

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.5437, 47.5023,  
-96.2067)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(19.5437, 47.5023,  
-96.2067) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(19.6040, 47.6159,  
-96.1954)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4000A6
RGB	64, 0, 166
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 65%
CMY	0.7490, 1.0000, 0.3490
CMYK	0.61, 1.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	263°, 100%, 33%
HSV	263°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	8.9973, 3.8432, 36.3440
YIQ	38.0600, -15.1420, 65.1940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

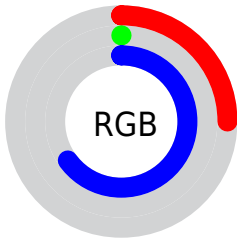
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	64, 0, 166
Decimal	4194470
CIELab	23.15, 59.14, -71.24
CIELCh	23, 92.591, 309.698
Yxy	3.8434, 0.1829, 0.0781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282384550 (0xFF4000A6)
YUV	38.0600, 63.0744, 22.7494
Hunter-Lab	19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954

# Details

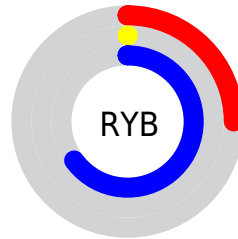
The HunterLab color **19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **54.8608, -33.8114, 33.2130**, and the grayscale version is **13.7493, -0.7336, 0.7470**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.4205, 51.7654, -89.1532**, and **10.8160, 29.3383, -76.8520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.6045, 47.6165, -96.1929**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.4611, 44.9274, -85.6570**.

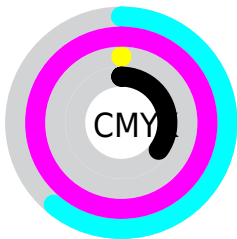
# Distribution



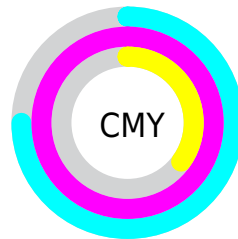
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 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 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.6040, 47.6159,  
-96.1954

■ 19.6040, 47.6159,  
-96.1954

■ 117.4729, 64.2366,  
-92.1697

■ 12.5949, 45.9402,  
-106.0843

■ 36.4090, 51.7878,  
-89.7066

■ 5.9022, 55.0580,  
-150.7878

■ 46.0225, 53.8562,  
-88.9255

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.3588, 55.8375,  
-88.8429

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 67.3706, 57.7182,  
-89.1720

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 79.0187, 59.4955,  
-89.7502


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 91.2701, 61.1716,


-90.4799


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 104.0964, 62.7504,  
-91.2997


 19.6040, 47.6159,  
-96.1954


 19.6040, 47.6159,  
-96.1954


 19.6045, 47.6165,  
-96.1929

 21.4611, 44.9274,  
-85.6570

 23.9908, 40.7890,  
-73.6613

 27.2563, 35.4291,  
-61.0610

 31.1254, 29.5880,  
-49.0240

 35.4750, 23.6935,  
-38.0211

■ 40.2073, 17.9340,  
-28.1093

■ 45.2487, 12.3668,  
-19.1730

■ 50.5451, 6.9899,  
-11.0501

■ 56.0562, 1.7792,  
-3.5850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.6045, 9.0552, -150.9924



19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954



19.6045, 81.2669, -26.9720

# Triad

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



19.6045, 47.6165, -96.1929



19.6045, 21.7975, 13.7231



19.6045, -32.4180, -9.8906

# Complementary

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



19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954



54.8608, -33.8114, 33.2130

# 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.



19.6045, -31.4335, 12.0777



19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954



19.6045, -9.4442, 13.7231

# Square

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



19.6045, 47.6165, -96.1929



19.6045, 61.3721, 13.7231



19.6045, -25.1945, 13.7231



19.6045, -27.9668, -69.8687



# Rectangle

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



19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954



19.6045, 89.2456, 0.7905



19.6045, -25.1945, 13.7231



19.6045, -32.7118, 1.3398

# Sweetspot

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



19.6045, 47.6165, -96.1929



60.5701, 17.0713, -26.4697



35.1115, -2.1149, -39.3210



27.3321, 9.5026, -14.7758



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



# Same Dimension

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



19.6045, 47.6165, -96.1929



26.1953, 63.9346, -130.9351



29.8704, 60.3708, -52.1457



27.2695, 0.6848, -1.4880



17.3366, 42.0038, -84.2561



3.2047, 7.1090, -10.4935



# Inverse Universe

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



30.1102, 54.7502, -5.2375



40.5115, 73.5693, -6.3193



52.3591, -44.2001, 31.4896



27.5986, 1.6168, 0.3508



26.5325, 48.2762, -4.8591

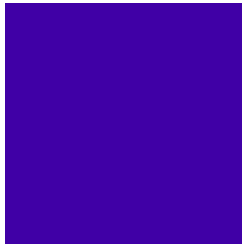


4.2523, 7.9377, -2.3329



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

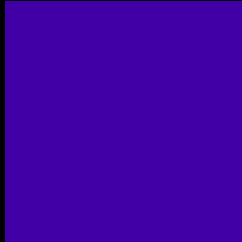
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

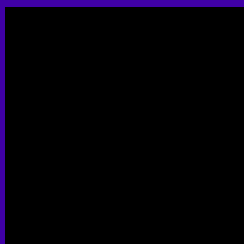
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954.



# 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

19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954

### Protanopia

20.3380, 5.5200, -37.3369

### Deuteranopia

20.3760, -1.3517, -22.5503



## Tritanopia

20.2706, -9.5943, -4.6253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954

## Protanomaly

17.8695, 22.2440, -64.6524

## Deuteranomaly

17.3886, 17.6587, -53.9952

## Tritanomaly

16.6972, 10.2928, -36.9875

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954

## Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

## Achromatomaly

13.8329, 16.2933, -28.0277

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 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(64, 0, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 0, 166)  
}
```

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(64, 0, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 0, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 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(64, 0, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 0, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 0, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 0, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 0, 166)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.6040, 47.6159, -96.1954 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 0, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 0,  
166) }
```

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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