

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.0646, -4.9459,
-0.5178)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.0646, -4.9459,
-0.5178) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.1251, -5.1840,
-0.2841)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3C3C
RGB	42, 60, 60
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 24%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7647, 0.7647
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	180°, 18%, 20%
HSV	180°, 30%, 24%
XYZ	3.3863, 4.0502, 4.8782
YIQ	54.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 51, 60
Decimal	2767932
CIE Lab	23.84, -7.19, -2.35
CIE LCh	24, 7.559, 198.106
Yxy	4.0504, 0.2750, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280958012 (0xFF2A3C3C)
YUV	54.6180, 2.6533, -11.0660
Hunter-Lab	20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841

Details

The HunterLab color **20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.6849, 4.0677, 2.5679**, and the grayscale version is **19.4105, -1.0357, 1.0546**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.9481, -6.9950, 0.3238**, and **6.9013, -3.6588, -0.7279** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.8322, -6.2728, -0.6697**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.4610, -3.9598, 0.1507**.

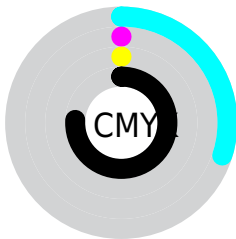
Distribution



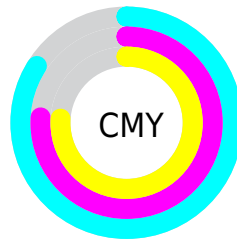
- Red (16%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841 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 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1251, -5.1840,
-0.2841

■ 20.1251, -5.1840,
-0.2841

■ 118.4164,
-13.9638, 4.0136

■ 13.0452, -4.2028,
-0.4972

■ 37.0485, -7.0869,
0.3453

■ 6.5177, -5.1517,
-1.1393

■ 46.7136, -8.0357,
0.7429

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.0980, -8.9916,
1.1883

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.1550, -9.9581,
1.6773

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.8458, -10.9374,
2.2068

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.1377, -11.9308,

105.0028,
-12.9394, 3.3769

20.1251, -5.1840,
-0.2841

20.1251, -5.1840,
-0.2841

19.8322, -6.2728,
-0.6697

20.4610, -3.9598,
0.1507

19.5809, -7.2197,
-1.0050

20.8384, -2.6068,
0.6313

19.3708, -8.0215,
-1.2888

21.2575, -1.1343,
1.1549

19.2008, -8.6776,
-1.5208

21.7173, 0.4480,
1.7183

19.0690, -9.1906,
-1.7022

22.2169, 2.1297,
2.3179

■ 18.9652, -9.5971,
-1.8457

■ 22.7550, 3.9006,
2.9502

■ 18.8629, -10.0007,
-1.9883

■ 23.3303, 5.7506,
3.6117

■ 23.9413, 7.6701,
4.2991

■ 24.5866, 9.6500,
5.0091

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.1255, -5.3002, 1.9597



20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841



20.1255, -3.9985, -2.3665

Triad

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



20.1255, -5.1843, -0.2838



20.1255, 2.3931, -1.9847



20.1255, -0.1371, 4.8573

Complementary

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



20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841



16.6849, 4.0677, 2.5679

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.



20.1255, 2.0257, 4.0342



20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841



20.1255, 3.5306, 0.1912

Square

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



20.1255, -5.1843, -0.2838



20.1255, 0.3458, -3.4232



20.1255, 3.3931, 2.3836



20.1255, -2.4573, 4.7612

Rectangle

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



20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841



20.1255, -2.7290, -3.3052



20.1255, 3.3931, 2.3836



20.1255, 0.6344, 4.6832

Sweetspot

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



20.1255, -5.1843, -0.2838



27.4584, -3.3249, 0.8687



19.7424, -7.4154, 5.4567



14.5309, -1.8279, 0.4368



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



20.1255, -5.1843, -0.2838



26.1871, -7.9463, -0.7715



17.9236, -1.8128, -3.1292



11.3863, -1.3007, 0.3864



29.8030, -15.8010, -3.1413



75.7814, -40.1781, -7.9872

Inverse Universe

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



16.6849, 4.0677, 2.5679



20.5718, 7.2389, 3.9113



18.6265, 0.4872, 4.5134



10.8427, 0.1494, 0.8330



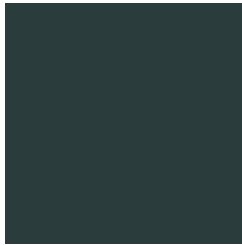
15.4863, 26.5207, 10.0063



39.3776, 67.4354, 25.4444

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

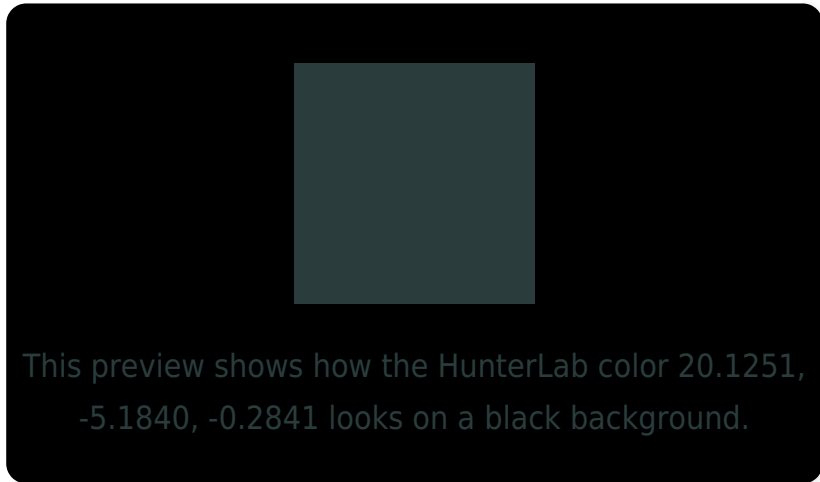
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

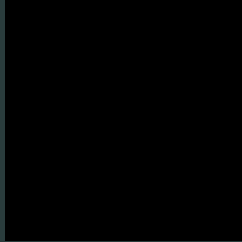
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841.

-0.2841.

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

20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841

Protanopia

20.0092, -0.5348, 0.4588

Deuteranopia

20.0748, 1.0762, -0.6504



Tritanopia

20.0292, -3.9871, -2.0862

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841

Protanomaly

19.9301, -2.0195, -0.0637

Deuteranomaly

20.0501, -1.4921, -0.7266

Tritanomaly

20.0010, -4.1458, -1.6883

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841

Achromatopsia

19.5459, -1.0429, 1.0620

Achromatomaly

19.7478, -2.7683, 0.4983

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841 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(42, 60, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 60, 60)  
}
```

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(42, 60, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 60, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841 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(42, 60, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 60, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 60, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 60, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 60, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 60, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.1251, -5.1840, -0.2841 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 60, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 60,  
60) }
```

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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