

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.5339, -10.4307,
2.6045)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.5339, -10.4307,
2.6045) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.5831,
-10.5020, 2.7470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153E32
RGB	21, 62, 50
RGB Percent	8%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.9176, 0.7569, 0.8039
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.19, 0.76
HSL	162°, 49%, 16%
HSV	162°, 66%, 24%
XYZ	2.6076, 3.8350, 3.6204
YIQ	48.3730, -20.5840, -12.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

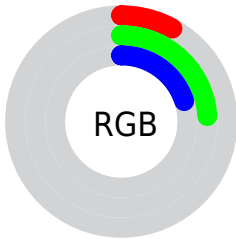
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 45, 62
Decimal	1392178
CIE Lab	23.12, -17.81, 3.13
CIE LCh	23, 18.085, 170.024
Yxy	3.8351, 0.2591, 0.3811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279582258 (0xFF153E32)
YUV	48.3730, 0.8021, -24.0061
Hunter-Lab	19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470

Details

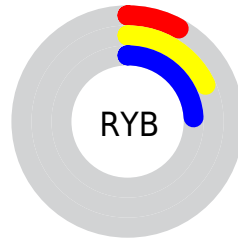
The HunterLab color **19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **12.9243, 12.3168, 1.5781**, and the grayscale version is **17.3190, -0.9241, 0.9410**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4165, -14.0190, 4.1770**, and **6.8725, -5.5517, 3.3944** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.3913, -11.3470, 3.1387**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8177, -9.4998, 2.3907**.

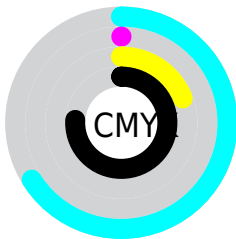
Distribution



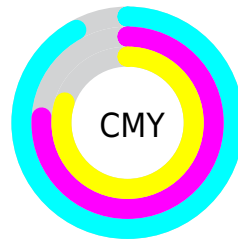
- Red (8%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470 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 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.5831, -10.5020,
2.7470

■ 19.5831, -10.5020,
2.7470

■ 117.4348,
-24.7961, 9.5483

■ 12.5768, -8.5279,
2.1117

■ 36.3832, -14.0036,
4.0804

■ 5.8759, -10.2828,
2.5300

■ 45.9946, -15.6326,
4.7845

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.3290, -17.2144,
5.5146

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.3390, -18.7636,
6.2708

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.9854, -20.2901,
7.0527

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.2351, -21.8010,

104.0598,
-23.3017, 8.6920

19.5831, -10.5020,
2.7470

19.5831, -10.5020,
2.7470

19.3913, -11.3470,
3.1387

19.8177, -9.4998,
2.3907

19.2382, -12.0403,
3.5591

20.0955, -8.3413,
2.0735

19.0970, -12.6889,
3.9759

20.4174, -7.0314,
1.7989

19.0424, -12.9403,
4.1330

20.7838, -5.5775,
1.5695

21.1945, -3.9890,
1.3869

■ 21.6489, -2.2766,
1.2518

■ 22.1461, -0.4519,
1.1642

■ 22.6850, 1.4732,
1.1236

■ 23.2643, 3.4869,
1.1287

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.5835, -8.5837, 6.5389



19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470



19.5835, -10.1124, -2.7459

Triad

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



19.5835, -10.5022, 2.7472



19.5835, 2.7508, -11.0987



19.5835, 6.3068, 7.3677

Complementary

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



19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470



12.9243, 12.3168, 1.5781

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.



