

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.7956, -11.9253,  
1.0006)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(19.7956, -11.9253,  
1.0006) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(19.8561,  
-12.0672, 1.2313)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	004037
RGB	0, 64, 55
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7490, 0.7843
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.75
HSL	172°, 100%, 13%
HSV	172°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	2.5230, 3.9426, 4.2425
YIQ	43.8380, -35.2550, -16.3670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

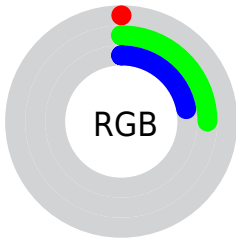
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 34, 64
Decimal	16439
CIELab	23.48, -21.02, 0.27
CIELCh	23, 21.026, 179.270
Yxy	3.9428, 0.2356, 0.3682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206519 (0xFF004037)
YUV	43.8380, 5.5029, -38.4459
Hunter-Lab	19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313

# Details

The HunterLab color **19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.5349, 18.2268, 5.3555**, and the grayscale version is **15.8086, -0.8435, 0.8589**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.6299, -15.9575, 1.9451**, and **7.4866, -5.2676, 2.0136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.8564, -12.0676, 1.2316**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.9820, -11.5193, 1.0476**.

# Distribution



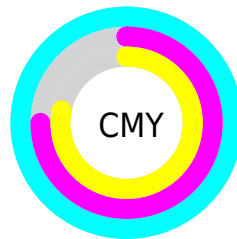
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313 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 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 19.8561, -12.0672,  
1.2313

■ 19.8561, -12.0672,  
1.2313

■ 117.9300,  
-28.0687, 6.6929

■ 12.8126, -9.7870,  
0.8275

■ 36.7185, -16.0641,  
2.1839

■ 6.2082, -10.8643,  
0.5167

■ 46.3571, -17.9039,  
2.7236

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.7168, -19.6797,  
3.3015

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.7505, -21.4094,  
3.9152

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.4193, -23.1053,  
4.5628


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 91.6904, -24.7763,


5.2425


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 104.5355,  
-26.4291, 5.9530


 19.8561, -12.0672,  
1.2313


 19.8561, -12.0672,  
1.2313


 19.8564, -12.0676,  
1.2316

 19.9820, -11.5193,  
1.0476

 20.1108, -10.9617,  
0.8648

 20.2729, -10.2766,  
0.7213

 20.4768, -9.4343,  
0.6285

 20.7245, -8.4331,  
0.5895

■ 21.0172, -7.2750,  
0.6061

■ 21.3555, -5.9650,  
0.6790

■ 21.7395, -4.5105,  
0.8082

■ 22.1691, -2.9211,  
0.9926

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



19.8565, -10.6944, 6.2429



19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313



19.8565, -10.8212, -5.6480

# Triad

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



19.8565, -12.0673, 1.2315



19.8565, 5.4208, -12.3235



19.8565, 5.7313, 8.8202

# Complementary

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



19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313



10.5349, 18.2268, 5.3555

# 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.



19.8565, 11.0480, 6.0556



19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313



19.8565, 10.8531, -5.9972

# Square

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



19.8565, -12.0673, 1.2315



19.8565, -1.2193, -14.8425



19.8565, 13.0312, 0.9290



19.8565, -0.9013, 9.6675



# Rectangle

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



19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313



19.8565, -8.5689, -10.1918



19.8565, 13.0312, 0.9290



19.8565, 7.7614, 8.1396

# Sweetspot

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



19.8565, -12.0673, 1.2315



28.0695, -8.1033, 0.8772



19.3104, -15.7338, 11.6232



14.6894, -4.4225, 0.4493



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.



19.8565, -12.0673, 1.2315



26.1457, -15.9750, 1.8057



14.1352, -2.7712, -11.6846



12.1558, -1.4672, 0.5595



30.2649, -18.5356, 2.1845



75.7428, -46.8355, 6.4324



# Inverse Universe

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



10.5349, 18.2268, 5.3555



13.8488, 23.9052, 7.4855



12.9590, 10.5053, 8.1688



11.5815, 0.2361, 0.7488



16.0206, 27.6275, 8.8665



40.0165, 68.7841, 23.8837



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313 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

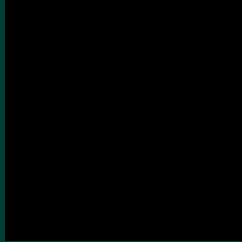
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.8561,

-12.0672, 1.2313.

# 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

19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313

### Protanopia

19.9929, -0.9236, 3.0154

### Deuteranopia

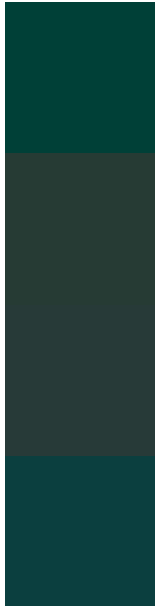
20.1294, 1.0539, 1.0206



## Tritanopia

19.9477, -8.1956, -3.6352

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313

## Protanomaly

19.4626, -6.7000, 1.9784

## Deuteranomaly

19.3468, -5.5913, 0.3577

## Tritanomaly

19.9626, -9.7839, -1.8375

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313

## Achromatopsia

15.8704, -0.8468, 0.8623

## Achromatomaly

16.8164, -6.1168, 0.3962

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313 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(0, 64, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 64, 55)  
}
```

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(0, 64, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 64, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313 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(0, 64, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 64, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 64, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 64, 55); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 64, 55); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 64, 55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.8561, -12.0672, 1.2313 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 64, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 64,  
55) }
```

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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