

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.2101, -6.6317,
2.8418)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.2101, -6.6317, 2.8418)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.1932, -6.6676,
2.7873)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3D34
RGB	42, 61, 52
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7608, 0.7961
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.15, 0.76
HSL	152°, 18%, 20%
HSV	152°, 31%, 24%
XYZ	3.2434, 4.0777, 3.8649
YIQ	54.2930, -8.4350, -6.8270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

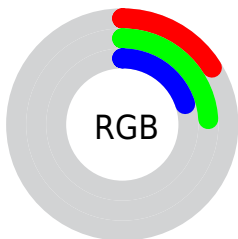
Format	Color
R_YB	42, 54, 61
Decimal	2768180
CIE Lab	23.93, -9.92, 3.11
CIE LCh	24, 10.396, 162.592
Yxy	4.0778, 0.2900, 0.3645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280958260 (0xFF2A3D34)
YUV	54.2930, -1.1304, -10.7810
Hunter-Lab	20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873

Details

The HunterLab color **20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.9916, 5.4583, -0.3635**, and the grayscale version is **19.3120, -1.0304, 1.0493**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **36.9887, -8.7913, 4.1162**, and **6.9202, -5.2558, 2.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.8333, -8.1617, 3.3552**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.5991, -5.0311, 2.2414**.

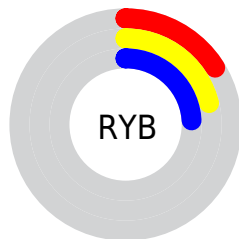
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (24%)

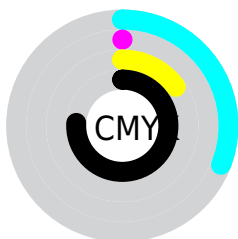
Blue (20%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (24%)

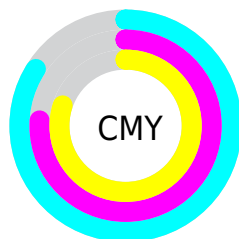


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873 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 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1932, -6.6676,
2.7873

■ 20.1932, -6.6676,
2.7873

■ 118.5393,
-16.8300, 9.5959

■ 13.1042, -5.4446,
2.1527

■ 37.1319, -8.9660,
4.1215

■ 6.5936, -6.9079,
2.3142

■ 46.8038, -10.0848,
4.8263

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.1944, -11.1978,
5.5573

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2572, -12.3110,
6.3144

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.9535, -13.4285,
7.0973

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.2508, -14.5529,

105.1208,
-15.6862, 8.7386

20.1932, -6.6676,
2.7873

20.1932, -6.6676,
2.7873

19.8333, -8.1617,
3.3552

20.5991, -5.0311,
2.2414

19.5184, -9.5021,
3.9396

21.0493, -3.2630,
1.7206

19.2485, -10.6813,
4.5353

21.5431, -1.3763,
1.2283

19.0227, -11.6943,
5.1366

22.0795, 0.6158,
0.7669

18.8396, -12.5399,
5.7370

22.6569, 2.7006,
0.3381

■ 18.6864, -13.2642,
6.3201

■ 23.2739, 4.8655,
-0.0573

■ 18.5539, -13.8925,
6.7991

■ 23.9287, 7.0991,
-0.4188

■ 24.6198, 9.3908,
-0.7467

■ 25.3452, 11.7311,
-1.0414

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.1936, -5.1109, 4.9818



20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873



20.1936, -6.7877, -0.2312

Triad

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



20.1936, -6.6679, 2.7876



20.1936, 0.2928, -5.5562



20.1936, 3.6985, 4.7017

Complementary

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



20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873



16.9916, 5.4583, -0.3635

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.



