

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.5773, 5.0478,
-36.6166)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.5773, 5.0478,
-36.6166) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.5773, 5.0478,
-36.6166)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003976
RGB	0, 57, 118
RGB Percent	0%, 22%, 46%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7765, 0.5373
CMYK	1.00, 0.52, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	211°, 100%, 23%
HSV	211°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	4.7331, 4.2343, 17.7073
YIQ	46.9110, -53.5530, 6.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

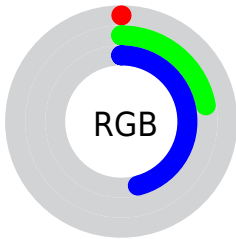
Format	Color
RYB	0, 38, 118
Decimal	14710
CIELab	24.43, 9.68, -39.46
CIElCh	24, 40.629, 283.786
Yxy	4.2344, 0.1774, 0.1587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278204790 (0xFF003976)
YUV	46.9110, 35.0469, -41.1409
Hunter-Lab	20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166

Details

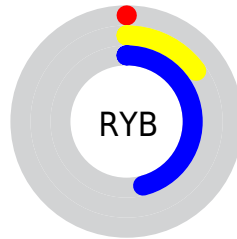
The HunterLab color **20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **26.8152, 13.9206, 16.7663**, and the grayscale version is **16.7322, -0.8928, 0.9091**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.4930, 5.5559, -37.7266**, and **8.7825, 9.9348, -32.4237** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.5757, 5.0512, -36.6218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.2509, 2.7933, -31.9106**.

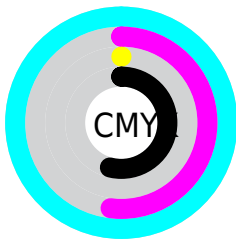
Distribution



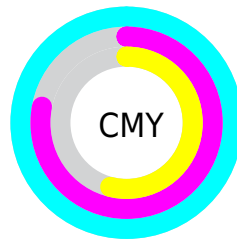
- Red (0%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 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 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.5773, 5.0478,
-36.6166

■ 20.5773, 5.0478,
-36.6166

■ 119.2304, 4.2632,
-41.5517

■ 13.4369, 4.7119,
-37.2467

■ 37.6018, 5.3726,
-37.2947

■ 7.0043, 5.6489,
-43.0914

■ 47.3112, 5.3999,
-37.9203

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 57.7368, 5.3540,
-38.5858

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.8324, 5.2431,
-39.2481

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.5598, 5.0740,
-39.8852

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.8866, 4.8516,

-40.4850

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.7849, 4.5802,
-41.0415

20.5773, 5.0478,
-36.6166

20.5773, 5.0478,
-36.6166

20.5757, 5.0512,
-36.6218

22.2509, 2.7933,
-31.9106

24.0387, 0.8381,
-27.4467

25.9728, -0.6851,
-23.1335

28.0399, -1.8050,
-18.9950

30.2266, -2.5614,
-15.0390

■ 32.5205, -2.9963,
-11.2617

■ 34.9104, -3.1504,
-7.6525

■ 37.3868, -3.0601,
-4.1969

■ 39.9413, -2.7575,
-0.8792

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.5776, -7.4828, -35.9938



20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166



20.5776, 18.6688, -23.6935

Triad

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



20.5776, 5.0485, -36.6161



20.5776, 19.6616, 11.5819



20.5776, -19.6880, 6.6076

Complementary

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



20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166



26.8152, 13.9206, 16.7663

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.



20.5776, -15.4157, 11.8274



20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166



20.5776, 6.1724, 13.7777

Square

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



20.5776, 5.0485, -36.6161



20.5776, 28.3890, 5.9218



20.5776, -6.6002, 13.8675



20.5776, -19.8488, -5.2191

Rectangle

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



20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166



20.5776, 25.7077, -12.0082



20.5776, -6.6002, 13.8675



20.5776, -18.7425, 8.9654

Sweetspot

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



20.5776, 5.0485, -36.6161



46.0472, -4.1739, -10.5031



36.4605, -27.9681, 14.8040



21.5743, -1.9834, -5.7827



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704

Same Dimension

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



20.5776, 5.0485, -36.6161



26.8026, 7.6506, -50.0164



11.4939, 31.0567, -80.7870



19.6333, -1.3280, -0.2773



21.3428, 5.3685, -38.2657



45.2743, 15.5530, -90.1633

Inverse Universe

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



20.3649, 36.3222, 1.9149



26.9543, 47.9891, 3.2384



40.8317, -11.6279, 24.9562



19.3070, 0.8901, 0.5730



21.1751, 37.7599, 2.0786



46.5603, 82.6850, 7.2259

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 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 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

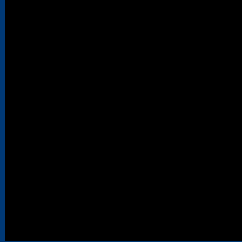
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166.

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

20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166

Protanopia

20.8649, 5.9564, -35.7429

Deuteranopia

20.5699, -0.2923, -25.0796



Tritanopia

20.5189, -10.1193, -3.8022

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166

Protanomaly

20.7495, 5.5931, -36.0912

Deuteranomaly

20.5720, 1.5202, -28.9949

Tritanomaly

20.3307, -5.3504, -13.8616

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166

Achromatopsia

16.8600, -0.8996, 0.9160

Achromatomaly

17.6769, -1.4298, -10.2747

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 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, 57, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 57, 118)  
}
```

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, 57, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 57, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 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, 57, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 57, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 57, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 57, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 57, 118)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.5773, 5.0478, -36.6166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 57, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 57,  
118) }
```

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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