFF003A58)
YUV	44.0780, 21.6535, -38.6564
Hunter-Lab	19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006

Details

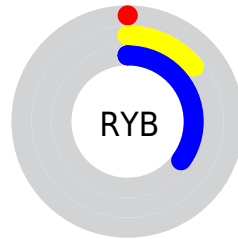
The HunterLab color **19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **17.3311, 15.9051, 10.9570**, and the grayscale version is **15.8385, -0.8451, 0.8605**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.0945, -5.0408, -17.3437**, and **7.1331, 2.2498, -13.7724** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.3145, -3.5389, -16.5019**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.2460, -4.2154, -14.6358**.

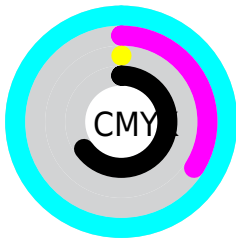
Distribution



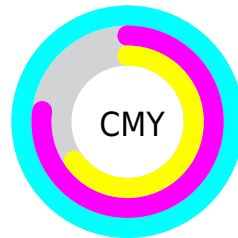
- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 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 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.3150, -3.5398,
-16.5006

■ 19.3150, -3.5398,
-16.5006

■ 116.9468,
-10.9021, -19.2919

■ 12.3456, -2.7999,
-16.0896

■ 36.0532, -5.0413,
-17.4911

■ 5.5284, -3.7441,
-20.5296

■ 45.6377, -5.8165,
-17.9295

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.9472, -6.6113,
-18.3076

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.9337, -7.4268,
-18.6229

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.5579, -8.2636,
-18.8765

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.7865, -9.1218,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-19.0707

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.5911,
-10.0013, -19.2083

19.3150, -3.5398,
-16.5006

19.3150, -3.5398,
-16.5006

19.3145, -3.5389,
-16.5019

20.2460, -4.2154,
-14.6358

21.2046, -4.8073,
-12.8331

22.2353, -5.1533,
-11.0075

23.3368, -5.2575,
-9.1685

24.5062, -5.1324,
-7.3264

■ 25.7399, -4.7944,
-5.4897

■ 27.0340, -4.2612,
-3.6649

■ 28.3846, -3.5507,
-1.8568

■ 29.7880, -2.6802,
-0.0683

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.3153, -9.1670, -11.5385



19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006



19.3153, 3.6345, -15.6449

Triad

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



19.3153, -3.5395, -16.5002



19.3153, 13.6039, 4.8316



19.3153, -10.2909, 7.7577

Complementary

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



19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006



17.3311, 15.9051, 10.9570

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.



19.3153, -5.2930, 9.7270



19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006



19.3153, 8.7225, 8.5077

Square

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



19.3153, -3.5395, -16.5002



19.3153, 14.2532, -1.5617



19.3153, 1.6111, 9.9403



19.3153, -12.6740, 3.3438

Rectangle

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



19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006



19.3153, 8.3372, -11.9537



19.3153, 1.6111, 9.9403



19.3153, -8.8975, 8.6476

Sweetspot

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



19.3153, -3.5395, -16.5002



35.5737, -5.7164, -5.0872



26.5894, -21.5862, 13.3652



17.6713, -2.9816, -2.8866



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



19.3153, -3.5395, -16.5002



25.1988, -4.1530, -22.5312



10.1839, 15.9680, -47.1966



15.0183, -1.2845, 0.0754



23.4896, -3.9769, -20.7750



54.1206, -6.9946, -52.5466

Inverse Universe

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



15.4285, 28.3990, -5.3792



20.3582, 37.4017, -6.5167



26.2373, -2.1756, 16.1287



14.6269, 0.6727, 0.1943



18.9252, 34.7858, -6.1876



44.6630, 81.7565, -11.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 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 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

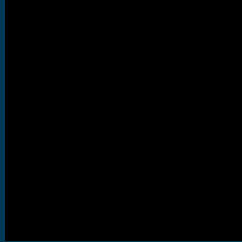
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.3150, -3.5398,

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

19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006

Protanopia

19.5292, 2.0016, -13.3953

Deuteranopia

19.5217, 1.1544, -16.6551



Tritanopia

19.2851, -9.4719, -3.6576

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006

Protanomaly

19.0660, -0.7404, -14.9905

Deuteranomaly

19.2878, -0.9164, -17.1836

Tritanomaly

19.2685, -7.6102, -7.6557

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.6426, -3.4603, -5.0353

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 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, 58, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 58, 88)  
}
```

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, 58, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 58, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 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, 58, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 58, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 58, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 58, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 58, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 58, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.3150, -3.5398, -16.5006 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 58, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 58,  
88) }
```

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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