

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.4641, -6.5012,
0.4832)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.4641, -6.5012,
0.4832)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	243B38
RGB	36, 59, 56
RGB Percent	14%, 23%, 22%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7686, 0.7804
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.05, 0.77
HSL	172°, 24%, 19%
HSV	172°, 39%, 23%
XYZ	3.0053, 3.7885, 4.3142
YIQ	51.7810, -12.7450, -5.8090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

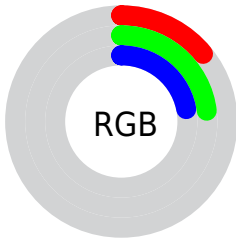
Format	Color
RYB	36, 48, 59
Decimal	2374456
CIELab	22.96, -9.82, -1.01
CIElCh	23, 9.873, 185.878
Yxy	3.7887, 0.2706, 0.3411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280564536 (0xFF243B38)
YUV	51.7810, 2.0800, -13.8399
Hunter-Lab	19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832

Details

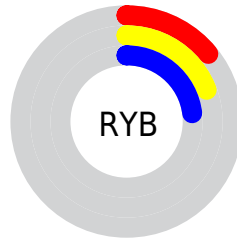
The HunterLab color **19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **15.2910, 5.9365, 2.0830**, and the grayscale version is **18.4539, -0.9847, 1.0026**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.1679, -8.6012, 1.1005**, and **6.5571, -4.0406, 0.5268** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.1928, -7.5695, 0.4386**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.7771, -5.2981, 0.5791**.

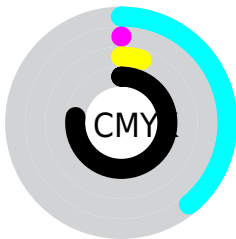
Distribution



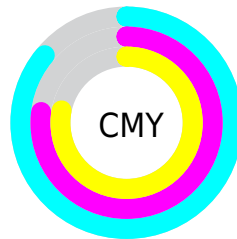
- Red (14%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832 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 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.4641, -6.5012,
0.4832

■ 19.4641, -6.5012,
0.4832

■ 117.2185,
-16.6171, 5.3434

■ 12.4742, -5.2790,
0.1798

■ 36.2368, -8.7913,
1.2674

■ 5.7245, -7.7818,
-0.4206

■ 45.8363, -9.9048,
1.7336

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.1597, -11.0124,
2.2431

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.1593, -12.1200,
2.7925

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.7958, -13.2319,
3.3793

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.0362, -14.3508,

103.8520,
-15.4787, 4.6565

19.4641, -6.5012,
0.4832

19.4641, -6.5012,
0.4832

19.1928, -7.5695,
0.4386

19.7771, -5.2981,
0.5791

18.9616, -8.4976,
0.4442

20.1307, -3.9664,
0.7251

18.7697, -9.2835,
0.4987

20.5249, -2.5146,
0.9203

18.6157, -9.9281,
0.5999

20.9593, -0.9522,
1.1631

18.4914, -10.4602,
0.7368

21.4329, 0.7107,
1.4512

■ 18.3693, -10.9866,
0.8748

■ 21.9447, 2.4638,
1.7822

■ 18.3569, -11.0405,
0.8887

■ 22.4934, 4.2970,
2.1532

■ 23.0777, 6.2004,
2.5615

■ 23.6960, 8.1650,
3.0041

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.4645, -6.0755, 3.1907



19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832



19.4645, -5.5379, -2.4756

Triad

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



19.4645, -6.5014, 0.4835



19.4645, 2.4930, -3.9860



19.4645, 1.3985, 5.4685

Complementary

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



19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832



15.2910, 5.9365, 2.0830

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.



