

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.1877, 9.5292,
-44.5538)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.1877, 9.5292,
-44.5538) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.1999, 9.6632,
-44.8581)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00327A
RGB	0, 50, 122
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 48%
CMY	0.9999, 0.8039, 0.5216
CMYK	1.00, 0.59, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	215°, 100%, 24%
HSV	215°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	4.6535, 3.6864, 18.8787
YIQ	43.2580, -52.9120, 11.7920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

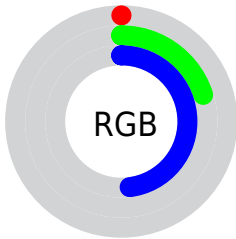
Format	Color
RYB	0, 35, 122
Decimal	12922
CIELab	22.61, 16.51, -44.96
CIELCh	23, 47.897, 290.164
Yxy	3.6864, 0.1710, 0.1354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203002 (0xFF00327A)
YUV	43.2580, 38.8198, -37.9373
Hunter-Lab	19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581

Details

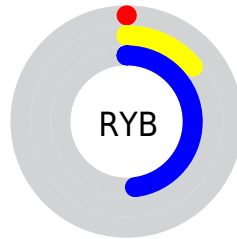
The HunterLab color **19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **29.6218, 10.4983, 18.4357**, and the grayscale version is **15.5181, -0.8280, 0.8431**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **35.9955, 10.5115, -44.4400**, and **7.5922, 15.4902, -42.9284** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1978, 9.6680, -44.8659**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.0500, 6.7538, -38.7719**.

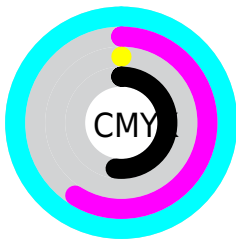
Distribution



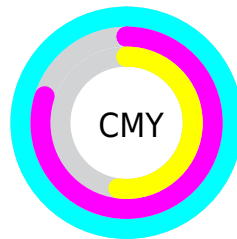
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 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 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.1999, 9.6632,
-44.8581

■ 19.1999, 9.6632,
-44.8581

■ 116.7367, 11.9937,
-49.4122

■ 12.2465, 8.8595,
-46.6523

■ 35.9114, 10.8259,
-44.8040

■ 5.3718, 13.1060,
-64.9313

■ 45.4843, 11.2309,
-45.3463

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.7829, 11.5409,
-46.0082

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.7593, 11.7673,
-46.7150

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.3739, 11.9193,
-47.4268

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.5935, 12.0039,

-48.1212

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.3894, 12.0271,
-48.7854

19.1999, 9.6632,
-44.8581

19.1999, 9.6632,
-44.8581

19.1978, 9.6680,
-44.8659

21.0500, 6.7538,
-38.7719

23.0581, 4.2048,
-33.0627

25.2486, 2.1488,
-27.6413

27.5994, 0.5471,
-22.5382

30.0900, -0.6529,
-17.7504

■ 32.7031, -1.5058,
-13.2562

■ 35.4239, -2.0616,
-9.0255

■ 38.2402, -2.3644,
-5.0259

■ 41.1415, -2.4513,
-1.2263

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.2001, -5.5981, -48.4276



19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581



19.2001, 25.6985, -25.2100

Triad

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



19.2001, 9.6641, -44.8576



19.2001, 20.5192, 12.9656



19.2001, -21.6230, 5.0771

Complementary

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



19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581



29.6218, 10.4983, 18.4357

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.



19.2001, -18.2022, 11.6493



19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581



19.2001, 4.0196, 13.4401

Square

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



19.2001, 9.6641, -44.8576



19.2001, 33.1546, 8.1699



19.2001, -9.7912, 13.4401



19.2001, -20.9378, -10.6552

Rectangle

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



19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581



19.2001, 33.2435, -10.4317



19.2001, -9.7912, 13.4401



19.2001, -20.9671, 8.0881

Sweetspot

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



19.2001, 9.6641, -44.8576



46.7155, -2.6923, -12.3735



37.9163, -28.2081, 13.5026



21.7516, -1.1838, -6.8065



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202

Same Dimension

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



19.2001, 9.6641, -44.8576



24.9555, 13.9648, -61.3382



12.1293, 32.3489, -81.9631



20.3427, -1.2033, -0.4358



19.6583, 10.0092, -46.1781



41.0436, 26.1861, -107.8291

Inverse Universe

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



20.9003, 36.8900, 4.9642



27.6738, 48.7622, 7.2622



41.6571, -14.5351, 25.4138



20.0991, 0.8839, 0.7537



21.4406, 37.8406, 5.1494



46.6559, 82.0177, 13.7297

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 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 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

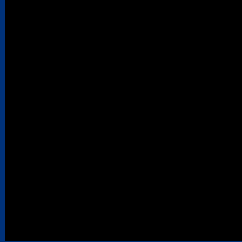
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581.

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

19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581

Protanopia

19.2771, 5.1349, -35.1794

Deuteranopia

19.1647, -0.7019, -22.4390



Tritanopia

19.2553, -9.6484, -3.2393

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581

Protanomaly

19.2794, 6.8173, -38.8141

Deuteranomaly

19.1266, 2.6359, -29.5968

Tritanomaly

18.9265, -3.8581, -15.3281

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581

Achromatopsia

15.5427, -0.8293, 0.8445

Achromatomaly

16.2938, -0.0453, -12.2697

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 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, 50, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 50, 122)  
}
```

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, 50, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 50, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 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, 50, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 50, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 50, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 50, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 122)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.1999, 9.6632, -44.8581 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 50, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 50,  
122) }
```

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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