

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.7048, -6.9864,
-31.6420)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.7048, -6.9864,
-31.6420) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.6696, 0.2489,
-26.3725)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003C6A
RGB	0, 60, 106
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7647, 0.5843
CMYK	1.00, 0.43, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	206°, 100%, 21%
HSV	206°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	4.2174, 4.2723, 14.2380
YIQ	47.3040, -50.5260, 1.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

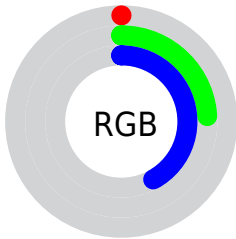
Format	Color
RYB	0, 38, 106
Decimal	15466
CIELab	24.55, 2.22, -31.60
CIELCh	25, 31.674, 274.020
Yxy	4.2725, 0.1856, 0.1880
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205546 (0xFF003C6A)
YUV	47.3040, 28.9371, -41.4856
Hunter-Lab	20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725

Details

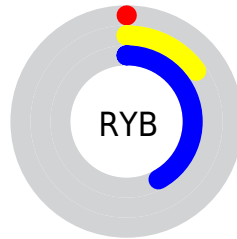
The HunterLab color $20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003366 . A complement of this color would be $22.4032, 15.9410, 14.0830$, and the grayscale version is $16.8811, -0.9007, 0.9172$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $37.7481, -0.4082, -27.5547$, and $8.5913, 5.3272, -22.2382$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $20.6685, 0.2509, -26.3755$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $22.0092, -1.1936, -23.1918$.

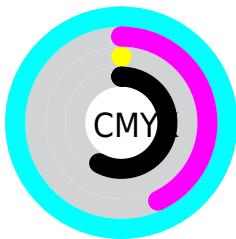
Distribution



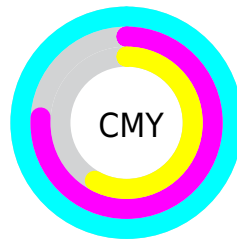
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 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 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.6696, 0.2489,
-26.3725

■ 20.6696, 0.2489,
-26.3725

■ 119.3962, -3.9699,
-30.7293

■ 13.5170, 0.4576,
-26.2682

■ 37.7147, -0.3675,
-27.4181

■ 7.0992, 0.9836,
-29.2665

■ 47.4331, -0.7579,
-28.0142

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 57.8670, -1.1952,
-28.5870

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.9705, -1.6755,
-29.1185

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.7053, -2.1955,
-29.6005

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.0391, -2.7526,

-30.0299

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.9442, -3.3447,
-30.4060

20.6696, 0.2489,
-26.3725

20.6696, 0.2489,
-26.3725

20.6685, 0.2509,
-26.3755

22.0092, -1.1936,
-23.1918

23.4167, -2.4399,
-20.1385

24.9315, -3.3437,
-17.1232

26.5475, -3.9210,
-14.1637

28.2573, -4.1969,
-11.2723

■ 30.0534, -4.1996,
-8.4556

■ 31.9288, -3.9577,
-5.7157

■ 33.8767, -3.4984,
-3.0514

■ 35.8911, -2.8467,
-0.4593

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.6699, -8.8099, -22.7175



20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725



20.6699, 10.6797, -20.2565

Triad

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



20.6699, 0.2494, -26.3720



20.6699, 17.1892, 8.9169



20.6699, -15.6014, 7.5972

Complementary

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



20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725



22.4032, 15.9410, 14.0830

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.



20.6699, -10.7251, 11.2187



20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725



20.6699, 7.9277, 11.6898

Square

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



20.6699, 0.2494, -26.3720



20.6699, 21.5578, 2.3564



20.6699, -2.4234, 12.3160



20.6699, -16.8907, -0.1869

Rectangle

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



20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725



20.6699, 16.6957, -12.6167



20.6699, -2.4234, 12.3160



20.6699, -14.3794, 9.1955

Sweetspot

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



20.6699, 0.2494, -26.3720



42.0860, -5.2815, -7.8729



32.4114, -25.6247, 14.8062



20.0004, -2.6151, -4.3398



74.4461, -3.9723, 4.0448



24.3420, -1.2988, 1.3225

Same Dimension

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



20.6699, 0.2494, -26.3720



26.9559, 1.0725, -36.0079



10.9285, 24.6242, -66.8126



18.1182, -1.3905, -0.1002



22.8773, 0.5353, -29.7502



49.9171, 4.2579, -71.5836

Inverse Universe

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



18.4138, 33.3026, -1.8355



24.3452, 43.9475, -1.7543



34.6056, -6.9174, 21.2021



17.7279, 0.8418, 0.3763



20.4956, 37.0411, -1.8081



46.0735, 82.9198, -1.3724

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 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 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

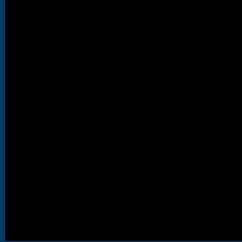
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725.

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

20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725

Protanopia

20.7788, 4.1037, -23.7389

Deuteranopia

20.7941, 0.6726, -26.0542



Tritanopia

20.5494, -9.9390, -4.2296

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725

Protanomaly

20.5421, 2.1845, -25.1044

Deuteranomaly

20.7475, 0.5143, -26.1730

Tritanomaly

20.4439, -6.6248, -11.2520

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

17.7464, -2.8244, -7.3853

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 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, 60, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 60, 106)  
}
```

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, 60, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 60, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 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, 60, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 60, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 60, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 60, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 106)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.6696, 0.2489, -26.3725 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 60, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 60,  
106) }
```

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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