

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.1174, -10.2093,
-1.9616)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.1174, -10.2093,
-1.9616) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.1883,
-10.2728, -1.9851)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	064040
RGB	6, 64, 64
RGB Percent	2%, 25%, 25%
CMY	0.9765, 0.7490, 0.7490
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	180°, 83%, 14%
HSV	180°, 91%, 25%
XYZ	2.8339, 4.0757, 5.4878
YIQ	46.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

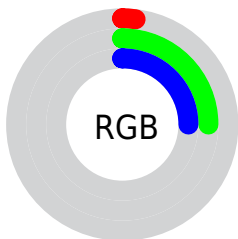
Format	Color
RYB	6, 35, 64
Decimal	409664
CIELab	23.92, -17.03, -5.05
CIELCh	24, 17.759, 196.518
Yxy	4.0758, 0.2286, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278599744 (0xFF064040)
YUV	46.6580, 8.5496, -35.6571
Hunter-Lab	20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851

Details

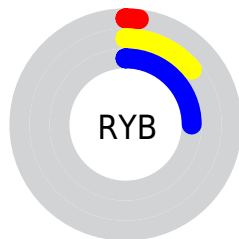
The HunterLab color **20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.1063, 16.1228, 6.2056**, and the grayscale version is **16.7280, -0.8926, 0.9089**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.1246, -13.4949, -1.8419**, and **8.1897, -4.4976, -0.5275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.0925, -10.6522, -2.1189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.2933, -9.8624, -1.8397**.

Distribution



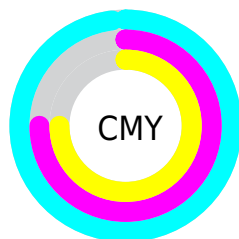
- Red (2%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 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 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1883, -10.2728,
-1.9851

■ 20.1883, -10.2728,
-1.9851

■ 118.5304,
-24.1210, 1.1601

■ 13.0999, -8.3911,
-2.0210

■ 37.1259, -13.6364,
-1.6677

■ 6.5881, -11.5292,
-2.8182

■ 46.7972, -15.2096,
-1.4098

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.1875, -16.7412,
-1.0959

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2498, -18.2443,
-0.7314

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.9457, -19.7281,
-0.3204


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 92.2426, -21.1991,


0.1337


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 105.1123,
-22.6622, 0.6280


 20.1883, -10.2728,
-1.9851


 20.1883, -10.2728,
-1.9851


 20.0925, -10.6522,
-2.1189

 20.2933, -9.8624,
-1.8397

 20.4293, -9.3325,
-1.6523

 20.6067, -8.6472,
-1.4099

 20.8275, -7.8032,
-1.1111

 21.0932, -6.8007,
-0.7559

■ 21.4046, -5.6431,
-0.3455

■ 21.7619, -4.3364,
0.1182

■ 22.1652, -2.8889,
0.6325

■ 22.6138, -1.3102,
1.1939

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.1887, -10.3907, 3.3123



20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851



20.1887, -7.8700, -7.6769

Triad

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



20.1887, -10.2728, -1.9848



20.1887, 7.2072, -7.1486



20.1887, 1.4542, 8.6536

Complementary

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



20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851



11.1063, 16.1228, 6.2056

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.



20.1887, 6.7499, 7.1340



20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851



20.1887, 10.3041, -1.3974

Square

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



20.1887, -10.2728, -1.9848



20.1887, 2.0262, -11.1628



20.1887, 10.1283, 3.7619



20.1887, -4.0058, 8.5756

Rectangle

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



20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851



20.1887, -5.1327, -10.5162



20.1887, 10.1283, 3.7619



20.1887, 3.3236, 8.3348

Sweetspot

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



20.1887, -10.2728, -1.9848



28.3058, -7.0375, -0.3145



19.3004, -15.7079, 11.0883



14.8275, -3.8038, -0.2040



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.



20.1887, -10.2728, -1.9848



26.4696, -14.0330, -2.7914



12.9181, -0.0765, -14.3042



12.1665, -1.4079, 0.4068



30.6465, -16.2475, -3.2318



76.7659, -40.6980, -8.0953

Inverse Universe

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



11.1063, 16.1228, 6.2056



13.7541, 23.5543, 8.8875



14.9975, 6.1318, 8.6673



11.5712, 0.1803, 0.8960



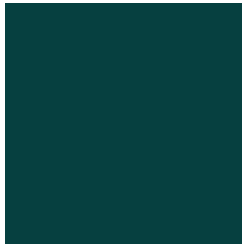
15.9245, 27.2712, 10.2899



39.8890, 68.3111, 25.7752

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 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 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

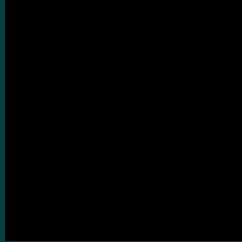
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1883,

-10.2728, -1.9851.

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

20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851

Protanopia

20.3036, -0.6633, 0.0157

Deuteranopia

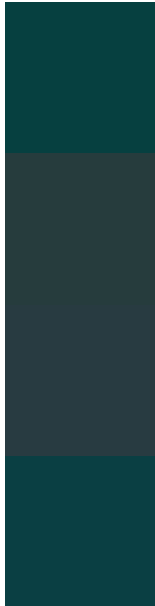
20.3752, 1.1483, -2.4232



Tritanopia

20.1443, -8.7857, -3.8372

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851

Protanomaly

19.9517, -5.7720, -0.9265

Deuteranomaly

19.9015, -4.3937, -2.7126

Tritanomaly

20.0619, -9.1650, -3.4919

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

17.6361, -5.4449, -0.5513

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 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(6, 64, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 64, 64)  
}
```

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(6, 64, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 64, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 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(6, 64, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 64, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 64, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 64, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 64, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 64, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.1883, -10.2728, -1.9851 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 64, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 64,  
64) }
```

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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