

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.0629, -1.4092,
0.2506)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.0629, -1.4092, 0.2506)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.1352, -1.3001,
0.2006)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	37393B
RGB	55, 57, 59
RGB Percent	22%, 22%, 23%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7765, 0.7686
CMYK	0.07, 0.03, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	210°, 4%, 22%
HSV	210°, 7%, 23%
XYZ	3.8281, 4.0543, 4.7185
YIQ	56.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 56, 59
Decimal	3619131
CIE Lab	23.85, -0.38, -1.54
CIE LCh	24, 1.588, 256.226
Yxy	4.0544, 0.3038, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281809211 (0xFF37393B)
YUV	56.6300, 1.1684, -1.4295
Hunter-Lab	20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006

Details

The HunterLab color **20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **20.3271, -0.8297, 1.9681**, and the grayscale version is **20.0981, -1.0724, 1.0920**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.1026, -2.2360, 1.0335**, and **6.5245, -0.5778, -0.8088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.0119, -1.5125, -1.2154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **21.2867, -1.0175, 1.5740**.

Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (22%)

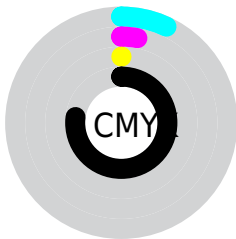
 Blue (23%)



 Red (22%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (23%)



 Cyan (7%)

 Magenta (3%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (77%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006 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 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1352, -1.3001,
0.2006

■ 20.1352, -1.3001,
0.2006

■ 118.4347, -6.7326,
4.8558

■ 13.0540, -0.8919,
-0.0699

■ 37.0609, -2.2555,
0.9285

■ 6.5290, -0.6010,
-0.6237

■ 46.7270, -2.7940,
1.3697

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.1124, -3.3694,
1.8558

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.1702, -3.9794,
2.3832

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.8618, -4.6222,
2.9491

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.1545, -5.2963,

3.5511

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.0203, -6.0001,
4.1872

■ 20.1352, -1.3001,
0.2006

■ 20.1352, -1.3001,
0.2006

■ 19.0119, -1.5125,
-1.2154

■ 21.2867, -1.0175,
1.5740

■ 17.9178, -1.6440,
-2.6797

■ 22.4630, -0.6713,
2.9084

■ 16.8562, -1.6845,
-4.1969

■ 23.6627, -0.2689,
4.2084

■ 15.8302, -1.6221,
-5.7714

■ 24.8841, 0.1838,
5.4779

■ 14.8431, -1.4435,
-7.4071

■ 26.1259, 0.6814,
6.7203

■ 13.8989, -1.1344,
-9.1063

■ 27.3867, 1.2197,
7.9389

■ 13.0018, -0.6802,
-10.8690

■ 28.6653, 1.7946,
9.1365

■ 12.1526, -0.0800,
-12.7004

■ 29.9609, 2.4029,
10.3156

■ 11.3147, 0.5394,
-14.7007

■ 31.2725, 3.0417,
11.4784

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.1356, -1.7267, 0.4344



20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006



20.1356, -0.8100, 0.2114

Triad

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



20.1356, -1.3005, 0.2009



20.1356, -0.1577, 1.3462



20.1356, -1.7550, 1.7096

Complementary

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



20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006



20.3271, -0.8297, 1.9681

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.



