

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.8799, 56.6365,  
-148.3588)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(20.8799, 56.6365,  
-148.3588) contains.

<b>HunterLab(20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(20.8797, 56.6363,  
-148.3593)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0000CC
RGB	0, 0, 204
RGB Percent	0%, 0%, 80%
CMY	0.9998, 1.0000, 0.2000
CMYK	1.00, 1.00, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	240°, 100%, 40%
HSV	240°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	10.8991, 4.3596, 57.3937
YIQ	23.2560, -65.4840, 63.4440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

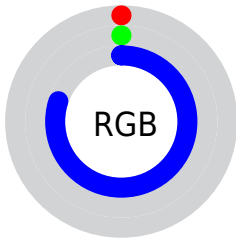
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 0, 204
Decimal	204
CIELab	24.83, 66.94, -91.17
CIElCh	25, 113.103, 306.288
Yxy	4.3599, 0.1500, 0.0600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278190284 (0xFF0000CC)
YUV	23.2560, 89.1068, -20.3955
Hunter-Lab	20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593

# Details

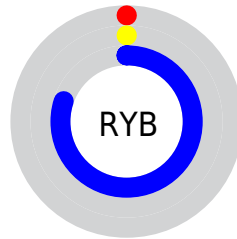
The HunterLab color **20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **74.8443, -20.1199, 45.7665**, and the grayscale version is **9.0928, -0.4852, 0.4940**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.2011, 58.5556, -126.8349**, and **14.6223, 39.6630, -103.8977** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.8805, 56.6368, -148.3534**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.4223, 51.9439, -136.3315**.

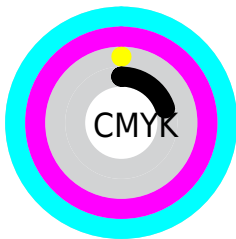
# Distribution



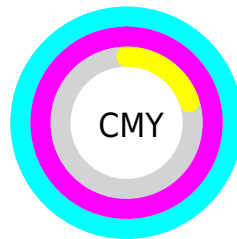
- Red (0%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (80%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 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 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 20.8797, 56.6363,  
-148.3593

■ 20.8797, 56.6363,  
-148.3593

■ 119.7736, 74.8977,  
-130.2331

■ 13.6999, 55.0635,  
-167.4594

■ 37.9718, 60.9852,  
-133.5367

■ 7.3104, 58.6621,  
-221.4025

■ 47.7106, 63.2248,  
-130.7024

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 58.1635, 65.4018,  
-129.2483

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 69.2848, 67.4923,  
-128.6499

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 81.0365, 69.4875,  
-128.6044

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.3864, 71.3854,

-128.9260

106.3068, 73.1878,  
-129.4954

20.8797, 56.6363,  
-148.3593

20.8797, 56.6363,  
-148.3593

20.8805, 56.6368,  
-148.3534

22.4223, 51.9439,  
-136.3315

25.2978, 44.5851,  
-117.5182

29.5263, 36.0931,  
-95.8872

34.8013, 28.0046,  
-75.3909

40.8516, 20.8480,  
-57.3735

■ 47.4820, 14.6238,  
-41.8192

■ 54.5597, 9.1708,  
-28.2997

■ 61.9950, 4.3155,  
-16.3577

■ 69.7254, -0.0866,  
-5.6140

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.8805, 6.9046, -221.5103



20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593



20.8805, 105.4412, -45.5132

# Triad

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



20.8805, 56.6368, -148.3534



20.8805, 34.0639, 14.6163



20.8805, -36.5408, -7.3055

# Complementary

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



20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593



74.8443, -20.1199, 45.7665

# 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.



20.8805, -35.8188, 14.6163



20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593



20.8805, -8.0819, 14.6163

# Square

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



20.8805, 56.6368, -148.3534



20.8805, 87.3899, 14.6163



20.8805, -28.1134, 14.6163



20.8805, -33.2337, -85.4800



# Rectangle

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



20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593



20.8805, 120.1072, -3.5231



20.8805, -28.1134, 14.6163



20.8805, -36.5408, 4.9210

# Sweetspot

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



20.8805, 56.6368, -148.3534



69.8473, 12.0605, -37.0573



68.9532, -36.5557, -7.2723



30.4897, 6.9234, -20.4690

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



20.8805, 56.6368, -148.3534



26.8708, 72.8855, -190.9173



26.8038, 62.1668, -108.7599



32.9304, -0.1598, -2.3437



16.5658, 44.9332, -117.6955



3.7632, 10.2062, -26.7275



# Inverse Universe

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



41.4666, 81.5208, -54.6611



53.3632, 104.9086, -70.3426



67.8311, -47.4624, 40.9663



33.7694, 2.6819, -1.2136



32.8978, 64.6750, -43.3660

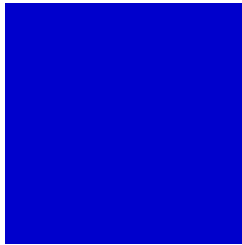


7.4722, 14.6901, -9.8511



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

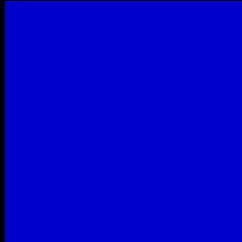
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

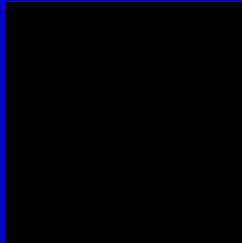
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593.



# 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

20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593

### Protanopia

21.7080, 5.7357, -39.5150

### Deuteranopia

21.6965, -1.4824, -23.9187



## Tritanopia

21.7350, -10.9528, -3.5229

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593

## Protanomaly

19.2855, 26.6512, -81.6375

## Deuteranomaly

18.8119, 20.9315, -68.6983

## Tritanomaly

17.7692, 12.0077, -48.1310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593

## Achromatopsia

9.2564, -0.4939, 0.5029

## Achromatomaly

10.7911, 17.0270, -44.9807

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 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, 0, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 0, 204)  
}
```

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, 0, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 0, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 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, 0, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 0, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 0, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 0, 204); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 0, 204); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 0, 204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.8797, 56.6363, -148.3593 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 0, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 0,  
204) }
```

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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