

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.9369, -6.1371,
-8.7028)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.9369, -6.1371,
-8.7028) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.9586, -6.1118,
-8.6660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	103D4D
RGB	16, 61, 77
RGB Percent	6%, 24%, 30%
CMY	0.9372, 0.7608, 0.6980
CMYK	0.79, 0.21, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	196°, 66%, 18%
HSV	196°, 79%, 30%
XYZ	3.2220, 3.9835, 7.6202
YIQ	49.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

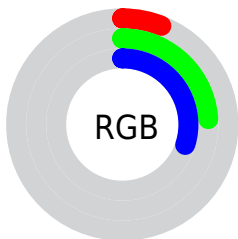
Format	Color
RYB	16, 42, 77
Decimal	1064269
CIELab	23.62, -8.94, -14.11
CIELCh	24, 16.709, 237.646
Yxy	3.9836, 0.2173, 0.2687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279254349 (0xFF103D4D)
YUV	49.3690, 13.6221, -29.2646
Hunter-Lab	19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660

Details

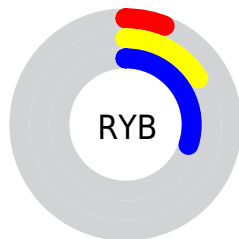
The HunterLab color **19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **16.2739, 11.7830, 8.4477**, and the grayscale version is **17.6126, -0.9398, 0.9569**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.7378, -8.0138, -9.3582**, and **7.5865, -1.3383, -6.5935** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.2754, -5.8901, -9.8227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.6971, -6.1389, -7.4674**.

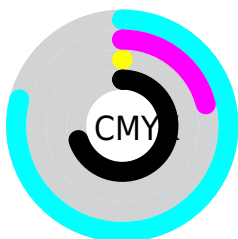
Distribution



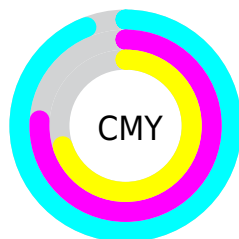
- Red (6%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660 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 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.9586, -6.1118,
-8.6660

■ 19.9586, -6.1118,
-8.6660

■ 118.1154,
-15.7772, -8.9506

■ 12.9011, -4.9737,
-8.2891

■ 36.8443, -8.2688,
-9.2003

■ 6.3280, -6.4953,
-9.6183

■ 46.4930, -9.3266,
-9.3519

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.8621, -10.3832,
-9.4327

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.9047, -11.4436,
-9.4484

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.5819, -12.5112,
-9.4039

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.8609, -13.5883,

-9.3036

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.7136,
-14.6766, -9.1514

19.9586, -6.1118,
-8.6660

19.9586, -6.1118,
-8.6660

19.2754, -5.8901,
-9.8227

20.6971, -6.1389,
-7.4674

18.6069, -5.6210,
-11.0058

21.4911, -5.9686,
-6.2321

18.5544, -5.6007,
-11.1011

22.3398, -5.6080,
-4.9670

23.2413, -5.0674,
-3.6791

24.1935, -4.3592,
-2.3750

■ 25.1939, -3.4965,
-1.0602

■ 26.2400, -2.4926,
0.2606

■ 27.3292, -1.3605,
1.5839

■ 28.4590, -0.1123,
2.9066

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.9590, -9.1300, -3.8179



19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660



19.9590, -1.4727, -10.8585

Triad

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



19.9590, -6.1117, -8.6656



19.9590, 9.8682, 0.6941



19.9590, -5.4720, 7.7786

Complementary

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



19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660



16.2739, 11.7830, 8.4477

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.



19.9590, -0.6561, 8.4131



19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660



19.9590, 8.5244, 4.9948

Square

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



19.9590, -6.1117, -8.6656



19.9590, 8.0441, -4.6651



19.9590, 4.5368, 7.5372



19.9590, -8.7880, 5.5131

Rectangle

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



19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660



19.9590, 2.0374, -10.1880



19.9590, 4.5368, 7.5372



19.9590, -3.9907, 8.1599

Sweetspot

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



19.9590, -6.1117, -8.6656



32.0795, -5.2140, -2.3503



23.4910, -17.4141, 10.8540



16.3112, -2.7862, -1.3823



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



19.9590, -6.1117, -8.6656



24.3493, -7.2063, -14.1411



12.8033, 6.1737, -24.5167



13.5183, -1.2499, 0.1725



24.5455, -7.0952, -15.3633



58.4581, -15.4092, -39.8035

Inverse Universe

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



15.1176, 21.8161, -7.6180



18.1369, 32.3063, -9.8252



22.4354, -0.5688, 12.5187



13.1167, 0.5976, 0.0892



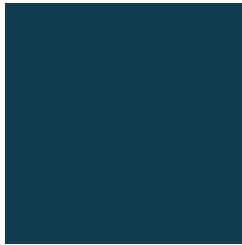
18.2651, 34.0792, -9.8996



44.2903, 82.3417, -21.7146

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660 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

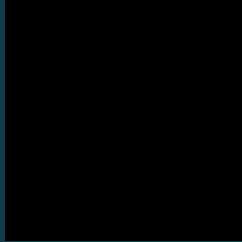
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

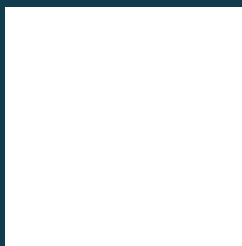
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660.

-8.6660.

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

19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660

Protanopia

20.0984, 0.6457, -6.1989

Deuteranopia

20.0783, 0.9212, -8.8957



Tritanopia

19.9308, -9.6150, -4.1557

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660

Protanomaly

19.8793, -2.5913, -7.1182

Deuteranomaly

19.9236, -2.1547, -9.2102

Tritanomaly

19.8467, -8.3339, -5.7251

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

18.0424, -3.6209, -2.5427

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660 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(16, 61, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 61, 77)  
}
```

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(16, 61, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 61, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660 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(16, 61, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 61, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 61, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 61, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 61, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 61, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.9586, -6.1118, -8.6660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 61, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 61,  
77) }
```

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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