

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.4536, -6.3217,
-10.6686)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.4536, -6.3217,
-10.6686) contains.

HunterLab(19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	22
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

**HunterLab(19.4839, -6.3640,
-10.6152)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003C4F
RGB	0, 60, 79
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7647, 0.6902
CMYK	1.00, 0.24, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	194°, 100%, 15%
HSV	194°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	3.0271, 3.7962, 7.9703
YIQ	44.2260, -41.8590, -6.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

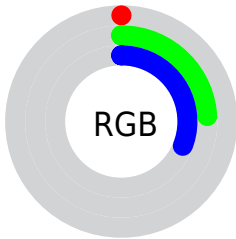
Format	Color
RYB	0, 34, 79
Decimal	15439
CIELab	22.99, -9.55, -16.45
CIELCh	23, 19.019, 239.849
Yxy	3.7964, 0.2046, 0.2566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205519 (0xFF003C4F)
YUV	44.2260, 17.1436, -38.7862
Hunter-Lab	19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152

Details

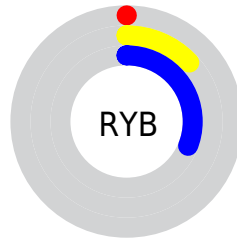
The HunterLab color **19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **14.5884, 16.7751, 9.2823**, and the grayscale version is **15.9006, -0.8484, 0.8639**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.1469, -8.5498, -11.3734**, and **7.4429, -0.5617, -8.0904** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.4838, -6.3637, -10.6156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.1246, -6.5911, -9.5079**.

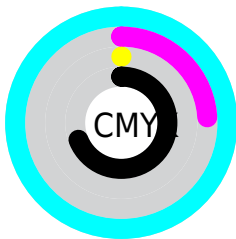
Distribution



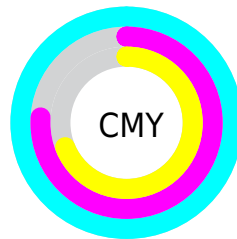
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 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 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.4839, -6.3640,
-10.6152

■ 19.4839, -6.3640,
-10.6152

■ 117.2544,
-16.3419, -11.6830

■ 12.4912, -5.1661,
-10.1878

■ 36.2611, -8.6139,
-11.3178

■ 5.7499, -7.5467,
-12.6698

■ 45.8626, -9.7105,
-11.5611

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.1878, -10.8024,
-11.7335

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.1891, -11.8955,
-11.8395

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.8273, -12.9937,
-11.8834

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.0692, -14.0996,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-11.8696

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.8865,
-15.2152, -11.8016

19.4839, -6.3640,
-10.6152

19.4839, -6.3640,
-10.6152

19.4838, -6.3637,
-10.6156

20.1246, -6.5911,
-9.5079

20.7783, -6.7766,
-8.4229

21.4865, -6.7654,
-7.2904

22.2519, -6.5500,
-6.1129

23.0737, -6.1363,
-4.8973

■ 23.9505, -5.5340,
-3.6507

■ 24.8801, -4.7550,
-2.3800

■ 25.8604, -3.8125,
-1.0912

■ 26.8889, -2.7200,
0.2103

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.4842, -9.8513, -5.0369



19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152



19.4842, -1.0703, -12.9222

Triad

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



19.4842, -6.3638, -10.6148



19.4842, 11.5014, 1.0324



19.4842, -6.3182, 8.2344

Complementary

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



19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152



14.5884, 16.7751, 9.2823

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.



19.4842, -1.0110, 9.0015



19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152



19.4842, 9.6812, 5.6614

Square

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



19.4842, -6.3638, -10.6148



19.4842, 9.6454, -5.1006



19.4842, 4.9235, 8.2184



19.4842, -9.8271, 5.6974

Rectangle

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



19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152



19.4842, 2.9186, -11.8919



19.4842, 4.9235, 8.2184



19.4842, -4.7070, 8.6676

Sweetspot

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



19.4842, -6.3638, -10.6148



32.3014, -6.3170, -3.2798



23.7427, -19.6806, 12.8092



15.9887, -3.2712, -1.8192



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



19.4842, -6.3638, -10.6148



25.1648, -7.9696, -14.2497



10.5047, 10.1781, -35.0996



13.5376, -1.2813, 0.1954



60.0614, -17.7108, -36.8390

Inverse Universe

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



14.1020, 26.4613, -8.8212



18.3500, 34.3810, -11.0572



21.6376, 1.1899, 13.3534



13.1187, 0.6084, 0.0606



44.5063, 83.1111, -24.6717

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 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 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

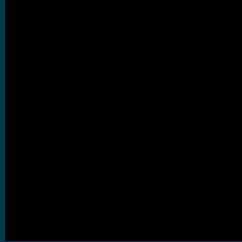
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

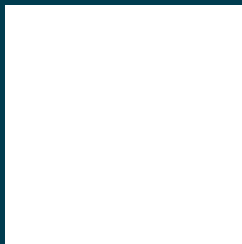
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152.

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

19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152

Protanopia

19.7952, 0.9913, -7.7227

Deuteranopia

19.6709, 0.9325, -10.7378



Tritanopia

19.5923, -9.6331, -3.6937

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152

Protanomaly

19.3782, -2.9311, -9.0307

Deuteranomaly

19.4079, -2.5293, -11.2705

Tritanomaly

19.4741, -8.3592, -6.2958

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152

Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

Achromatomaly

16.8032, -4.3566, -3.3806

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 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, 60, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 60, 79)  
}
```

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, 60, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 60, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 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, 60, 79) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 60, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 60, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 60, 79); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 79); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.4839, -6.3640, -10.6152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 60, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 60,  
79) }
```

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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