

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.4290, -3.2852,
-18.4427)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.4290, -3.2852,
-18.4427) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.3608, -3.2896,
-18.3481)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003D5E
RGB	0, 61, 94
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 37%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7608, 0.6314
CMYK	1.00, 0.35, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	201°, 100%, 18%
HSV	201°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	3.6891, 4.1456, 11.1954
YIQ	46.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

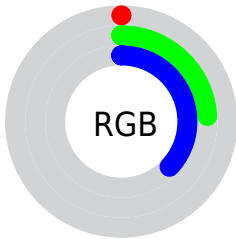
Format	Color
RYB	0, 37, 94
Decimal	15710
CIELab	24.15, -3.76, -24.48
CIELCh	24, 24.764, 261.272
Yxy	4.1458, 0.1939, 0.2178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205790 (0xFF003D5E)
YUV	46.5230, 23.4062, -40.8007
Hunter-Lab	20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481

Details

The HunterLab color **20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **18.6221, 16.8740, 11.7696**, and the grayscale version is **16.6390, -0.8878, 0.9040**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.3198, -4.4695, -19.6401**, and **8.2410, 2.1778, -15.0018** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.3603, -3.2886, -18.3494**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.3768, -4.1042, -16.2709**.

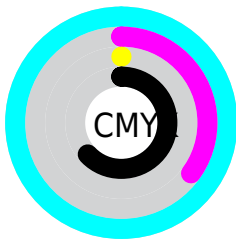
Distribution



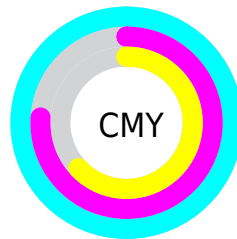
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481 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 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.3608, -3.2896,
-18.3481

■ 20.3608, -3.2896,
-18.3481

■ 118.8412,
-10.3720, -21.4753

■ 13.2493, -2.6018,
-17.9453

■ 37.3371, -4.7088,
-19.3804

■ 6.7761, -2.7783,
-19.9821

■ 47.0253, -5.4494,
-19.8539

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 57.4313, -6.2125,
-20.2714

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.5084, -6.9986,
-20.6289

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.2183, -7.8078,
-20.9261

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.5285, -8.6399,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-21.1647

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.4109, -9.4948,
-21.3469

20.3608, -3.2896,
-18.3481

20.3608, -3.2896,
-18.3481

20.3603, -3.2886,
-18.3494

21.3768, -4.1042,
-16.2709

22.4295, -4.8060,
-14.2560

23.5625, -5.2355,
-12.2194

24.7736, -5.3996,
-10.1733

26.0594, -5.3127,
-8.1290

■ 27.4157, -4.9932,
-6.0957

■ 28.8380, -4.4610,
-4.0805

■ 30.3219, -3.7362,
-2.0879

■ 31.8631, -2.8380,
-0.1209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.3611, -9.5596, -13.2546



20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481



20.3611, 4.5770, -16.9076

Triad

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



20.3611, -3.2893, -18.3477



20.3611, 14.6569, 5.5909



20.3611, -11.4133, 8.1062

Complementary

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



20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481



18.6221, 16.8740, 11.7696

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.



20.3611, -6.1934, 10.3589



20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481



20.3611, 9.0459, 9.3281

Square

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



20.3611, -3.2893, -18.3477



20.3611, 15.7419, -1.1506



20.3611, 1.2120, 10.7028



20.3611, -13.7702, 3.1348

Rectangle

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



20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481



20.3611, 9.6474, -12.6010



20.3611, 1.2120, 10.7028



20.3611, -9.9756, 9.1158

Sweetspot

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



20.3611, -3.2893, -18.3477



37.9794, -5.9805, -5.6489



28.4865, -23.0572, 14.1693



18.3371, -3.0312, -3.1201



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



20.3611, -3.2893, -18.3477



26.5872, -3.7976, -25.0338



10.6073, 18.1047, -52.3386



15.8026, -1.3414, 0.0549



23.7575, -3.5693, -21.9897



54.0351, -5.8803, -54.8454

Inverse Universe

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



16.4827, 30.2686, -5.1946



21.7660, 39.8971, -6.2616



28.4651, -2.9230, 17.4884



15.3947, 0.7247, 0.2117



19.3636, 35.5203, -5.7783



45.1218, 82.4348, -10.8610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

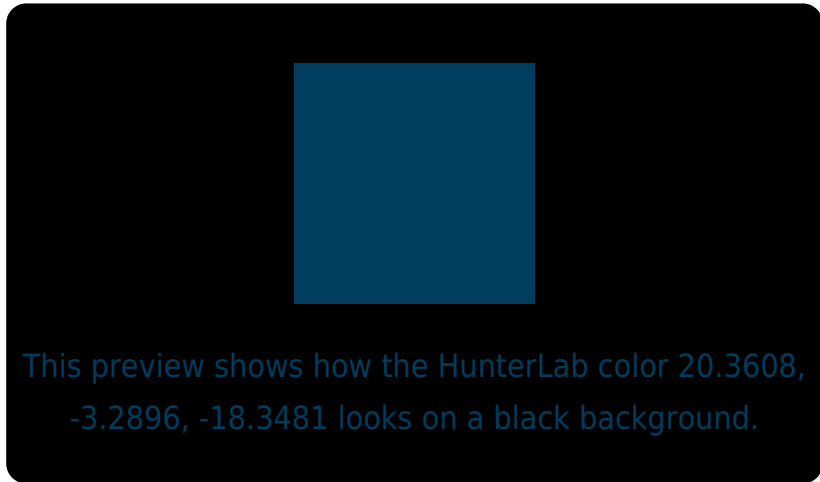
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

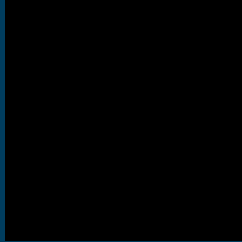
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481.

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

20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481

Protanopia

20.6041, 2.3674, -15.0969

Deuteranopia

20.5175, 1.2583, -18.6208



Tritanopia

20.2397, -9.7768, -4.1926

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481

Protanomaly

20.1064, -0.4910, -16.8052

Deuteranomaly

20.3094, -0.7334, -19.1044

Tritanomaly

20.2610, -7.6817, -8.7418

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

17.6130, -3.5726, -5.5376

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481 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, 61, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 61, 94)  
}
```

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, 61, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 61, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481 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, 61, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 61, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 61, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 61, 94); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 61, 94); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 61, 94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.3608, -3.2896, -18.3481 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 61, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 61,  
94) }
```

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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