19.5835, 10.0449, 4.2384



19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470



19.5835, 7.8385, -6.6582

Square

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



19.5835, -10.5022, 2.7472



19.5835, -2.8638, -11.8283



19.5835, 10.6348, -0.7789



19.5835, 0.8407, 8.6699

Rectangle

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



19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470



19.5835, -8.5788, -6.6671



19.5835, 10.6348, -0.7789



19.5835, 7.8317, 6.5434

Sweetspot

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



19.5835, -10.5022, 2.7472



27.6426, -6.2782, 1.9339



19.5649, -11.4760, 9.7047



14.1528, -3.3247, 1.0042



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



19.5835, -10.5022, 2.7472



25.3983, -15.5581, 4.4918



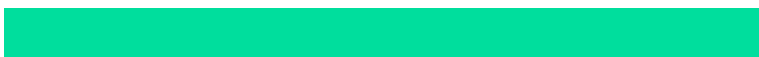
17.6837, -5.8248, -4.4861



11.3661, -1.4128, 0.6745



29.1030, -20.0239, 6.8496



73.8880, -51.6113, 19.0605

Inverse Universe

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



12.9243, 12.3168, 1.5781



15.1937, 20.0054, 3.1979



14.0248, 8.1199, 5.7846



10.8625, 0.2561, 0.5511



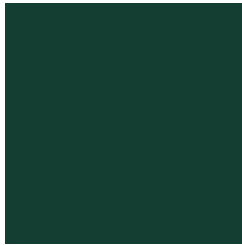
15.7488, 27.4910, 6.1397



39.8583, 69.2142, 18.3476

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

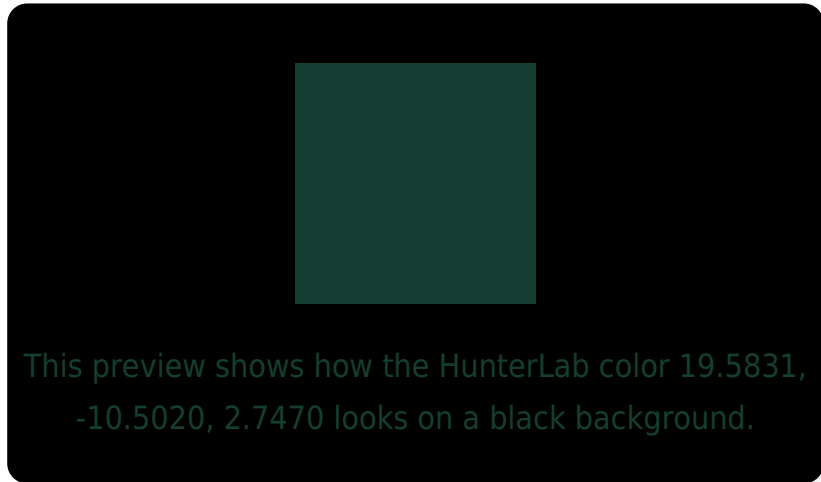
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

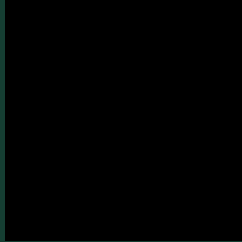
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.5831,

-10.5020, 2.7470.

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

19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470

Protanopia

19.5683, -1.3668, 4.2024

Deuteranopia

19.5404, 1.2436, 2.2048



Tritanopia

19.6122, -6.8168, -3.1531

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470

Protanomaly

19.4660, -5.5625, 3.7062

Deuteranomaly

19.1617, -3.8725, 2.0486

Tritanomaly

19.6733, -8.2499, -0.9054

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470

Achromatopsia

17.1921, -0.9173, 0.9341

Achromatomaly

17.8326, -4.9134, 1.2414

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470 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(21, 62, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 62, 50)  
}
```

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(21, 62, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 62, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

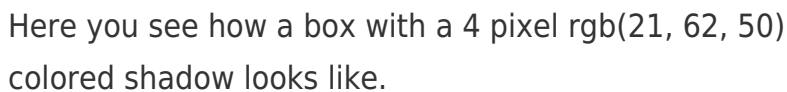
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(21, 62, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 62, 50) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 62, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 62, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 62, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 62, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.5831, -10.5020, 2.7470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 62, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 62,  
50) }
```

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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