

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.9663, -2.1431,
-20.5866)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.9663, -2.1431,
-20.5866) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(19.9310, -1.9639,
-20.6726)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003B60
RGB	0, 59, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 23%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7686, 0.6235
CMYK	1.00, 0.39, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	203°, 100%, 19%
HSV	203°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	3.6753, 3.9724, 11.6393
YIQ	45.5770, -47.0410, -1.0010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

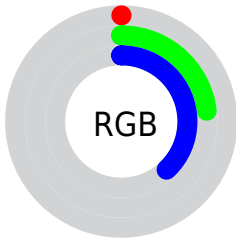
Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 96
Decimal	15200
CIELab	23.58, -1.53, -26.68
CIElCh	24, 26.720, 266.727
Yxy	3.9726, 0.1906, 0.2060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205280 (0xFF003B60)
YUV	45.5770, 24.8585, -39.9710
Hunter-Lab	19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726

Details

The HunterLab color **19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **19.5204, 16.0025, 12.3078**, and the grayscale version is **16.3220, -0.8709, 0.8868**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.8414, -3.0985, -21.7763**, and **7.8908, 3.2662, -16.9136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.9303, -1.9627, -20.6744**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.0440, -2.9610, -18.2634**.

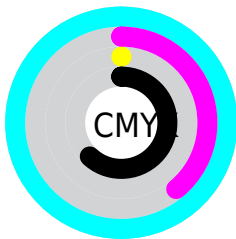
Distribution



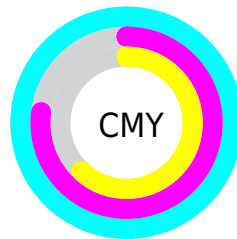
- Red (0%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 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 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 19.9310, -1.9639,
-20.6726

■ 19.9310, -1.9639,
-20.6726

■ 118.0654, -7.9428,
-24.2661

■ 12.8772, -1.4626,
-20.3570

■ 36.8103, -3.0724,
-21.7339

■ 6.2959, -1.3921,
-23.8864

■ 46.4563, -3.6778,
-22.2570

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.8229, -4.3154,
-22.7331

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.8631, -4.9839,
-23.1538

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.5380, -5.6819,
-23.5166

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.8149, -6.4083,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.8219

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.6656, -7.1623,
-24.0711

19.9310, -1.9639,
-20.6726

19.9310, -1.9639,
-20.6726

19.9303, -1.9627,
-20.6744

21.0440, -2.9610,
-18.2634

22.2003, -3.8289,
-15.9420

23.4435, -4.4091,
-13.6189

24.7700, -4.7119,
-11.3080

26.1752, -4.7549,
-9.0209

■ 27.6539, -4.5593,
-6.7660

■ 29.2008, -4.1473,
-4.5486

■ 30.8110, -3.5407,
-2.3715

■ 32.4798, -2.7600,
-0.2355

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19.9313, -9.0539, -16.1399



19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726



19.9313, 6.5964, -17.6859

Triad

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



19.9313, -1.9635, -20.6722



19.9313, 15.2041, 6.7557



19.9313, -12.6849, 7.7233

Complementary

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



19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726



19.5204, 16.0025, 12.3078

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.



19.9313, -7.7188, 10.4137



19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726



19.9313, 8.4228, 10.0362

Square

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



19.9313, -1.9635, -20.6722



19.9313, 17.4077, 0.2026



19.9313, -0.1493, 11.0445



19.9313, -14.5761, 1.9286

Rectangle

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



19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726



19.9313, 11.8732, -12.3050



19.9313, -0.1493, 11.0445



19.9313, -11.3639, 8.9134

Sweetspot

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



19.9313, -1.9635, -20.6722



38.4558, -5.5505, -6.2886



29.1517, -23.3762, 14.0266



18.8624, -2.8551, -3.5566



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



19.9313, -1.9635, -20.6722



25.9954, -1.9742, -28.2302



10.4342, 19.9492, -56.1036



16.5641, -1.3508, -0.0012



23.2911, -1.9726, -24.8536



52.1890, -1.8384, -61.2631

Inverse Universe

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



16.7415, 30.5536, -3.8030



22.1112, 40.2758, -4.3922



29.9208, -4.2966, 18.3614



16.1658, 0.7609, 0.2724



19.7154, 35.9395, -4.1310



45.3752, 82.3702, -6.8328

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 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 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

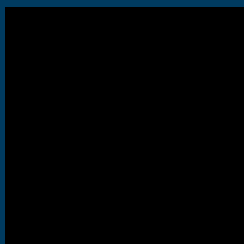
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726.

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

19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726

Protanopia

20.0373, 3.2125, -18.2399

Deuteranopia

20.0441, 1.0193, -20.3650



Tritanopia

19.9308, -9.6150, -4.1557

Trichromacy



Original Color

19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726

Protanomaly

19.6711, 0.8431, -19.7820

Deuteranomaly

19.9981, -0.4194, -20.4939

Tritanomaly

19.9883, -7.3156, -9.1912

Monochromacy



Original Color

19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

17.3177, -3.3426, -5.9939

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 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, 59, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 59, 96)  
}
```

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, 59, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 59, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 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, 59, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 59, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 59, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 59, 96); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 96); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 59, 96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 19.9310, -1.9639, -20.6726 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 59, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 59,  
96) }
```

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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