

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.4235, -7.6338,  
-9.0571)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(20.4235, -7.6338,  
-9.0571) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(20.2966, -7.4750,  
-9.2325)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003F4F
RGB	0, 63, 79
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7529, 0.6902
CMYK	1.00, 0.20, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	192°, 100%, 15%
HSV	192°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	3.1888, 4.1195, 8.0242
YIQ	45.9870, -42.6840, -8.3800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

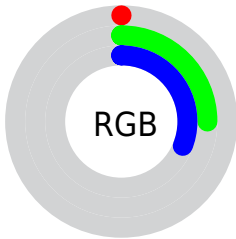
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 35, 79
Decimal	16207
CIELab	24.06, -11.42, -14.78
CIELCh	24, 18.677, 232.299
Yxy	4.1197, 0.2080, 0.2687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278206287 (0xFF003F4F)
YUV	45.9870, 16.2754, -40.3306
Hunter-Lab	20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325

# Details

The HunterLab color **20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **14.2585, 17.7355, 9.0957**, and the grayscale version is **16.4836, -0.8795, 0.8956**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.3517, -10.0865, -9.5774**, and **8.1097, -1.6122, -6.6562** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.2965, -7.4748, -9.2329**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.8578, -7.5946, -8.3077**.

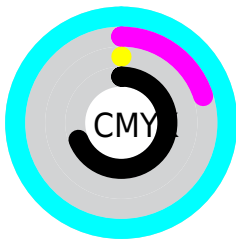
# Distribution



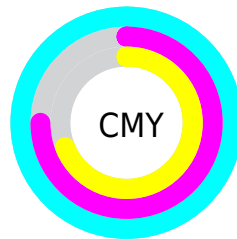
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325 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 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 20.2966, -7.4750,  
-9.2325

■ 20.2966, -7.4750,  
-9.2325

■ 118.7256,  
-18.4033, -9.7102

■ 13.1937, -6.1172,  
-8.8409

■ 37.2585, -9.9925,  
-9.8080

■ 6.7068, -7.7789,  
-9.7828

■ 46.9405, -11.2055,  
-9.9819

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.3406, -12.4056,  
-10.0851

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.4122, -13.6002,  
-10.1230

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.1169, -14.7941,  
-10.1003

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.4221, -15.9911,

-10.0215

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.2998,  
-17.1935, -9.8904

20.2966, -7.4750,  
-9.2325

20.2966, -7.4750,  
-9.2325

20.2965, -7.4748,  
-9.2329

20.8578, -7.5946,  
-8.3077

21.4311, -7.6728,  
-7.3932

22.0575, -7.5567,  
-6.4240

22.7401, -7.2374,  
-5.4011

23.4786, -6.7187,  
-4.3302

■ 24.2723, -6.0087,  
-3.2179

■ 25.1196, -5.1181,  
-2.0707

■ 26.0186, -4.0595,  
-0.8949

■ 26.9672, -2.8459,  
0.3037

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.2970, -10.4217, -3.3561



20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325



20.2970, -2.5597, -12.5023

# Triad

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



20.2970, -7.4749, -9.2321



20.2970, 11.2174, -0.3716



20.2970, -5.1521, 8.6837

# Complementary

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



20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325



14.2585, 17.7355, 9.0957

# 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.



20.2970, 0.4349, 9.0675



20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325



20.2970, 10.3224, 4.7382

# Square

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



20.2970, -7.4749, -9.2321



20.2970, 8.5343, -6.5290



20.2970, 6.2106, 7.8436



20.2970, -9.1895, 6.5891



# Rectangle

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



20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325



20.2970, 1.3513, -12.2649



20.2970, 6.2106, 7.8436



20.2970, -3.4098, 8.9877

# Sweetspot

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



20.2970, -7.4749, -9.2321



32.6248, -6.8062, -2.8604



23.7253, -19.7898, 13.0669



16.1618, -3.5314, -1.5927



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886



# Same Dimension

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



20.2970, -7.4749, -9.2321



26.2582, -9.4739, -12.3691



10.9805, 8.9389, -33.0190



13.5714, -1.3358, 0.2354



62.8959, -21.6643, -31.8475

# Inverse Universe

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



14.2173, 26.8692, -10.3807



18.5040, 34.9269, -13.1448



21.0320, 2.2776, 12.9992



13.1222, 0.6273, 0.0107



44.8999, 84.5082, -30.0233

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

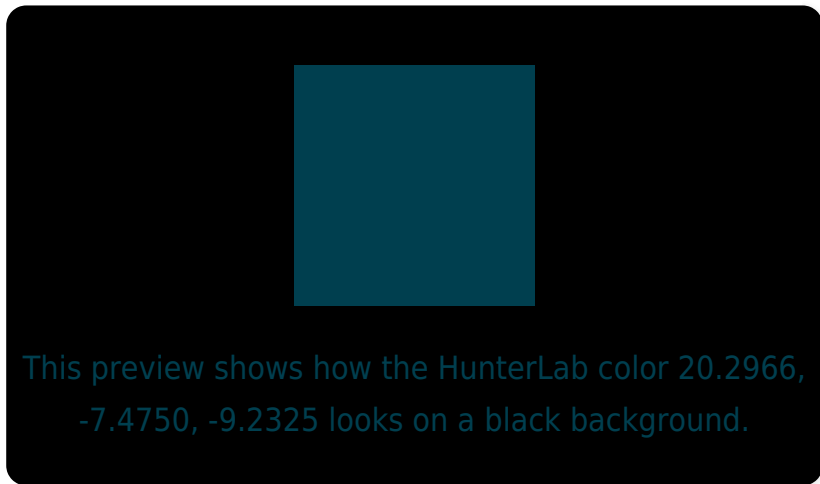
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

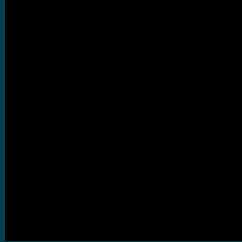
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325.



-9.2325.

# 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

20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325

### Protanopia

20.4723, 0.8053, -6.6493

### Deuteranopia

20.4537, 1.0906, -9.3771



## Tritanopia

20.2397, -9.7768, -4.1926

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325

## Protanomaly

19.9745, -3.4264, -8.0473

## Deuteranomaly

20.0354, -2.9212, -10.1644

## Tritanomaly

20.3662, -9.0319, -5.9588

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325

## Achromatopsia

16.5290, -0.8819, 0.8981

## Achromatomaly

17.3859, -4.7742, -3.0216

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325 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, 63, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 63, 79)  
}
```

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, 63, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 63, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325 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, 63, 79) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 63, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 63, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 63, 79); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 79); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 63, 79) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.2966, -7.4750, -9.2325 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 63, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 63,  
79) }
```

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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