

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.0950, -0.9455,
-13.6105)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.0950, -0.9455,
-13.6105) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.0950, -0.9455,
-13.6105)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	223A56
RGB	34, 58, 86
RGB Percent	13%, 23%, 34%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7725, 0.6627
CMYK	0.60, 0.33, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	212°, 43%, 24%
HSV	212°, 60%, 34%
XYZ	3.8525, 4.0381, 9.3805
YIQ	54.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

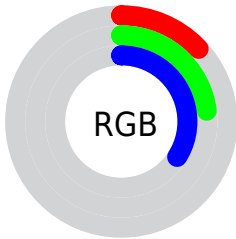
Format	Color
R _Y B	34, 50, 86
Decimal	2243158
CIE Lab	23.80, 0.21, -19.72
CIE LCh	24, 19.717, 270.622
Yxy	4.0382, 0.2231, 0.2338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280433238 (0xFF223A56)
YUV	54.0160, 15.7681, -17.5540
Hunter-Lab	20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105

Details

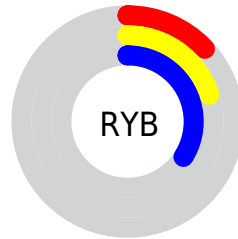
The HunterLab color $[20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003366 . A complement of this color would be $[23.5360, 3.1738, 10.7455]$, and the grayscale version is $[19.1665, -1.0227, 1.0414]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[37.0401, -1.8694, -14.4930]$, and $[7.0834, 1.9948, -13.1597]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[18.6113, -0.1459, -16.5819]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[21.6594, -1.5059, -10.7803]$.

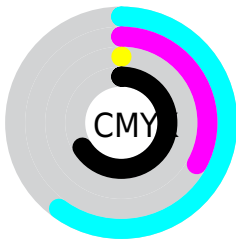
Distribution



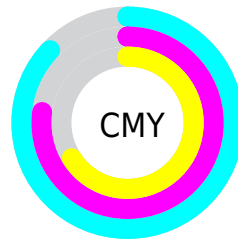
- Red (13%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105 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 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.0950, -0.9455,
-13.6105

■ 20.0950, -0.9455,
-13.6105

■ 118.3620, -6.0911,
-15.5844

■ 13.0191, -0.5847,
-13.1563

■ 37.0115, -1.8201,
-14.4816

■ 6.4838, -0.2024,
-14.8956

■ 46.6737, -2.3236,
-14.8280

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.0554, -2.8664,
-15.1070

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.1097, -3.4459,
-15.3206

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.7980, -4.0597,
-15.4717

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.0876, -4.7063,

-15.5638

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.9505, -5.3838,
-15.6004

20.0950, -0.9455,
-13.6105

20.0950, -0.9455,
-13.6105

18.6113, -0.1459,
-16.5819

21.6594, -1.5059,
-10.7803

17.2166, 0.9208,
-19.6946

23.2951, -1.8557,
-8.0863

15.9194, 2.2712,
-22.9410

24.9948, -2.0218,
-5.5180

14.7267, 3.6597,
-26.3073

26.7523, -2.0281,
-3.0632

28.5619, -1.8955,
-0.7096

■ 30.4188, -1.6421,
1.5548

■ 32.3191, -1.2830,
3.7410

■ 34.2592, -0.8313,
5.8590

■ 36.2361, -0.2979,
7.9177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.0954, -6.5215, -11.2955



20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105



20.0954, 5.2726, -11.1060

Triad

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



20.0954, -0.9454, -13.6101



20.0954, 10.0772, 5.9973



20.0954, -10.3260, 5.8430

Complementary

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



20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105



23.5360, 3.1738, 10.7455

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.



20.0954, -6.7180, 8.5341



20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105



20.0954, 5.0252, 8.6026

Square

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



20.0954, -0.9454, -13.6101



20.0954, 12.0853, 1.2150



20.0954, -1.2009, 9.3712



20.0954, -11.5296, 0.9720

Rectangle

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



20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105



20.0954, 8.8455, -7.3734



20.0954, -1.2009, 9.3712



20.0954, -9.3773, 6.9741

Sweetspot

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



20.0954, -0.9454, -13.6101



35.8056, -2.6618, -3.4636



27.0937, -15.4619, 6.5344



17.4684, -1.3244, -2.0016



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



20.0954, -0.9454, -13.6101



23.6656, 0.4673, -23.9603



14.7866, 9.9790, -26.0161



14.8175, -0.9552, -0.1666



18.1559, 5.3458, -34.2334



40.9366, 17.0042, -87.8744

Inverse Universe

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



18.5153, 17.4756, -1.1039



21.9543, 28.4588, -0.7843



29.4420, -7.2853, 14.9665



14.6062, 0.5614, 0.4887



18.3232, 32.6091, 2.3048



43.2235, 76.5399, 8.4082

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105 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

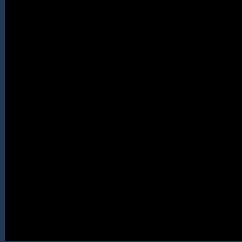
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

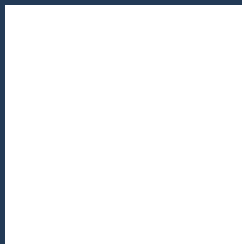
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.0950, -0.9455,

-13.6105.

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

20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105

Protanopia

20.1811, 1.7139, -12.1761

Deuteranopia

19.9812, 1.2019, -13.7910



Tritanopia

20.1424, -7.4526, -3.3496

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105

Protanomaly

20.1851, 0.5587, -12.7966

Deuteranomaly

20.0736, 0.2586, -13.6304

Tritanomaly

20.1960, -5.4368, -6.6698

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

19.3134, -1.2484, -3.9441

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105 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(34, 58, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 58, 86)  
}
```

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(34, 58, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 58, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105 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(34, 58, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 58, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 58, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 58, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 58, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 58, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.0950, -0.9455, -13.6105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 58, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 58,  
86) }
```

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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