

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.2554, -12.7480,
-0.9608)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.2554, -12.7480,
-0.9608) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.6015,
-11.6388, -0.6252)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00423E
RGB	0, 66, 62
RGB Percent	0%, 26%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7412, 0.7569
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.74
HSL	176°, 100%, 13%
HSV	176°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	2.8177, 4.2442, 5.2281
YIQ	45.8100, -38.0520, -15.2360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

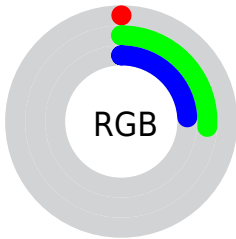
Format	Color
RYB	0, 34, 66
Decimal	16958
CIELab	24.46, -19.66, -2.93
CIELCh	24, 19.879, 188.472
Yxy	4.2444, 0.2293, 0.3453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278207038 (0xFF00423E)
YUV	45.8100, 7.9817, -40.1754
Hunter-Lab	20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252

Details

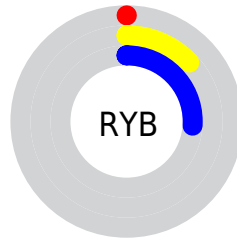
The HunterLab color **20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **10.8035, 18.5804, 6.3512**, and the grayscale version is **16.4504, -0.8778, 0.8938**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.5081, -15.2832, -0.0252**, and **8.6358, -5.3173, 0.6844** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.6018, -11.6391, -0.6249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.7156, -11.1651, -0.6399**.

Distribution



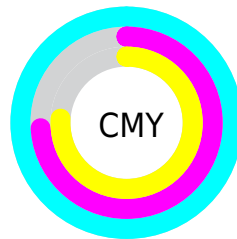
- Red (0%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (24%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252 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 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.6015, -11.6388,
-0.6252

■ 20.6015, -11.6388,
-0.6252

■ 119.2741,
-26.8630, 3.4453

■ 13.4580, -9.5164,
-0.8034

■ 37.6316, -15.3973,
-0.0573

■ 7.0294, -12.3015,
-1.3445

■ 47.3433, -17.1399,
0.3129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.7711, -18.8280,
0.7323

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.8688, -20.4771,
1.1968

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.5981, -22.0982,
1.7029

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.9268, -23.6992,

2.2479

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 105.8268,
-25.2860, 2.8293

■ 20.6015, -11.6388,
-0.6252

■ 20.6015, -11.6388,
-0.6252

■ 20.6018, -11.6391,
-0.6249

■ 20.7156, -11.1651,
-0.6399

■ 20.8335, -10.6783,
-0.6497

■ 20.9866, -10.0566,
-0.6131

■ 21.1829, -9.2727,
-0.5197

■ 21.4246, -8.3238,
-0.3675

■ 21.7130, -7.2111,
-0.1556

■ 22.0488, -5.9388,
0.1156

■ 22.4324, -4.5139,
0.4449

■ 22.8636, -2.9455,
0.8301

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.6019, -11.0810, 4.8723



20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252



20.6019, -9.6471, -7.2797

Triad

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



20.6019, -11.6388, -0.6249



20.6019, 6.8748, -9.9128



20.6019, 3.4712, 9.1418

Complementary

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



20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252



10.8035, 18.5804, 6.3512

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.



20.6019, 9.1163, 7.0148



20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252



20.6019, 11.2378, -3.5019

Square

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



20.6019, -11.6388, -0.6249



20.6019, 0.6902, -13.5905



20.6019, 12.1033, 2.7271



20.6019, -2.8318, 9.4950

Rectangle

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



20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252



20.6019, -6.9848, -11.1137



20.6019, 12.1033, 2.7271



20.6019, 5.5290, 8.6491

Sweetspot

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



20.6019, -11.6388, -0.6249



28.9966, -8.0592, 0.1009



19.8115, -16.6196, 11.9165



14.7196, -4.2495, 0.0191



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.



20.6019, -11.6388, -0.6249



27.1453, -15.3761, -0.7367



13.1973, -0.6755, -15.0363



12.1619, -1.4335, 0.4728



30.4741, -17.2776, -0.7925



76.3018, -43.4712, -1.5287

Inverse Universe

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



10.8035, 18.5804, 6.3512



14.2244, 24.4407, 8.5639



14.2045, 8.7768, 8.9059



11.5756, 0.2042, 0.8328



15.9649, 27.4209, 9.6911



39.9273, 68.4535, 25.2053

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252 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

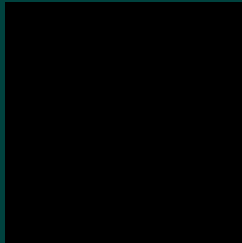
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252.



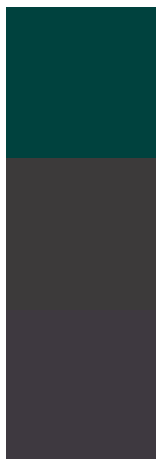
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6015,

-11.6388, -0.6252.

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

20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252

Protanopia

20.7178, -0.5845, 1.3002

Deuteranopia

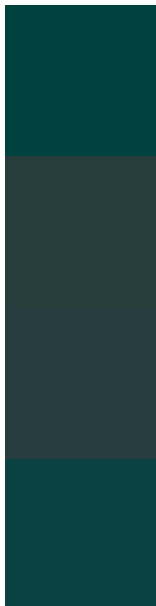
20.7859, 1.1963, -1.0064



Tritanopia

20.7951, -8.9852, -3.8641

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252

Protanomaly

20.1626, -6.4461, 0.1441

Deuteranomaly

20.0548, -5.2808, -1.6377

Tritanomaly

20.6164, -9.8568, -2.7402

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252

Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

Achromatomaly

17.4796, -6.0844, -0.3555

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252 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, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 66, 62)  
}
```

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, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 66, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252 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, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 66, 62) }
```

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, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 66, 62); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 66, 62); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 66, 62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.6015, -11.6388, -0.6252 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, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 66,  
62) }
```

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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