

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.2750, 50.3276,  
-121.7950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(19.2750, 50.3276,  
-121.7950) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(19.2646, 50.3085,  
-121.7916)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2400B5
RGB	36, 0, 181
RGB Percent	14%, 0%, 71%
CMY	0.8588, 1.0000, 0.2902
CMYK	0.80, 1.00, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	252°, 100%, 35%
HSV	252°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	9.0680, 3.7112, 43.9544
YIQ	31.3980, -36.6450, 63.9230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

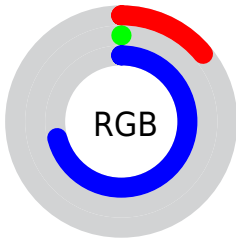
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	36, 0, 181
Decimal	2359477
CIELab	22.69, 61.69, -81.10
CIELCh	23, 101.896, 307.259
Yxy	3.7115, 0.1598, 0.0654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280549557 (0xFF2400B5)
YUV	31.3980, 73.7538, 4.0360
Hunter-Lab	19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916

# Details

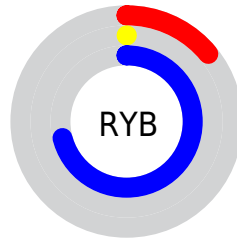
The HunterLab color **19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. A complement of this color would be **62.5031, -28.8488, 38.0091**, and the grayscale version is **11.6163, -0.6198, 0.6311**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.0525, 54.3031, -109.8597**, and **12.2734, 33.2915, -87.2075** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.2652, 50.3090, -121.7873**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.1264, 46.6684, -108.8518**.

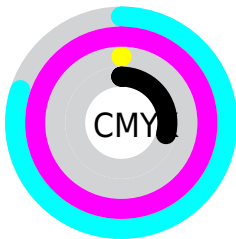
# Distribution



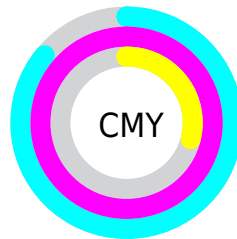
- Red (14%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 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 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.2646, 50.3085,  
-121.7916

■ 19.2646, 50.3085,  
-121.7916

■ 116.8555, 67.5314,  
-110.2737

■ 12.3025, 48.7439,  
-137.4038

■ 35.9916, 54.5246,  
-110.6300

■ 5.4609, 62.0098,  
-211.2666

■ 45.5710, 56.6585,  
-108.7797

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 55.8758, 58.7157,  
-108.0077

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 66.8579, 60.6774,  
-107.8868

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 78.4779, 62.5382,  
-108.1746

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 90.7026, 64.2985,


-108.7248


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 103.5034, 65.9616,  
-109.4448


 19.2646, 50.3085,  
-121.7916


 19.2646, 50.3085,  
-121.7916


 19.2652, 50.3090,  
-121.7873

 21.1264, 46.6684,  
-108.8518

 23.9463, 41.2683,  
-92.7611

 27.7249, 34.7963,  
-75.7942

 32.2535, 28.2345,  
-59.9923

 37.3539, 22.0080,  
-45.9858

■ 42.8948, 16.2158,  
-33.7097

■ 48.7838, 10.8252,  
-22.8810

■ 54.9560, 5.7664,  
-13.1991

■ 61.3648, 0.9690,  
-4.4084

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.2652, 7.1402, -184.3902



19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916



19.2652, 91.1982, -36.5468

# Triad

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



19.2652, 50.3090, -121.7873



19.2652, 28.0283, 13.4857



19.2652, -33.7142, -7.6314

# Complementary

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



19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916



62.5031, -28.8488, 38.0091

# 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.



19.2652, -32.8449, 13.4857



19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916



19.2652, -8.0294, 13.4857

# Square

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



19.2652, 50.3090, -121.7873



19.2652, 73.5934, 13.4857



19.2652, -25.5367, 13.4857



19.2652, -29.9326, -75.1902



# Rectangle

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



19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916



19.2652, 102.7531, -1.8802



19.2652, -25.5367, 13.4857



19.2652, -33.7142, 3.5794

# Sweetspot

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



19.2652, 50.3090, -121.7873



64.8816, 14.8373, -31.3076



49.4556, -18.3255, -22.2557



28.6251, 8.2652, -17.2670



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978



# Same Dimension

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



19.2652, 50.3090, -121.7873



25.6354, 67.2086, -164.1079



27.5640, 59.3073, -76.0101



28.8251, 0.3016, -1.7863



16.0705, 41.8322, -100.5514



3.2420, 7.7840, -15.2076



# Inverse Universe

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



34.4496, 64.9289, -23.7311



46.0670, 86.7653, -31.2722



58.2469, -46.0674, 35.0850



29.3550, 1.9940, -0.2943



28.6205, 53.9714, -19.9392

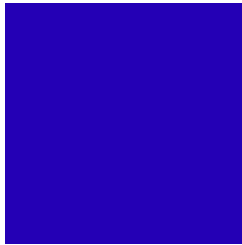


5.1490, 9.8285, -4.5071



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

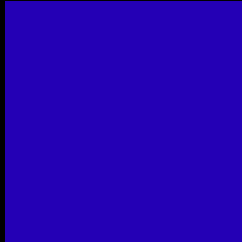
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 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 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916.



# 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

19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916

### Protanopia

19.9253, 5.0917, -35.8964

### Deuteranopia

20.0244, -1.4492, -21.9003



## Tritanopia

19.8705, -9.9719, -3.3099

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916

## Protanomaly

17.7531, 23.5006, -70.2252

## Deuteranomaly

17.4078, 18.2982, -58.5096

## Tritanomaly

16.3886, 10.8738, -41.0375

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916

## Achromatopsia

11.7056, -0.6246, 0.6360

## Achromatomaly

12.2292, 15.9225, -34.8700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 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(36, 0, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 0, 181)  
}
```

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(36, 0, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 0, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 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(36, 0, 181) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 0, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 0, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 0, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 0, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 0, 181)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.2646, 50.3085, -121.7916 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 0, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 0,  
181) }
```

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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