

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.4485, -17.9940,
-19.9851)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.4485, -17.9940,
-19.9851) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.5989, -5.7377,
-13.3608)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003F57
RGB	0, 63, 87
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 34%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7529, 0.6588
CMYK	1.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	197°, 100%, 17%
HSV	197°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	3.4978, 4.2431, 9.6515
YIQ	46.8990, -45.2520, -5.8920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

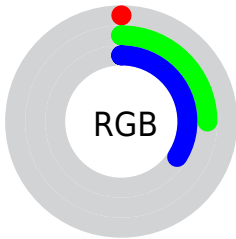
Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 87
Decimal	16215
CIELab	24.46, -8.08, -19.42
CIELCh	24, 21.031, 247.400
Yxy	4.2433, 0.2011, 0.2440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206295 (0xFF003F57)
YUV	46.8990, 19.7698, -41.1304
Hunter-Lab	20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608

Details

The HunterLab color **20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **16.3702, 17.7742, 10.3976**, and the grayscale version is **16.7748, -0.8951, 0.9114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.7690, -7.8980, -14.0176**, and **8.3875, -0.0770, -10.3173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.5986, -5.7371, -13.3616**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.3802, -6.1679, -11.9388**.

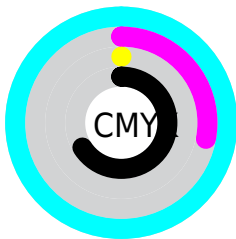
Distribution



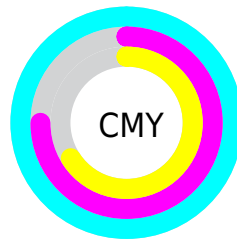
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 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 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.5989, -5.7377,
-13.3608

■ 20.5989, -5.7377,
-13.3608

■ 119.2694,
-14.9706, -15.2180

■ 13.4557, -4.6804,
-12.9034

■ 37.6283, -7.7672,
-14.2111

■ 7.0267, -5.3874,
-13.8692

■ 47.3398, -8.7715,
-14.5437

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 57.7674, -9.7790,
-14.8085

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.8649, -10.7940,
-15.0079

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.5940, -11.8191,
-15.1451

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.9224, -12.8561,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-15.2236

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.8223,
-13.9063, -15.2469

20.5989, -5.7377,
-13.3608

20.5989, -5.7377,
-13.3608

20.5986, -5.7371,
-13.3616

21.3802, -6.1679,
-11.9388

22.1841, -6.5245,
-10.5435

23.0537, -6.6484,
-9.1008

23.9896, -6.5386,
-7.6175

24.9903, -6.2035,
-6.1026

■ 26.0536, -5.6557,
-4.5647

■ 27.1766, -4.9101,
-3.0117

■ 28.3563, -3.9827,
-1.4502

■ 29.5896, -2.8895,
0.1147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.5992, -10.2132, -7.6035



20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608



20.5992, 0.5537, -14.7278

Triad

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



20.5992, -5.7375, -13.3604



20.5992, 12.9976, 2.6110



20.5992, -8.2311, 8.5705

Complementary

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



20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608



16.3702, 17.7742, 10.3976

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.



20.5992, -2.7036, 9.8382



20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608



20.5992, 9.9373, 7.1706

Square

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



20.5992, -5.7375, -13.3604



20.5992, 11.9206, -4.0572



20.5992, 3.9874, 9.4215



20.5992, -11.5218, 5.2286

Rectangle

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



20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608



20.5992, 5.0474, -12.6705



20.5992, 3.9874, 9.4215



20.5992, -6.6020, 9.1965

Sweetspot

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



20.5992, -5.7375, -13.3604



35.3558, -6.5199, -4.1325



26.2283, -21.6370, 13.9260



17.2815, -3.3481, -2.2900



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



20.5992, -5.7375, -13.3604



26.6380, -7.1041, -17.9595



10.9514, 13.0422, -41.8403



15.0848, -1.3926, 0.1549



25.3952, -6.8239, -17.0109



58.8889, -14.2749, -42.7906

Inverse Universe

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



15.4445, 28.7702, -8.0330



20.1387, 37.4564, -9.9962



24.5056, 0.2371, 15.1039



14.6338, 0.7099, 0.0961



19.1720, 35.6684, -9.5931



45.2679, 83.9237, -20.3685

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 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 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 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 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608.

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

20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608

Protanopia

20.8673, 1.4590, -10.3681

Deuteranopia

20.7089, 1.3119, -13.6492



Tritanopia

20.5494, -9.9390, -4.2296

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608

Protanomaly

20.4423, -2.4903, -11.7739

Deuteranomaly

20.4878, -2.0143, -14.1289

Tritanomaly

20.4661, -8.4476, -7.3449

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

17.8046, -4.3094, -4.2808

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 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, 63, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 63, 87)  
}
```

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, 63, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 63, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 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, 63, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 63, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 63, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 63, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.5989, -5.7377, -13.3608 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 63, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 63,  
87) }
```

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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