20.1936, 5.3450, 2.3448



20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873



20.1936, 3.2974, -3.7502

Square

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



20.1936, -6.6679, 2.7876



20.1936, -2.9027, -5.3875



20.1936, 5.1938, -0.7488



20.1936, 0.8127, 5.9617

Rectangle

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



20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873



20.1936, -6.0478, -2.3479



20.1936, 5.1938, -0.7488



20.1936, 4.4232, 4.0287

Sweetspot

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



20.1936, -6.6679, 2.7876



27.3711, -3.8099, 2.1144



20.5266, -5.8220, 6.2192



14.4814, -2.1033, 1.1434



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.



20.1936, -6.6679, 2.7876



25.7996, -10.1059, 4.1597



20.3301, -5.2935, -0.4414



11.3539, -1.4807, 0.8492



28.8013, -21.8793, 11.2321



73.1037, -56.4422, 30.4691

Inverse Universe

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



16.9916, 5.4583, -0.3635



20.7243, 9.1789, -0.7998



16.8459, 4.2337, 2.7447



10.8750, 0.3236, 0.3731



16.0790, 28.6995, 1.3691



40.6543, 72.1351, 6.7867

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

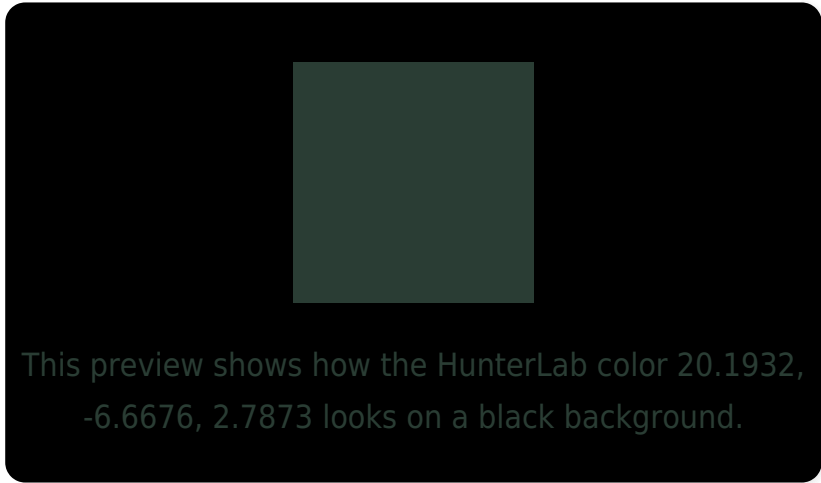
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

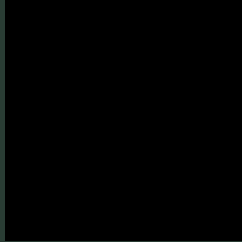
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1932, -6.6676,

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

20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873

Protanopia

20.2147, -1.4459, 3.5802

Deuteranopia

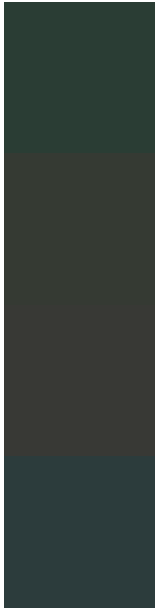
20.1975, 1.0935, 2.5775



Tritanopia

20.1395, -3.5886, -1.9327

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873

Protanomaly

20.0550, -3.2429, 3.0417

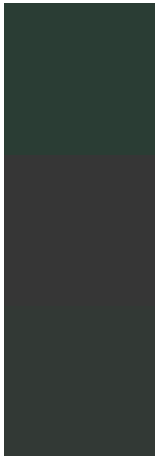
Deuteranomaly

20.0600, -1.8555, 2.3734

Tritanomaly

20.2322, -4.7906, -0.1445

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

19.6505, -3.3117, 1.8880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873 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, 61, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 61, 52)  
}
```

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, 61, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 61, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873 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, 61, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 61, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 61, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 61, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 61, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 61, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.1932, -6.6676, 2.7873 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 61, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 61,  
52) }
```

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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