

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.2441, 4.8641,
-1.0004)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.2441, 4.8641, -1.0004)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.1992, 5.1199,
-1.2672)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	45343F
RGB	69, 52, 63
RGB Percent	27%, 20%, 25%
CMY	0.7294, 0.7961, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.09, 0.73
HSL	321°, 14%, 24%
HSV	321°, 25%, 27%
XYZ	4.5794, 4.0801, 5.2488
YIQ	58.3370, 6.6010, 7.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

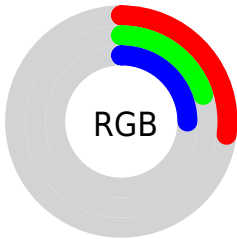
Format	Color
RYB	69, 52, 63
Decimal	4535359
CIELab	23.94, 9.81, -3.94
CIELCh	24, 10.568, 338.136
Yxy	4.0803, 0.3293, 0.2934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282725439 (0xFF45343F)
YUV	58.3370, 2.2989, 9.3515
Hunter-Lab	20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672

Details

The HunterLab color $[20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333333 . A complement of this color would be $[23.0042, -6.8281, 3.7378]$, and the grayscale version is $[20.6765, -1.1032, 1.1234]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[37.2200, 5.2061, -0.9305]$, and $[6.6266, 6.2717, -2.1548]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[18.6602, 7.7811, -2.1987]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[21.8399, 2.4825, -0.2559]$.

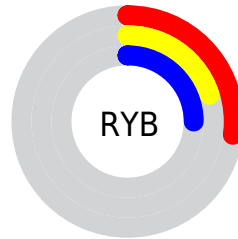
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (20%)

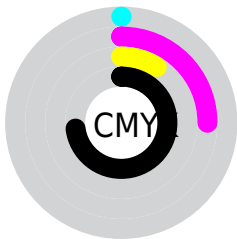
Blue (25%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (25%)

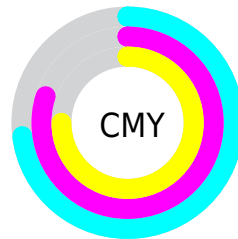


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672 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 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1992, 5.1199,
-1.2672

■ 20.1992, 5.1199,
-1.2672

■ 118.5502, 4.4209,
2.3483

■ 13.1094, 4.7669,
-1.3738

■ 37.1393, 5.4688,
-0.8234

■ 6.6002, 6.1227,
-2.1124

■ 46.8118, 5.5069,
-0.5086

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.2030, 5.4708,
-0.1411

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2663, 5.3691,
0.2744

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.9631, 5.2086,
0.7339

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.2608, 4.9943,

1.2344

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.1313, 4.7306,
1.7733

■ 20.1992, 5.1199,
-1.2672

■ 20.1992, 5.1199,
-1.2672

■ 18.6602, 7.7811,
-2.1987

■ 21.8399, 2.4825,
-0.2559

■ 17.2372, 10.4378,
-3.0242

■ 23.5676, -0.1138,
0.8138

■ 15.9486, 13.0370,
-3.7077

■ 25.3719, -2.6636,
1.9279

■ 14.8142, 15.4983,
-4.2055

■ 27.2435, -5.1668,
3.0761

■ 13.8539, 17.7104,
-4.4695

■ 29.1748, -7.6259,
4.2511

■ 13.0849, 19.5403,
-4.4564

■ 31.1596, -10.0451,
5.4477

■ 12.4196, 21.1913,
-4.2919

■ 33.1927, -12.4292,
6.6621

■ 12.0498, 22.1853,
-4.2268

■ 35.2696, -14.7829,
7.8918

■ 37.3866, -17.1108,
9.1348

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.1996, 2.9687, -4.2164



20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672



20.1996, 5.5571, 1.9310

Triad

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



20.1996, 5.1193, -1.2668



20.1996, -1.9645, 6.1862



20.1996, -5.8077, -2.9710

Complementary

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



20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672



23.0042, -6.8281, 3.7378

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.



