

Converting Colors

HunterLab(19.9827, -3.4105,
-21.5723)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(19.9827, -3.4105,
-21.5723) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.2356, -2.1256,
-20.7041)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003C61
RGB	0, 60, 97
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7647, 0.6196
CMYK	1.00, 0.38, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	203°, 100%, 19%
HSV	203°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	3.7735, 4.0948, 11.9008
YIQ	46.2780, -47.6370, -1.2130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

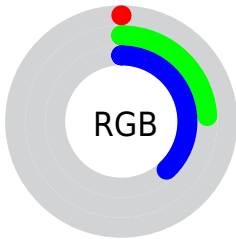
Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 97
Decimal	15457
CIELab	23.98, -1.77, -26.69
CIELCh	24, 26.747, 266.215
Yxy	4.0949, 0.1909, 0.2071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205537 (0xFF003C61)
YUV	46.2780, 25.0059, -40.5858
Hunter-Lab	20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041

Details

The HunterLab color **20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **19.6600, 16.3643, 12.4000**, and the grayscale version is **16.5533, -0.8832, 0.8994**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.1642, -3.3198, -21.8547**, and **8.1419, 3.1159, -16.9030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.2348, -2.1243, -20.7061**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.3516, -3.1241, -18.3023**.

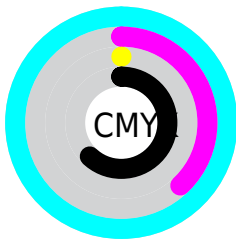
Distribution



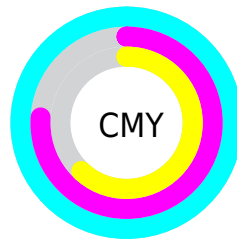
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (38%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041 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 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.2356, -2.1256,
-20.7041

■ 20.2356, -2.1256,
-20.7041

■ 118.6156, -8.2320,
-24.2880

■ 13.1408, -1.6032,
-20.3747

■ 37.1837, -3.2697,
-21.7687

■ 6.6402, -1.5133,
-23.1289

■ 46.8598, -3.8907,
-22.2904

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 57.2543, -4.5428,
-22.7646

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.3207, -5.2249,
-23.1833

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.0204, -5.9358,
-23.5442

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.3209, -6.6745,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.8475

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.1941, -7.4402,
-24.0948

20.2356, -2.1256,
-20.7041

20.2356, -2.1256,
-20.7041

20.2348, -2.1243,
-20.7061

21.3516, -3.1241,
-18.3023

22.5119, -3.9891,
-15.9837

23.7599, -4.5633,
-13.6604

25.0919, -4.8568,
-11.3465

26.5035, -4.8870,
-9.0540

■ 27.9895, -4.6751,
-6.7914

■ 29.5447, -4.2435,
-4.5645

■ 31.1640, -3.6143,
-2.3764

■ 32.8426, -2.8080,
-0.2282

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.2359, -9.2246, -16.0503



20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041



20.2359, 6.4756, -17.8401

Triad

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



20.2359, -2.1252, -20.7036



20.2359, 15.3494, 6.7331



20.2359, -12.7264, 7.8640

Complementary

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



20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041



19.6600, 16.3643, 12.4000

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.



20.2359, -7.6690, 10.5458



20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041



20.2359, 8.5972, 10.1022

Square

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



20.2359, -2.1252, -20.7036



20.2359, 17.4668, 0.0718



20.2359, -0.0148, 11.1582



20.2359, -14.6884, 2.0798

Rectangle

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



20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041



20.2359, 11.8007, -12.4981



20.2359, -0.0148, 11.1582



20.2359, -11.3763, 9.0513

Sweetspot

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



20.2359, -2.1252, -20.7036



38.4978, -5.6165, -6.2312



29.4522, -23.7422, 14.4411



18.8853, -2.8909, -3.5247



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.



20.2359, -2.1252, -20.7036



26.1286, -2.1921, -27.9264



10.7215, 19.5463, -55.5924



16.5687, -1.3584, 0.0043



23.4088, -2.1640, -24.5875



52.4738, -2.3154, -60.5893

Inverse Universe

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



16.9348, 30.9246, -3.9908



22.1270, 40.3329, -4.6142



29.8206, -3.6683, 18.3105



16.1663, 0.7634, 0.2656



19.7295, 35.9902, -4.3279



45.4083, 82.4898, -7.2985

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

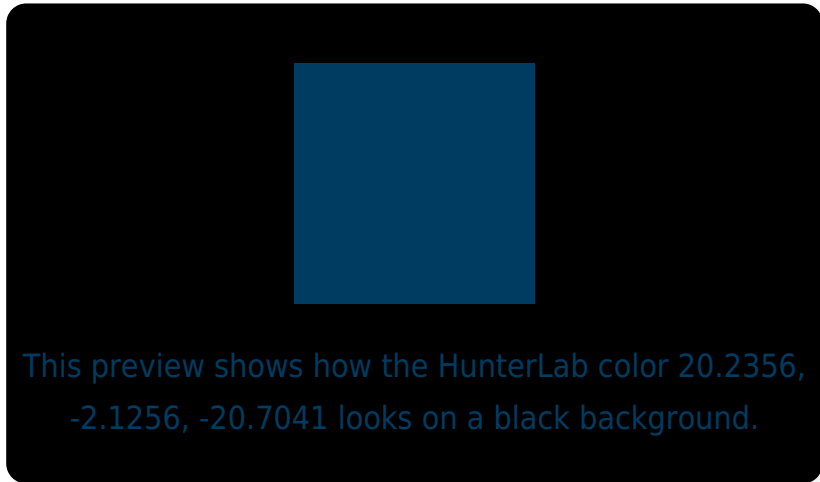
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

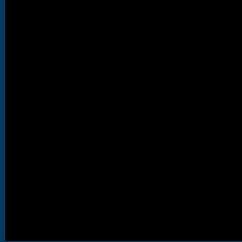
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041.

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

20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041

Protanopia

20.3718, 3.1728, -18.2117

Deuteranopia

20.3725, 0.9499, -20.3432



Tritanopia

20.2397, -9.7768, -4.1926

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041

Protanomaly

19.9637, 0.6557, -19.8404

Deuteranomaly

20.2968, -0.5957, -20.5397

Tritanomaly

20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

17.3508, -3.1566, -6.4529

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041 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, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 60, 97)  
}
```

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, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 60, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041 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, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 60, 97) }
```

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, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 60, 97); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 97); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 60, 97) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.2356, -2.1256, -20.7041 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, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 60,  
97) }
```

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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