

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.7560, -7.2495,
0.7897)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.7560, -7.2495, 0.7897)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.6401, -7.2012,
0.6815)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	223C38
RGB	34, 60, 56
RGB Percent	13%, 24%, 22%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7647, 0.7804
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.07, 0.76
HSL	171°, 28%, 18%
HSV	171°, 43%, 24%
XYZ	2.9894, 3.8573, 4.3284
YIQ	51.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

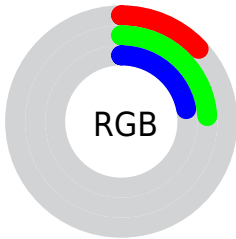
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 48, 60
Decimal	2243640
CIE _{Lab}	23.19, -11.11, -0.68
CIE _{LCh}	23, 11.133, 183.508
Yxy	3.8575, 0.2675, 0.3452
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280433720 (0xFF223C38)
YUV	51.7700, 2.0854, -15.5843
Hunter-Lab	19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815

Details

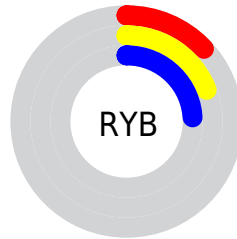
The HunterLab color **19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **14.9826, 6.9666, 2.0970**, and the grayscale version is **18.4506, -0.9845, 1.0025**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.3320, -9.4682, 1.2814**, and **6.7946, -4.2996, 0.7890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.3787, -8.2477, 0.7084**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.9440, -6.0143, 0.7063**.

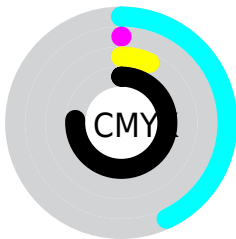
Distribution



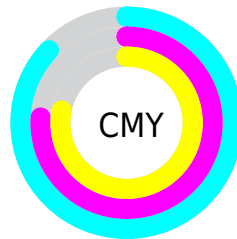
- Red (13%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815 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 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.6401, -7.2012,
0.6815

■ 19.6401, -7.2012,
0.6815

■ 117.5383,
-17.9793, 5.6996

■ 12.6260, -5.8629,
0.3518

■ 36.4532, -9.6809,
1.5099

■ 5.9469, -8.4601,
-0.1511

■ 46.0703, -10.8759,
1.9953

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.4100, -12.0587,
2.5228

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.4250, -13.2366,
3.0891

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.0761, -14.4146,
3.6919

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.3303, -15.5961,

104.1593,
-16.7838, 4.9988

19.6401, -7.2012,
0.6815

19.6401, -7.2012,
0.6815

19.3787, -8.2477,
0.7084

19.9440, -6.0143,
0.7063

19.1579, -9.1493,
0.7851

20.2896, -4.6927,
0.7822

18.9768, -9.9051,
0.9096

20.6769, -3.2448,
0.9090

18.8338, -10.5170,
1.0790

21.1056, -1.6800,
1.0854

18.7085, -11.0621,
1.2675

21.5748, -0.0085,
1.3097

■ 18.6248, -11.4284,
1.3912

■ 22.0835, 1.7590,
1.5795

■ 22.6304, 3.6119,
1.8924

■ 23.2143, 5.5401,
2.2456

■ 23.8336, 7.5337,
2.6362

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.6405, -6.6041, 3.6641



19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815



19.6405, -6.2457, -2.7147

Triad

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



19.6405, -7.2014, 0.6818



19.6405, 2.7217, -4.9069



19.6405, 1.9769, 5.8914

Complementary

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



19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815



14.9826, 6.9666, 2.0970

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.



19.6405, 4.7513, 4.2236



19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815



19.6405, 5.2016, -1.9368

Square

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



19.6405, -7.2014, 0.6818



19.6405, -0.6443, -6.2709



19.6405, 5.9684, 1.4487



19.6405, -1.4505, 6.3519

Rectangle

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



19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815



19.6405, -4.8153, -4.6658



19.6405, 5.9684, 1.4487



19.6405, 3.0244, 5.4693

Sweetspot

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



19.6405, -7.2014, 0.6818



27.2003, -4.3283, 1.1907



19.4057, -8.9737, 7.1766



14.3827, -2.4051, 0.6199



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.



19.6405, -7.2014, 0.6818



25.4707, -11.0028, 0.9408



17.5024, -3.3596, -3.7561



11.3756, -1.3600, 0.5387



29.4015, -18.2094, 2.5595



74.6869, -46.7480, 7.5635

Inverse Universe

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



14.9826, 6.9666, 2.0970



17.9748, 12.0363, 3.3390



16.6730, 2.9845, 4.9442



10.8530, 0.2051, 0.6858



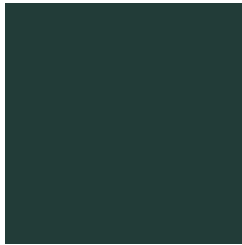
15.5928, 26.9157, 8.4286



39.5249, 67.9819, 23.2594

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

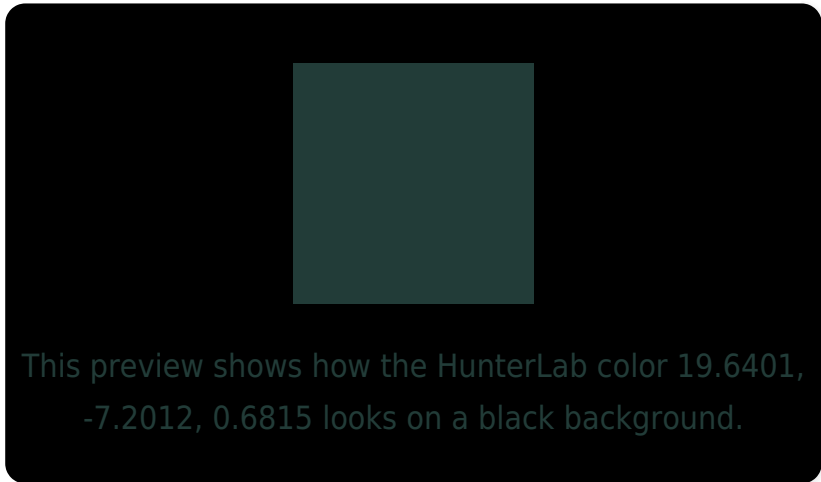
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

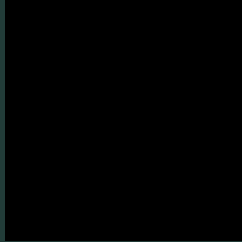
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.6401, -7.2012,

0.6815.

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

19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815

Protanopia

19.6450, -0.7948, 1.9259

Deuteranopia

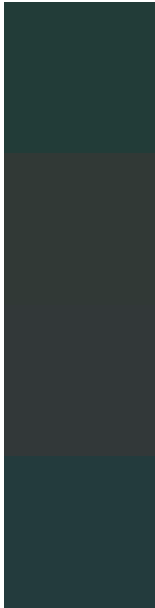
19.4201, 1.0826, 0.1677



Tritanopia

19.6804, -5.2632, -2.5780

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815

Protanomaly

19.6101, -3.4094, 1.4721

Deuteranomaly

19.4984, -2.3732, 0.2028

Tritanomaly

19.5504, -5.9148, -1.4456

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815

Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

Achromatomaly

18.8343, -3.6656, 0.9385

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815 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(34, 60, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 60, 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(34, 60, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 60, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815 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(34, 60, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 60, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 60, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 60, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 60, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 60, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.6401, -7.2012, 0.6815 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 60, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 60,  
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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