

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.1314, -2.0514,
-19.4843)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.1314, -2.0514,
-19.4843) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.2327, -2.1489,
-19.4003)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00395C
RGB	0, 57, 92
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7765, 0.6392
CMYK	1.00, 0.38, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	203°, 100%, 18%
HSV	203°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	3.3949, 3.6990, 10.6603
YIQ	43.9470, -45.2070, -1.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 35, 92
Decimal	14684
CIE _{Lab}	22.65, -1.93, -25.54
CIE _{LCh}	23, 25.613, 265.677
Yxy	3.6991, 0.1912, 0.2083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204764 (0xFF00395C)
YUV	43.9470, 23.6901, -38.5415
Hunter-Lab	19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003

Details

The HunterLab color **19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **18.6491, 15.3650, 11.7597**, and the grayscale version is **15.7893, -0.8425, 0.8579**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.0661, -3.2880, -20.5539**, and **7.1508, 3.7162, -16.9601** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.2320, -2.1477, -19.4020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.2894, -3.0492, -17.1396**.

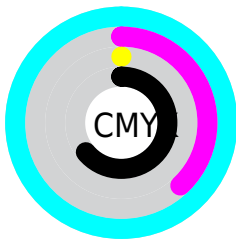
Distribution



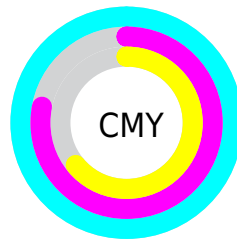
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (36%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 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 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.2327, -2.1489,
-19.4003

■ 19.2327, -2.1489,
-19.4003

■ 116.7967, -8.3007,
-22.8025

■ 12.2748, -1.6171,
-19.0736

■ 35.9519, -3.3070,
-20.4449

■ 5.4170, -1.8423,
-24.8201

■ 45.5281, -3.9337,
-20.9490

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.8298, -4.5910,
-21.4025

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.8091, -5.2777,
-21.7984

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.4264, -5.9930,
-22.1351

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.6486, -6.7358,

-22.4134

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.4470, -7.5053,
-22.6351

19.2327, -2.1489,
-19.4003

19.2327, -2.1489,
-19.4003

19.2320, -2.1477,
-19.4020

20.2894, -3.0492,
-17.1396

21.3827, -3.8413,
-14.9668

22.5573, -4.3633,
-12.7903

23.8101, -4.6241,
-10.6225

25.1369, -4.6400,
-8.4744

■ 26.5329, -4.4306,
-6.3539

■ 27.9934, -4.0166,
-4.2663

■ 29.5137, -3.4185,
-2.2144

■ 31.0892, -2.6553,
-0.1994

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.2330, -8.7990, -14.9275



19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003



19.2330, 5.9381, -16.8420

Triad

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



19.2330, -2.1486, -19.3999



19.2330, 14.5030, 6.2746



19.2330, -11.9454, 7.4964

Complementary

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



19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003



18.6491, 15.3650, 11.7597

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.



19.2330, -7.1238, 9.9964



19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003



19.2330, 8.2158, 9.5147

Square

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



19.2330, -2.1486, -19.3999



19.2330, 16.3985, -0.0638



19.2330, 0.1203, 10.5509



19.2330, -13.8515, 2.0951

Rectangle

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



19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003



19.2330, 10.9676, -11.8832



19.2330, 0.1203, 10.5509



19.2330, -10.6536, 8.6042

Sweetspot

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



19.2330, -2.1486, -19.3999



36.8451, -5.3775, -5.9074



27.8719, -22.4396, 13.6042



18.1750, -2.7790, -3.3437



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.



19.2330, -2.1486, -19.3999



25.0671, -2.2341, -26.5090



10.2098, 18.2654, -52.1882



15.7706, -1.2892, 0.0165



22.9002, -2.2052, -23.8629



51.9293, -2.4341, -59.6527

Inverse Universe

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



16.0341, 29.2984, -3.9208



21.1664, 38.5999, -4.5535



28.2381, -3.5055, 17.3383



15.3913, 0.7069, 0.2588



19.2591, 35.1444, -4.3200



44.8715, 81.5329, -7.3546

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 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 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

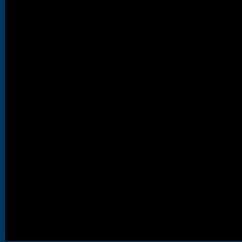
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003.

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

19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003

Protanopia

19.5730, 2.5616, -16.5237

Deuteranopia

19.3700, 0.9073, -19.0409



Tritanopia

19.2851, -9.4719, -3.6576

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003

Protanomaly

19.2098, 0.1843, -18.0145

Deuteranomaly

19.3123, -0.5650, -19.1948

Tritanomaly

19.3383, -7.2046, -8.6186

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.6746, -3.2800, -5.4806

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 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, 57, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 57, 92)  
}
```

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, 57, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 57, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 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, 57, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 57, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 57, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 57, 92); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 92); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 92) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.2327, -2.1489, -19.4003 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 57, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 57,  
92) }
```

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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