

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.5335, -4.4022,
-11.0337)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.5335, -4.4022,
-11.0337) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.6101, -4.4572,
-10.9405)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	133B50
RGB	19, 59, 80
RGB Percent	7%, 23%, 31%
CMY	0.9255, 0.7686, 0.6863
CMYK	0.76, 0.26, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	201°, 62%, 19%
HSV	201°, 76%, 31%
XYZ	3.2805, 3.8456, 8.1588
YIQ	49.4340, -30.5810, -1.9490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

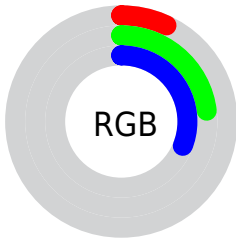
Format	Color
R _Y B	19, 43, 80
Decimal	1260368
CIE Lab	23.15, -5.97, -16.81
CIE LCh	23, 17.840, 250.435
Yxy	3.8457, 0.2146, 0.2516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279450448 (0xFF133B50)
YUV	49.4340, 15.0690, -26.6906
Hunter-Lab	19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405

Details

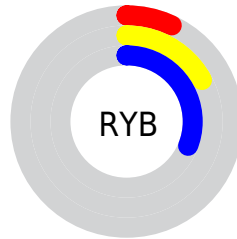
The HunterLab color **19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **18.0840, 9.6591, 9.2919**, and the grayscale version is **17.6293, -0.9407, 0.9578**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.3767, -6.1738, -11.5439**, and **7.2267, -0.2022, -8.5963** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.7155, -4.0230, -12.5813**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.5692, -4.6736, -9.2836**.

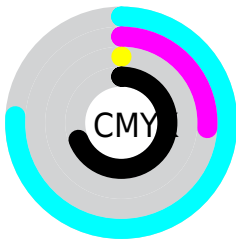
Distribution



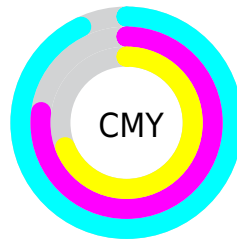
- Red (7%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405 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 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.6101, -4.4572,
-10.9405

■ 19.6101, -4.4572,
-10.9405

■ 117.4838,
-12.6235, -12.1104

■ 12.6001, -3.5792,
-10.5081

■ 36.4163, -6.1870,
-11.6632

■ 5.9096, -4.7208,
-12.7638

■ 46.0304, -7.0607,
-11.9181

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.3673, -7.9469,
-12.1025

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.3796, -8.8480,
-12.2205

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.0283, -9.7654,
-12.2763

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.2801, -10.7002,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-12.2741

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.1069,
-11.6528, -12.2177

19.6101, -4.4572,
-10.9405

19.6101, -4.4572,
-10.9405

18.7155, -4.0230,
-12.5813

20.5692, -4.6736,
-9.2836

17.8603, -3.4592,
-14.2495

21.5895, -4.6812,
-7.6211

17.5394, -3.2510,
-14.9047

22.6684, -4.4928,
-5.9610

23.8026, -4.1235,
-4.3098

24.9886, -3.5889,
-2.6725

■ 26.2230, -2.9046,
-1.0522

■ 27.5025, -2.0853,
0.5490

■ 28.8242, -1.1447,
2.1301

■ 30.1851, -0.0950,
3.6909

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.6104, -8.4493, -6.6216



19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405



19.6104, 0.9003, -11.5909

Triad

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



19.6104, -4.4571, -10.9401



19.6104, 10.4450, 2.7996



19.6104, -7.4320, 7.2733

Complementary

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



19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405



18.0840, 9.6591, 9.2919

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.



19.6104, -2.9220, 8.5951



19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405



19.6104, 7.6468, 6.5251

Square

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



19.6104, -4.4571, -10.9401



19.6104, 9.9173, -2.5999



19.6104, 2.6124, 8.3652



19.6104, -10.0317, 4.1399

Rectangle

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



19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405



19.6104, 4.5884, -9.7078



19.6104, 2.6124, 8.3652



19.6104, -6.1109, 7.8992

Sweetspot

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



19.6104, -4.4571, -10.9401



33.3969, -4.5403, -3.0121



24.5450, -17.4342, 10.1119



16.8245, -2.4075, -1.7796



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



19.6104, -4.4571, -10.9401



23.8323, -4.6415, -18.3435



12.6679, 8.2693, -27.5706



14.2267, -1.2051, 0.0787



22.8310, -3.7738, -20.3903



53.2334, -6.5563, -52.3840

Inverse Universe

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



15.7707, 21.4180, -5.4633



19.0933, 32.3850, -6.5976



24.7227, -2.7913, 13.7072



13.8644, 0.6136, 0.1978



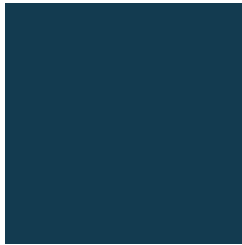
18.4398, 33.8790, -5.9161



44.0868, 80.6540, -11.4649

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405 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

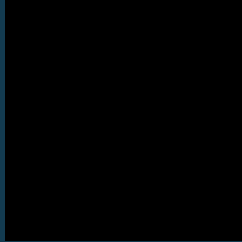
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405.

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

19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405

Protanopia

19.5272, 1.3891, -8.7036

Deuteranopia

19.6518, 0.9437, -11.3604



Tritanopia

19.3154, -9.2928, -4.0820

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405

Protanomaly

19.4325, -1.3699, -9.4718

Deuteranomaly

19.4416, -1.0387, -11.7786

Tritanomaly

19.3179, -7.5569, -6.5247

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

18.1232, -3.2707, -2.8753

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405 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(19, 59, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 59, 80)  
}
```

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(19, 59, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 59, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405 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(19, 59, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 59, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 59, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 59, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 59, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 59, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.6101, -4.4572, -10.9405 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 59, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 59,  
80) }
```

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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