20.1356, -1.3395, 1.9423



20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006



20.1356, -0.4158, 1.7360

Square

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



20.1356, -1.3005, 0.2009



20.1356, -0.1470, 0.8803



20.1356, -0.8494, 1.9518



20.1356, -1.9874, 1.3094

Rectangle

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



20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006



20.1356, -0.5125, 0.3554



20.1356, -0.8494, 1.9518



20.1356, -1.6323, 1.8096

Sweetspot

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



20.1356, -1.3005, 0.2009



26.7506, -1.5220, 1.0995



20.5791, -2.3896, 1.5114



13.8625, -0.7822, 0.5947



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



20.1356, -1.3005, 0.2009



25.8232, -1.7329, -0.0272



19.6642, -0.5135, -0.3679



11.0430, -0.7431, -0.0209



16.9212, 2.6732, -26.9207



40.7795, 11.1313, -75.0000

Inverse Universe

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



19.8940, 0.2545, 0.7260



25.4401, 0.7478, 0.8193



20.8010, -1.6144, 2.4866



10.8768, 0.3335, 0.3468



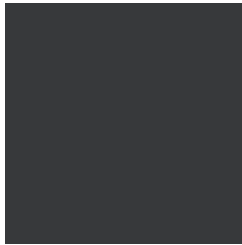
16.1402, 28.9220, 0.4961



40.8082, 72.6964, 4.5783

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

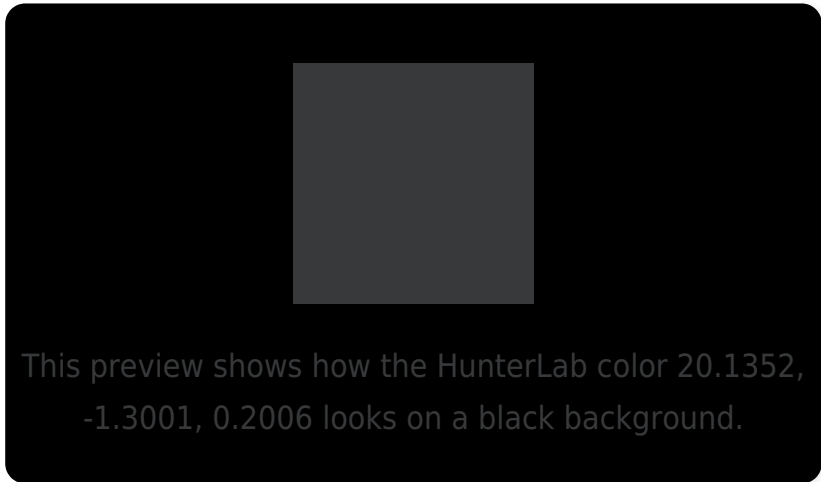
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

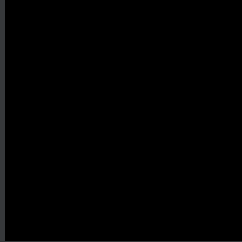
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

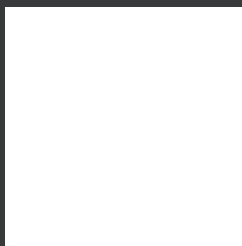
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006.

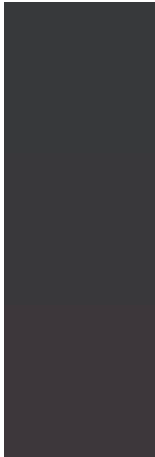


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1352, -1.3001,

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

20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006

Protanopia

20.0349, -0.3950, 0.0937

Deuteranopia

20.1004, 1.0572, 0.1994



Tritanopia

20.1876, -1.0125, -0.5445

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006

Protanomaly

19.9621, -0.6461, -0.0001

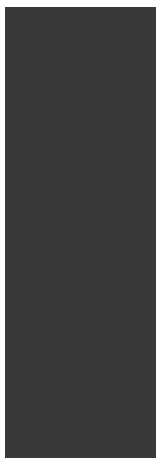
Deuteranomaly

20.1840, 0.1166, 0.2850

Tritanomaly

20.1612, -1.1575, -0.1689

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006

Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

Achromatomaly

20.1804, -1.1933, 0.6534

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006 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(55, 57, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 57, 59)  
}
```

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(55, 57, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 57, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006 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(55, 57, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 57, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 57, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 57, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 57, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 57, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.1352, -1.3001, 0.2006 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 57, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 57,  
59) }
```

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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