

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.8812, -10.1033,
-1.9504)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.8812, -10.1033,
-1.9504) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.8812,
-10.1033, -1.9504)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	063F3F
RGB	6, 63, 63
RGB Percent	2%, 25%, 25%
CMY	0.9765, 0.7529, 0.7529
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	180°, 83%, 14%
HSV	180°, 90%, 25%
XYZ	2.7498, 3.9526, 5.3206
YIQ	45.9570, -33.9720, -12.0840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

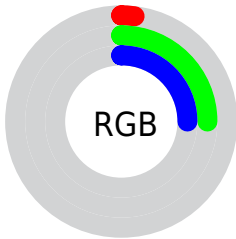
Format	Color
RYB	6, 35, 63
Decimal	409407
CIELab	23.51, -16.83, -4.99
CIELCh	24, 17.550, 196.521
Yxy	3.9528, 0.2287, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278599487 (0xFF063F3F)
YUV	45.9570, 8.4022, -35.0423
Hunter-Lab	19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504

Details

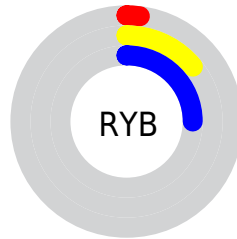
The HunterLab color **19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.9558, 15.8248, 6.0948**, and the grayscale version is **16.4966, -0.8802, 0.8963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.7542, -13.4316, -1.8475**, and **7.6842, -4.0738, -0.8104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.7839, -10.4886, -2.0863**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.9860, -9.6938, -1.8054**.

Distribution



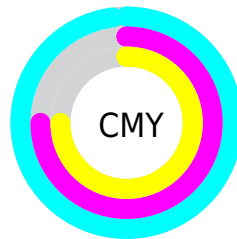
- Red (2%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 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 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.8812, -10.1033,
-1.9504

■ 19.8812, -10.1033,
-1.9504

■ 117.9754,
-23.8590, 1.2001

■ 12.8342, -8.2327,
-1.9861

■ 36.7493, -13.4439,
-1.6324

■ 6.2378, -10.9161,
-2.9770

■ 46.3904, -15.0060,
-1.3740

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.7524, -16.5269,
-1.0595

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.7882, -18.0198,
-0.6943

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.4591, -19.4937,
-0.2826


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 91.7321, -20.9552,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.1722


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 104.5791,
-22.4091, 0.6673


 19.8812, -10.1033,
-1.9504


 19.8812, -10.1033,
-1.9504


 19.7839, -10.4886,
-2.0863

 19.9860, -9.6938,
-1.8054

 20.1209, -9.1681,
-1.6195

 20.2965, -8.4901,
-1.3796

 20.5147, -7.6566,
-1.0845

 20.7768, -6.6679,
-0.7343

■ 21.0836, -5.5276,
-0.3300

■ 21.4355, -4.2415,
0.1265

■ 21.8323, -2.8177,
0.6323

■ 22.2735, -1.2656,
1.1843

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.8816, -10.2195, 3.2581



19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504



19.8816, -7.7398, -7.5444

Triad

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



19.8816, -10.1033, -1.9501



19.8816, 7.0840, -7.0240



19.8816, 1.4273, 8.5133

Complementary

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



19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504



10.9558, 15.8248, 6.0948

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.



19.8816, 6.6334, 7.0181



19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504



19.8816, 10.1278, -1.3713

Square

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



19.8816, -10.1033, -1.9501



19.8816, 1.9910, -10.9689



19.8816, 9.9546, 3.7013



19.8816, -3.9410, 8.4364

Rectangle

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



19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504



19.8816, -5.0478, -10.3343



19.8816, 9.9546, 3.7013



19.8816, 3.2651, 8.1996

Sweetspot

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



19.8816, -10.1033, -1.9501



27.4314, -6.7984, -0.2975



19.0083, -15.4458, 10.9047



14.0501, -3.5654, -0.1803



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.



19.8816, -10.1033, -1.9501



25.6467, -13.5968, -2.7045



12.7534, -0.1090, -14.0063



11.3863, -1.3007, 0.3863



29.8031, -15.8004, -3.1428



75.7817, -40.1764, -7.9912

Inverse Universe

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



10.9558, 15.8248, 6.0948



13.3265, 22.8221, 8.6112



14.7939, 5.9907, 8.5298



10.8427, 0.1494, 0.8331



15.4862, 26.5207, 10.0067



39.3776, 67.4353, 25.4447

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 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 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

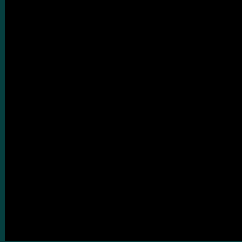
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.8812,

-10.1033, -1.9504.

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

19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504

Protanopia

20.0349, -0.3950, 0.0937

Deuteranopia

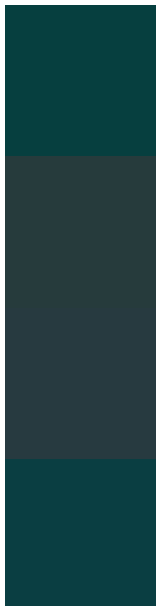
20.0339, 1.1616, -2.4353



Tritanopia

19.8395, -8.6118, -3.7952

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504

Protanomaly

19.6628, -5.5515, -0.8716

Deuteranomaly

19.5643, -4.3556, -2.7203

Tritanomaly

19.7563, -8.9938, -3.4519

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

17.3067, -5.4003, -0.5601

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 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(6, 63, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 63, 63)  
}
```

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(6, 63, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 63, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 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(6, 63, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 63, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(6, 63, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 63, 63); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 63, 63); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 63, 63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.8812, -10.1033, -1.9504 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 63, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 63,  
63) }
```

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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