20.1996, -6.9553, 0.2311



20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672



20.1996, -4.8309, 5.2751

Square

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



20.1996, 5.1193, -1.2668



20.1996, 1.3259, 5.9160



20.1996, -6.6095, 3.2102



20.1996, -3.3762, -5.3045

Rectangle

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



20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672



20.1996, 4.7940, 3.7311



20.1996, -6.6095, 3.2102



20.1996, -6.3491, -1.9419

Sweetspot

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



20.1996, 5.1193, -1.2668



30.0200, 0.7382, 0.6837



19.4523, 3.0708, -5.1209



15.6112, 0.4007, 0.3489



64.8100, -3.4581, 3.5212



16.4960, -0.8802, 0.8963

Same Dimension

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



20.1996, 5.1193, -1.2668



24.9191, 8.9192, -2.4540



19.9823, 3.9895, 1.8248



12.3603, 0.4974, 0.2051



17.4705, 32.0603, -5.3110



42.9237, 78.4043, -10.2179

Inverse Universe

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



20.1996, 5.1193, -1.2668



24.9191, 8.9192, -2.4540



23.2058, -5.6796, 0.8523



12.3603, 0.4974, 0.2051



17.4705, 32.0603, -5.3110



42.9237, 78.4043, -10.2179

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

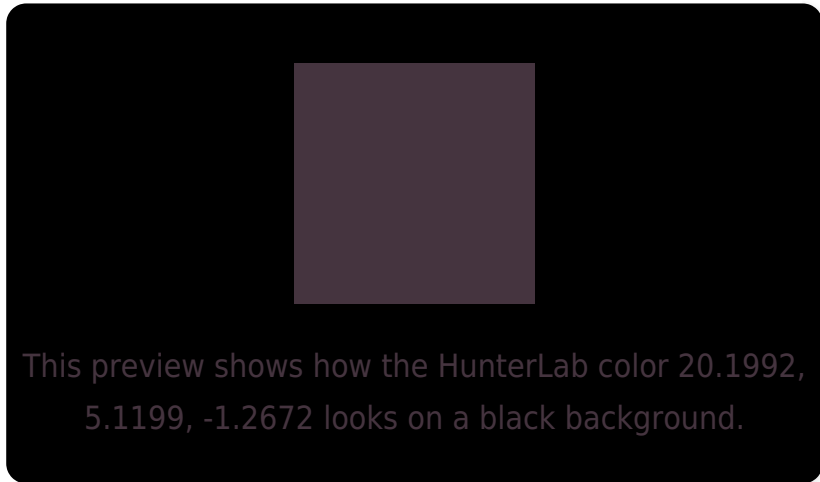
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672.



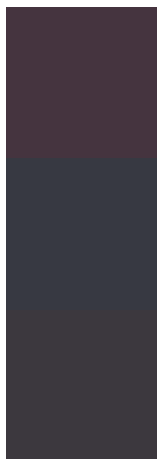
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672.

-1.2672.

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

20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672

Protanopia

20.3269, -0.2526, -2.5131

Deuteranopia

20.3391, 0.8027, -0.7383



Tritanopia

20.1756, 3.5812, 1.1194

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672

Protanomaly

20.1859, 1.6714, -2.2213

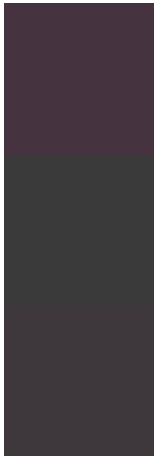
Deuteranomaly

20.3395, 2.0164, -0.7166

Tritanomaly

20.2260, 3.8453, 0.4014

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672

Achromatopsia

20.5697, -1.0975, 1.1176

Achromatomaly

20.4419, 1.0444, 0.2153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672 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(69, 52, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 52, 63)  
}
```

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(69, 52, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 52, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672 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(69, 52, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 52, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 52, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 52, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 52, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 52, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.1992, 5.1199, -1.2672 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 52, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 52,  
63) }
```

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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