19.4645, 3.9083, 4.0351



19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832



19.4645, 4.5668, -1.3437

Square

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



19.4645, -6.5014, 0.4835



19.4645, -0.4395, -5.2974



19.4645, 5.0999, 1.6185



19.4645, -1.6325, 5.8046

Rectangle

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



19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832



19.4645, -4.2004, -4.1083



19.4645, 5.0999, 1.6185



19.4645, 2.3367, 5.1110

Sweetspot

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



19.4645, -6.5014, 0.4835



26.3720, -3.9415, 1.0936



19.2044, -8.3098, 6.5351



13.6416, -2.0519, 0.5641



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



19.4645, -6.5014, 0.4835



24.8305, -9.8180, 0.5672



17.3808, -2.8717, -3.4555



11.3772, -1.3510, 0.5157



29.4578, -17.8697, 1.7559



74.8391, -45.8279, 5.3870

Inverse Universe

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



15.2910, 5.9365, 2.0830



18.1740, 10.1921, 3.2000



17.0033, 2.1487, 4.6947



10.8515, 0.1966, 0.7083



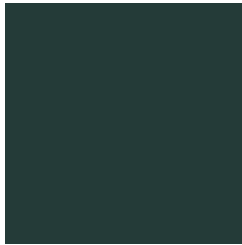
15.5741, 26.8465, 8.7044



39.4897, 67.8512, 23.7814

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

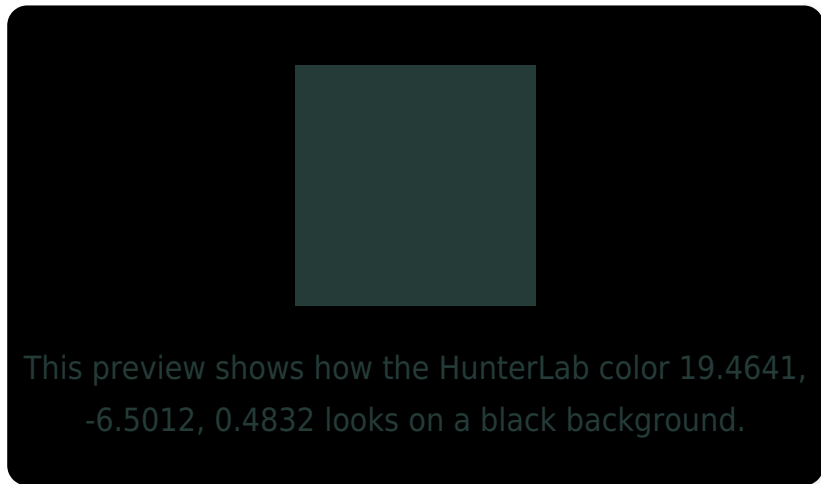
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

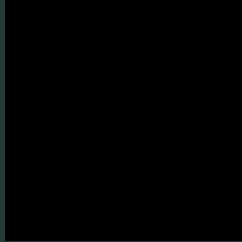
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

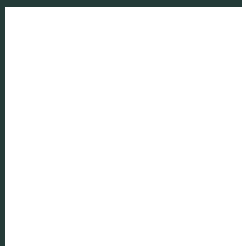
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.4641, -6.5012,

0.4832.

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

19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832

Protanopia

19.3291, -0.6484, 1.5676

Deuteranopia

19.4201, 1.0826, 0.1677



Tritanopia

19.4861, -4.6995, -2.3837

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832

Protanomaly

19.3589, -3.0199, 1.1871

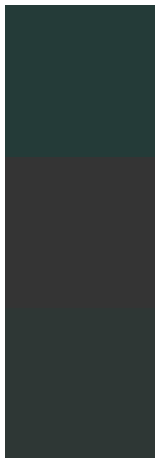
Deuteranomaly

19.3173, -1.7416, -0.0080

Tritanomaly

19.3537, -5.3550, -1.2644

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832

Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

Achromatomaly

18.8951, -3.4457, 1.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832 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, 59, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 59, 56)  
}
```

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, 59, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 59, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832 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, 59, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 59, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(36, 59, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 59, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 59, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 59, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.4641, -6.5012, 0.4832 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 59, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 59,  
56) }
```

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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