

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.1713, 3.7920,
-40.1115)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.1713, 3.7920,
-40.1115) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.8058, 6.1671,
-38.0685)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003675
RGB	0, 54, 117
RGB Percent	0%, 21%, 46%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7882, 0.5412
CMYK	1.00, 0.54, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	212°, 100%, 23%
HSV	212°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	4.5301, 3.9227, 17.3481
YIQ	45.0360, -52.4070, 8.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

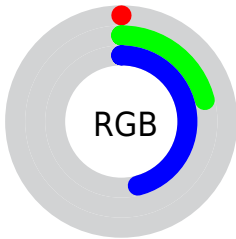
Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 117
Decimal	13941
CIELab	23.41, 11.40, -40.47
CIELCh	23, 42.042, 285.727
Yxy	3.9228, 0.1756, 0.1520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204021 (0xFF003675)
YUV	45.0360, 35.4783, -39.4966
Hunter-Lab	19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685

Details

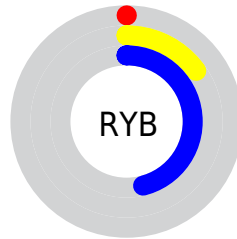
The HunterLab color **19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **27.0897, 12.6506, 16.9132**, and the grayscale version is **16.1117, -0.8597, 0.8754**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.6512, 6.7737, -38.8180**, and **8.1037, 11.4372, -34.8186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.8041, 6.1707, -38.0741**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.5031, 3.7943, -33.0879**.

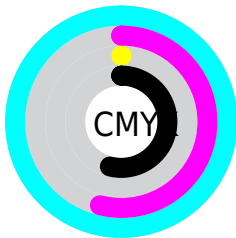
Distribution



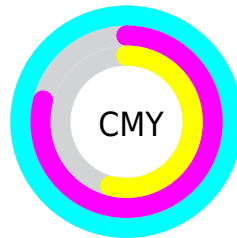
- Red (0%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (46%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 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 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.8058, 6.1671,
-38.0685

■ 19.8058, 6.1671,
-38.0685

■ 117.8386, 6.2110,
-42.9383

■ 12.7690, 5.7003,
-38.9732

■ 36.6566, 6.7192,
-38.5889

■ 6.1483, 7.7483,
-48.7564

■ 46.2902, 6.8474,
-39.2002

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.6452, 6.8960,
-39.8684

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.6745, 6.8743,
-40.5433

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.3392, 6.7897,
-41.1989

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.6064, 6.6480,

-41.8210

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.4477, 6.4538,
-42.4021

19.8058, 6.1671,
-38.0685

19.8058, 6.1671,
-38.0685

19.8041, 6.1707,
-38.0741

21.5031, 3.7943,
-33.0879

23.3207, 1.7256,
-28.3872

25.2902, 0.0953,
-23.8700

27.3964, -1.1281,
-19.5604

29.6244, -1.9870,
-15.4634

■ 31.9608, -2.5257,
-11.5707

■ 34.3940, -2.7862,
-7.8673

■ 36.9138, -2.8061,
-4.3345

■ 39.5117, -2.6181,
-0.9531

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.8061, -6.8406, -38.4659



19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685



19.8061, 20.1567, -23.6726

Triad

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



19.8061, 6.1679, -38.0680



19.8061, 19.5385, 11.7156



19.8061, -19.8999, 6.0818

Complementary

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



19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685



27.0897, 12.6506, 16.9132

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.



19.8061, -15.9422, 11.5576



19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685



19.8061, 5.4754, 13.8642

Square

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



19.8061, 6.1679, -38.0680



19.8061, 29.1291, 6.4922



19.8061, -7.3764, 13.8642



19.8061, -19.8049, -6.4934

Rectangle

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



19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685



19.8061, 27.1996, -11.3687



19.8061, -7.3764, 13.8642



19.8061, -19.0548, 8.5628

Sweetspot

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



19.8061, 6.1679, -38.0680



45.7644, -3.7132, -10.9091



36.1594, -27.5280, 14.2303



21.4246, -1.7395, -6.0039



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704

Same Dimension

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



19.8061, 6.1679, -38.0680



25.9930, 9.2989, -52.5628



11.4451, 30.8151, -79.5923



19.6024, -1.2770, -0.3149



20.7138, 6.6266, -40.1954



43.8532, 18.5337, -94.8216

Inverse Universe

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



20.1211, 35.7778, 2.7409



26.8741, 47.6968, 4.3889



40.2990, -12.1242, 24.6192



19.3038, 0.8730, 0.6181



21.1119, 37.5297, 2.9836



46.4228, 82.1828, 9.2044

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 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 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

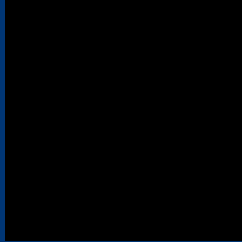
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685.

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

19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685

Protanopia

19.7466, 5.8641, -37.3405

Deuteranopia

19.8651, -0.4990, -23.7525



Tritanopia

19.9004, -9.7947, -3.7298

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685

Protanomaly

19.7466, 5.8641, -37.3405

Deuteranomaly

19.9170, 1.5735, -28.2911

Tritanomaly

19.7170, -5.0319, -13.7822

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

16.8227, -0.7807, -10.6573

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 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, 54, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 54, 117)  
}
```

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, 54, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 54, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 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, 54, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 54, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 54, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 54, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 54, 117)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.8058, 6.1671, -38.0685 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 54, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 54,  
117) }
```

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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