

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.5086, -14.2392,
-18.2862)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.5086, -14.2392,
-18.2862) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.6388, -5.5103,
-13.9016)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003F58
RGB	0, 63, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7529, 0.6549
CMYK	1.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	197°, 100%, 17%
HSV	197°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	3.5390, 4.2596, 9.8682
YIQ	47.0130, -45.5730, -5.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 88
Decimal	16216
CIELab	24.51, -7.66, -19.99
CIELCh	25, 21.405, 249.038
Yxy	4.2597, 0.2003, 0.2411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206296 (0xFF003F58)
YUV	47.0130, 20.2066, -41.2304
Hunter-Lab	20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016

Details

The HunterLab color **20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **16.6442, 17.7638, 10.5663**, and the grayscale version is **16.8112, -0.8970, 0.9134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.8072, -7.6832, -14.5453**, and **8.3875, -0.0770, -10.3173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.6385, -5.5097, -13.9024**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.4471, -5.9816, -12.4124**.

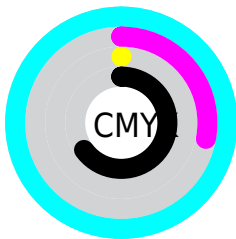
Distribution



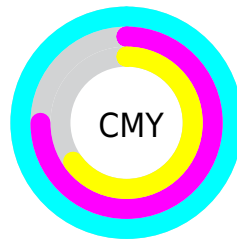
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 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 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.6388, -5.5103,
-13.9016

■ 20.6388, -5.5103,
-13.9016

■ 119.3410,
-14.5307, -15.9130

■ 13.4904, -4.4903,
-13.4426

■ 37.6771, -7.4789,
-14.7788

■ 7.0677, -5.0988,
-14.4183

■ 47.3925, -8.4571,
-15.1287

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 57.8237, -9.4405,
-15.4118

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.9245, -10.4329,
-15.6297

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.6568, -11.4368,
-15.7855

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.9883, -12.4537,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-15.8825

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 105.8911,
-13.4847, -15.9239

■ 20.6388, -5.5103,
-13.9016

■ 20.6388, -5.5103,
-13.9016

■ 20.6385, -5.5097,
-13.9024

■ 21.4471, -5.9816,
-12.4124

■ 22.2796, -6.3746,
-10.9526

■ 23.1795, -6.5299,
-9.4469

■ 24.1471, -6.4475,
-7.9030

■ 25.1807, -6.1363,
-6.3300

■ 26.2779, -5.6096,
-4.7371

■ 27.4357, -4.8828,
-3.1319

■ 28.6509, -3.9723,
-1.5209

■ 29.9201, -2.8947,
0.0905

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.6391, -10.1823, -8.1767



20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016



20.6391, 0.9596, -15.0048

Triad

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



20.6391, -5.5101, -13.9012



20.6391, 13.2165, 2.9565



20.6391, -8.6027, 8.5530

Complementary

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



20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016



16.6442, 17.7638, 10.5663

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.



20.6391, -3.0865, 9.9290



20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016



20.6391, 9.8822, 7.4453

Square

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



20.6391, -5.5101, -13.9012



20.6391, 12.3515, -3.7569



20.6391, 3.7094, 9.6011



20.6391, -11.8032, 5.0429

Rectangle

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



20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016



20.6391, 5.5273, -12.7122



20.6391, 3.7094, 9.6011



20.6391, -6.9882, 9.2200

Sweetspot

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



20.6391, -5.5101, -13.9012



36.1229, -6.5643, -4.3545



26.5509, -21.8267, 13.9324



17.9722, -3.4434, -2.4796



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



20.6391, -5.5101, -13.9012



26.9983, -6.8595, -18.9378



10.8297, 13.9412, -43.6289



15.0764, -1.3789, 0.1448



25.1508, -6.4690, -17.4715



58.2763, -13.3688, -43.9810

Inverse Universe

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



15.6006, 29.0143, -7.7519



20.5897, 38.2302, -9.7157



25.1456, -0.3572, 15.4879



14.6329, 0.7052, 0.1086



19.1395, 35.5523, -9.1464



45.1878, 83.6375, -19.2652

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 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 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

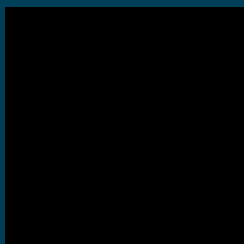
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016.

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

20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016

Protanopia

20.9046, 1.6583, -10.8785

Deuteranopia

20.9396, 0.9134, -13.8420



Tritanopia

20.5494, -9.9390, -4.2296

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016

Protanomaly

20.4809, -2.2765, -12.2993

Deuteranomaly

20.4936, -1.9127, -14.7487

Tritanomaly

20.5003, -8.2480, -7.8186

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016

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 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 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, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 63, 88)  
}
```

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, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 63, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 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, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 63, 88) }
```

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, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 63, 88); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 88); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.6388, -5.5103, -13.9016 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, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 63,  
88) }
```

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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