

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.0316, -5.7584,
-10.2170)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.0316, -5.7584,
-10.2170) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.0056, -5.7200,
-10.2653)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D3D50
RGB	13, 61, 80
RGB Percent	5%, 24%, 31%
CMY	0.9490, 0.7608, 0.6863
CMYK	0.84, 0.24, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	197°, 72%, 18%
HSV	197°, 84%, 31%
XYZ	3.2827, 4.0022, 8.1889
YIQ	48.8140, -34.7070, -4.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

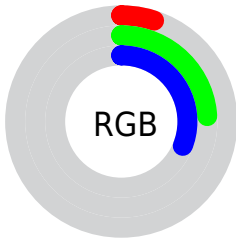
Format	Color
RYB	13, 41, 80
Decimal	867664
CIELab	23.68, -8.20, -16.01
CIELCh	24, 17.987, 242.879
Yxy	4.0024, 0.2121, 0.2586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279057744 (0xFF0D3D50)
YUV	48.8140, 15.3747, -31.4089
Hunter-Lab	20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653

Details

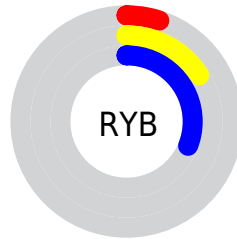
The HunterLab color **20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **16.6368, 12.7040, 9.1163**, and the grayscale version is **17.4226, -0.9296, 0.9466**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.7954, -7.5904, -10.9254**, and **7.6622, -0.9164, -7.5989** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.2664, -5.3579, -11.5776**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.7934, -5.9150, -8.9314**.

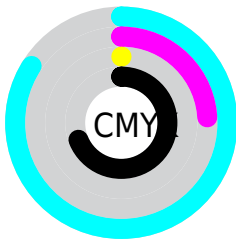
Distribution



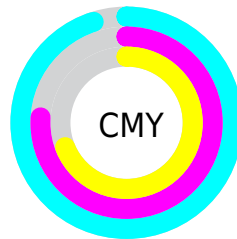
- Red (5%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653 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 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.0056, -5.7200,
-10.2653

■ 20.0056, -5.7200,
-10.2653

■ 118.2004,
-15.0095, -11.1586

■ 12.9418, -4.6483,
-9.8460

■ 36.9019, -7.7690,
-10.9304

■ 6.3822, -5.9391,
-11.2795

■ 46.5553, -8.7806,
-11.1530

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.9287, -9.7944,
-11.3048

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.9753, -10.8150,
-11.3905

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.6564, -11.8451,
-11.4148

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.9391, -12.8867,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-11.3817

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.7953,
-13.9412, -11.2953

■ 20.0056, -5.7200,
-10.2653

■ 20.0056, -5.7200,
-10.2653

■ 19.2664, -5.3579,
-11.5776

■ 20.7934, -5.9150,
-8.9314

■ 18.8055, -5.1304,
-12.4301

■ 21.6407, -5.8991,
-7.5617

■ 22.5468, -5.6787,
-6.1639

■ 23.5096, -5.2643,
-4.7459

■ 24.5268, -4.6689,
-3.3149

■ 25.5956, -3.9065,
-1.8769

■ 26.7131, -2.9917,
-0.4369

■ 27.8765, -1.9385,
1.0014

■ 29.0830, -0.7600,
2.4351

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.0060, -9.2909, -5.2680



20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653



20.0060, -0.5277, -11.9902

Triad

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



20.0060, -5.7199, -10.2649



20.0060, 10.7892, 1.5940



20.0060, -6.5564, 7.8941

Complementary

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



20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653



16.6368, 12.7040, 9.1163

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.



20.0060, -1.6037, 8.8252



20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653



20.0060, 8.7423, 5.8673

Square

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



20.0060, -5.7199, -10.2649



20.0060, 9.3826, -4.1336



20.0060, 4.0509, 8.1995



20.0060, -9.7354, 5.1984

Rectangle

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



20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653



20.0060, 3.2674, -10.7533



20.0060, 4.0509, 8.1995



20.0060, -5.0641, 8.3845

Sweetspot

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



20.0060, -5.7199, -10.2649



33.5003, -5.3961, -2.8908



24.3458, -18.4447, 11.3533



16.9133, -2.8564, -1.6691



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



20.0060, -5.7199, -10.2649



24.5547, -6.3612, -16.9592



12.1357, 8.4448, -29.4533



14.2845, -1.2991, 0.1478



57.6104, -13.2795, -43.3413

Inverse Universe

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



15.2656, 23.5018, -7.3293



18.6620, 34.6740, -8.9850



23.6031, -1.2296, 13.5657



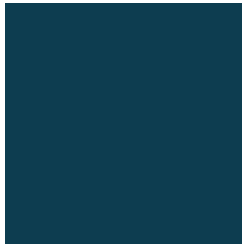
13.8704, 0.6459, 0.1125



44.6388, 82.6327, -19.1192

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653 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

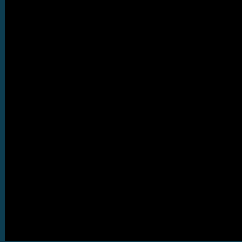
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

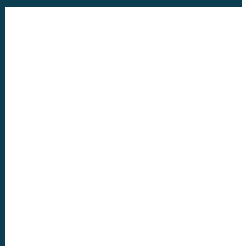
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653.

-10.2653.

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

20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653

Protanopia

20.1344, 0.9703, -7.7106

Deuteranopia

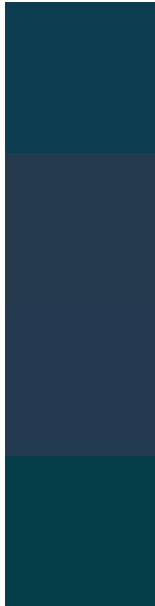
20.0668, 1.1017, -10.6162



Tritanopia

19.9308, -9.6150, -4.1557

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653

Protanomaly

19.8878, -2.3528, -8.7181

Deuteranomaly

19.9437, -1.8628, -10.8859

Tritanomaly

19.8630, -8.2058, -6.2045

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653

Achromatopsia

17.5253, -0.9351, 0.9522

Achromatomaly

18.0209, -3.6409, -3.0243

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653 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(13, 61, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 61, 80)  
}
```

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(13, 61, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 61, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653 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(13, 61, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 61, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(13, 61, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 61, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 61, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 61, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.0056, -5.7200, -10.2653 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 61, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 61,  
80) }
```

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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