

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.9771, -13.3312,
-3.6998)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.9771, -13.3312,
-3.6998) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.7405,
-10.8096, -2.5891)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004243
RGB	0, 66, 67
RGB Percent	0%, 26%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7412, 0.7373
CMYK	1.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	181°, 100%, 13%
HSV	181°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	2.9613, 4.3017, 5.9844
YIQ	46.3800, -39.6570, -13.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

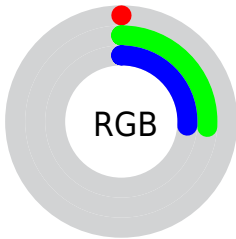
Format	Color
RYB	0, 33, 67
Decimal	16963
CIELab	24.65, -17.86, -5.96
CIELCh	25, 18.829, 198.466
Yxy	4.3018, 0.2235, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278207043 (0xFF004243)
YUV	46.3800, 10.1657, -40.6753
Hunter-Lab	20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891

Details

The HunterLab color **20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.0231, 18.3698, 7.1134**, and the grayscale version is **16.6321, -0.8874, 0.9037**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.7268, -14.0934, -2.4899**, and **8.7247, -4.7830, -0.5801** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.7408, -10.8098, -2.5889**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8729, -10.4346, -2.4049**.

Distribution



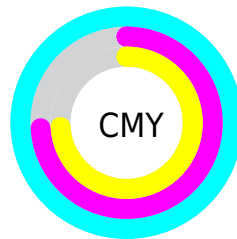
- Red (0%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 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 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

20.7405, -10.8096,
-2.5891

20.7405, -10.8096,
-2.5891

119.5235,
-25.0723, 0.2133

13.5787, -8.8632,
-2.5770

37.8014, -14.2866,
-2.3609

7.1712, -11.2353,
-3.0575

47.5266, -15.9103,
-2.1443

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

57.9670, -17.4893,
-1.8696

0.0000, NaN, NaN

69.0765, -19.0371,
-1.5425

0.0000, NaN, NaN

80.8170, -20.5633,
-1.1674

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

93.1563, -22.0747,

-0.7478

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.0665,
-23.5764, -0.2868

■ 20.7405, -10.8096,
-2.5891

■ 20.7405, -10.8096,
-2.5891

■ 20.7408, -10.8098,
-2.5889

■ 20.8729, -10.4346,
-2.4049

■ 21.0092, -10.0445,
-2.2161

■ 21.1820, -9.5157,
-1.9782

■ 21.3987, -8.8219,
-1.6820

■ 21.6615, -7.9601,
-1.3266

■ 21.9715, -6.9312,
-0.9123

■ 22.3297, -5.7392,
-0.4410

■ 22.7360, -4.3910,
0.0851

■ 23.1904, -2.8955,
0.6625

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.7409, -11.0949, 3.1731



20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891



20.7409, -8.1074, -8.6841

Triad

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



20.7409, -10.8096, -2.5888



20.7409, 8.0869, -7.3781



20.7409, 1.2099, 9.1643

Complementary

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



20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891



11.0231, 18.3698, 7.1134

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.



20.7409, 6.9640, 7.6921



20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891



20.7409, 11.2206, -1.1470

Square

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



20.7409, -10.8096, -2.5888



20.7409, 2.6096, -11.9389



20.7409, 10.7881, 4.2649



20.7409, -4.5806, 8.9788

Rectangle

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



20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891



20.7409, -5.1101, -11.6289



20.7409, 10.7881, 4.2649



20.7409, 3.2231, 8.8684

Sweetspot

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



20.7409, -10.8096, -2.5888



28.9327, -7.6540, -0.6520



20.0360, -17.1804, 12.0450



14.6853, -4.0321, -0.3855



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



20.7409, -10.8096, -2.5888



26.9155, -14.0179, -3.3814



12.3332, 1.1554, -17.9085



12.1552, -1.3897, 0.3935



30.2121, -15.7306, -3.8048



75.5937, -39.3028, -9.6422

Inverse Universe

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



12.5966, 24.6932, -16.0666



16.3529, 32.0552, -20.8302



15.1958, 7.1521, 9.4884



11.6465, 0.5861, -0.1758



18.3587, 35.9853, -23.3728



45.9723, 90.0904, -58.3654

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 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 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

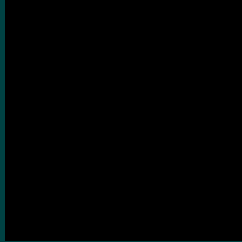
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.7405,

-10.8096, -2.5891.

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

20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891

Protanopia

20.9894, -0.6978, 0.0477

Deuteranopia

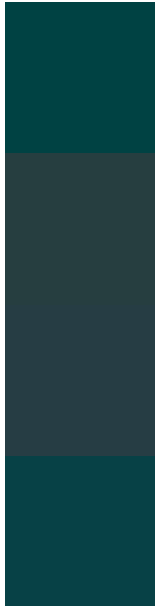
21.0153, 1.0266, -2.9169



Tritanopia

20.7525, -9.0881, -4.4028

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891

Protanomaly

20.5608, -6.0530, -1.4235

Deuteranomaly

20.4130, -5.0171, -3.3938

Tritanomaly

20.6590, -9.5118, -4.0659

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

17.5321, -5.7813, -1.1005

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 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, 66, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 66, 67)  
}
```

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, 66, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 66, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 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, 66, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 66, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 66, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 66, 67); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 66, 67); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 66, 67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.7405, -10.8096, -2.5891 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 66, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 66,  
67) }
```

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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