

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.6771, -14.4876,
12.1856)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.6771, -14.4876,
12.1856) contains.

HunterLab(19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(19.6494,
-14.3094, 11.8573)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	184000
RGB	24, 64, 0
RGB Percent	9%, 25%, 0%
CMY	0.9059, 0.7490, 1.0000
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 1.00, 0.75
HSL	98°, 100%, 13%
HSV	98°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.2101, 3.8610, 0.6288
YIQ	44.7440, -3.2960, -28.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

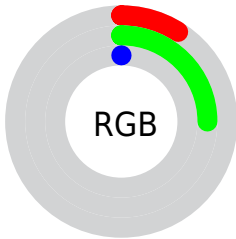
Format	Color
RYB	0, 64, 40
Decimal	1589248
CIELab	23.21, -26.28, 31.02
CIELCh	23, 40.655, 130.276
Yxy	3.8612, 0.3299, 0.5763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279779328 (0xFF184000)
YUV	44.7440, -22.0588, -18.1925
Hunter-Lab	19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573

Details

The HunterLab color **19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **9.0633, 19.6038, -25.8041**, and the grayscale version is **16.1864, -0.8637, 0.8794**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.3569, -19.0677, 17.5090**, and **6.8245, -5.8521, 4.1028** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.6498, -14.3101, 11.8576**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.8189, -13.5404, 11.4252**.

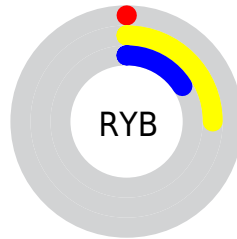
Distribution



Red (9%)

Green (25%)

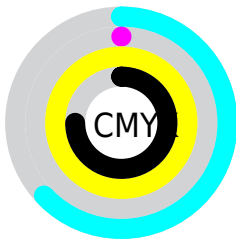
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (16%)

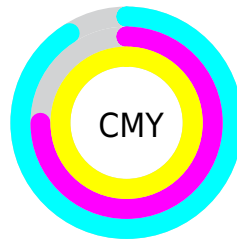


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (91%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573 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 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

19.6494, -14.3094,
11.8573

19.6494, -14.3094,
11.8573

117.5553,
-33.2027, 33.8893

12.6341, -11.5402,
8.8439

36.4647, -19.1603,
17.5834

5.9585, -10.4274,
4.1709

46.0827, -21.3588,
20.2000

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.4233, -23.4627,
22.6802

0.0000, NaN, NaN

67.4391, -25.4962,
25.0556

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.0909, -27.4762,
27.3491

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

91.3458, -29.4149,

29.5778

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.1755,
-31.3214, 31.7546

■ 19.6494, -14.3094,
11.8573

■ 19.6494, -14.3094,
11.8573

■ 19.6498, -14.3101,
11.8576

■ 19.8189, -13.5404,
11.4252

■ 20.0065, -12.7012,
10.9968

■ 20.2231, -11.7323,
10.4230

■ 20.4717, -10.6210,
9.6651

■ 20.7528, -9.3694,
8.7190

■ 21.0664, -7.9820,
7.5838

■ 21.4127, -6.4645,
6.2618

■ 21.7913, -4.8242,
4.7575

■ 22.2018, -3.0690,
3.0774

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.6498, -5.1598, 13.7528



19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573



19.6498, -18.9560, 7.3322

Triad

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



19.6498, -14.3098, 11.8574



19.6498, -8.5282, -34.9733



19.6498, 28.6702, 4.7299

Complementary

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



19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573



9.0633, 19.6038, -25.8041

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.



19.6498, 27.1143, -8.3287



19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573



19.6498, 3.4291, -37.4061

Square

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



19.6498, -14.3098, 11.8574



19.6498, -16.2428, -20.2242



19.6498, 17.0484, -25.6298



19.6498, 20.8818, 10.8584

Rectangle

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



19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573



19.6498, -19.7852, 0.9592



19.6498, 17.0484, -25.6298



19.6498, 29.2618, 1.1793

Sweetspot

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



19.6498, -14.3098, 11.8574



28.1444, -8.7965, 8.4991



16.0376, 3.7158, 9.9471



14.7282, -4.8116, 4.6330



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



19.6498, -14.3098, 11.8574



25.8146, -19.1496, 15.5716



19.1920, -16.1525, 10.8807



12.1716, -1.5359, 1.5436



29.8530, -22.3180, 18.0046



74.4433, -57.3053, 44.8684

Inverse Universe

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



9.0633, 19.6038, -25.8041



11.7832, 25.6312, -34.6494



11.7511, 22.5973, -11.5885



11.5605, 0.2974, -0.3072



13.5631, 29.5766, -40.4554



33.1683, 73.0926, -104.8509

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573 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

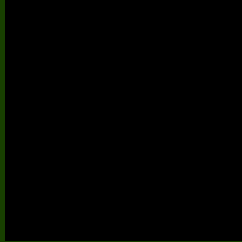
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6494,

-14.3094, 11.8573.

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

19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573

Protanopia

19.7107, -3.1230, 12.0910

Deuteranopia

19.6910, 0.6364, 10.9981



Tritanopia

19.6352, -5.4300, -2.6423

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573

Protanomaly

19.4445, -8.0432, 11.8408

Deuteranomaly

19.2371, -6.0587, 11.0397

Tritanomaly

19.4651, -9.9089, 5.4309

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573

Achromatopsia

16.1991, -0.8643, 0.8801

Achromatomaly

17.1406, -6.9532, 6.4195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573 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(24, 64, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 64, 0)  
}
```

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(24, 64, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 64, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573 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(24, 64, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 64, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 64, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 64, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 64, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 64, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.6494, -14.3094, 11.8573 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 64, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 64,  
0) }
```

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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