

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.2490, -3.9918,
2.9878)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.2490, -3.9918, 2.9878)
contains.

HunterLab(20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(20.1982, -3.9825,
2.8397)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333B34
RGB	51, 59, 52
RGB Percent	20%, 23%, 20%
CMY	0.8000, 0.7686, 0.7961
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.12, 0.77
HSL	128°, 7%, 22%
HSV	128°, 14%, 23%
XYZ	3.5490, 4.0797, 3.8492
YIQ	55.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

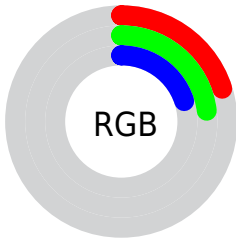
Format	Color
RYB	51, 58, 59
Decimal	3357492
CIELab	23.93, -5.01, 3.21
CIElCh	24, 5.948, 147.327
Yxy	4.0798, 0.3092, 0.3554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281547572 (0xFF333B34)
YUV	55.8100, -1.8783, -4.2184
Hunter-Lab	20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397

Details

The HunterLab color **20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.9817, 2.0588, -0.7716**, and the grayscale version is **19.8287, -1.0580, 1.0773**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.0558, -5.6536, 4.2459**, and **6.6807, -3.7848, 2.5212** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.7286, -5.9298, 4.0221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.7173, -1.8920, 1.5936**.

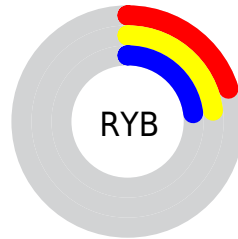
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (23%)

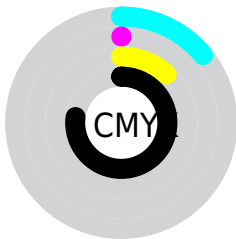
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (23%)

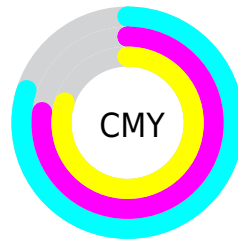


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397 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 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.1982, -3.9825,
2.8397

■ 20.1982, -3.9825,
2.8397

■ 118.5484,
-11.6775, 9.6966

■ 13.1085, -3.1899,
2.1967

■ 37.1381, -5.5763,
4.1877

■ 6.5991, -3.6583,
2.3760

■ 46.8104, -6.3919,
4.8984

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.2015, -7.2246,
5.6349

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2648, -8.0758,
6.3972

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.9615, -8.9464,
7.1849

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.2591, -9.8368,

105.1295,
-10.7471, 8.8351

■ 20.1982, -3.9825,
2.8397

■ 20.1982, -3.9825,
2.8397

■ 19.7286, -5.9298,
4.0221

■ 20.7173, -1.8920,
1.5936

■ 19.3085, -7.7157,
5.1296

■ 21.2831, 0.3257,
0.2933

■ 18.9392, -9.3248,
6.1524

■ 21.8941, 2.6531,
-1.0516

■ 18.6209, -10.7434,
7.0810

■ 22.5485, 5.0743,
-2.4321

■ 18.3534, -11.9612,
7.9071

■ 23.2440, 7.5745,
-3.8404

■ 18.1356, -12.9720,
8.6245

■ 23.9787, 10.1404,
-5.2698

■ 17.9657, -13.7750,
9.2292

■ 24.7504, 12.7604,
-6.7143

■ 17.8216, -14.4583,
9.7052

■ 25.5571, 15.4243,
-8.1692

■ 17.7320, -14.8798,
9.9577

■ 26.3967, 18.1235,
-9.6303

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.1986, -2.6839, 3.8771



20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397



20.1986, -4.5062, 1.2564

Triad

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



20.1986, -3.9829, 2.8400



20.1986, -1.2442, -2.5757



20.1986, 2.1749, 2.5901

Complementary

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



20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397



18.9817, 2.0588, -0.7716

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.



20.1986, 2.5935, 0.9412



20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397



20.1986, 0.5779, -2.1389

Square

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



20.1986, -3.9829, 2.8400



20.1986, -2.9610, -1.9569



20.1986, 1.9992, -0.8112



20.1986, 0.8749, 3.7422

Rectangle

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



20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397



20.1986, -4.3593, 0.0669



20.1986, 1.9992, -0.8112



20.1986, 2.4254, 2.0802

Sweetspot

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



20.1986, -3.9829, 2.8400



26.7653, -2.6218, 2.1649



20.6608, -2.3717, 3.7017



13.8361, -1.4060, 1.1494



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.



20.1986, -3.9829, 2.8400



25.9377, -5.9750, 4.1702



20.2899, -3.4711, 1.5334



11.3275, -1.6274, 1.2266



28.4497, -24.0688, 16.3980



72.2810, -61.5732, 42.5738

Inverse Universe

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



18.9817, 2.0588, -0.7716



24.0017, 3.6408, -1.5766



18.8799, 1.5164, 0.6742



10.9034, 0.4769, -0.0316



17.3664, 33.2972, -16.3491



44.0525, 84.2947, -40.1649

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

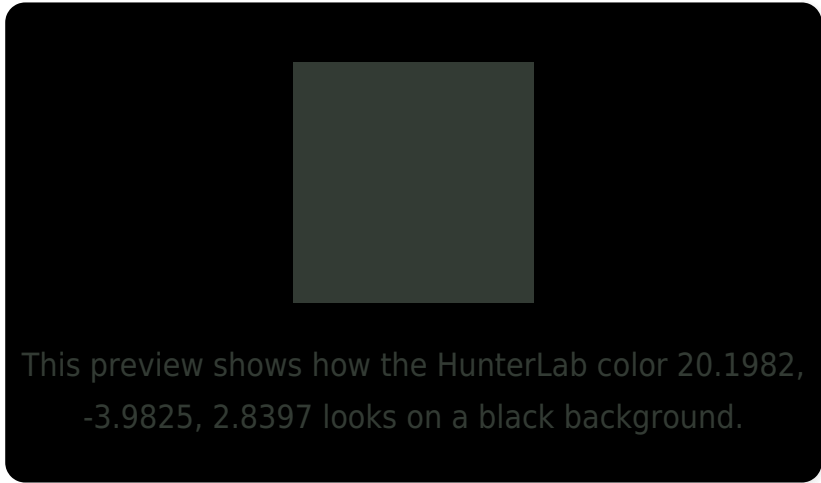
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

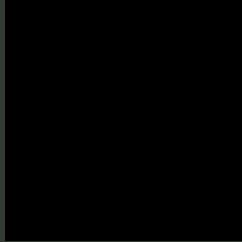
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397.

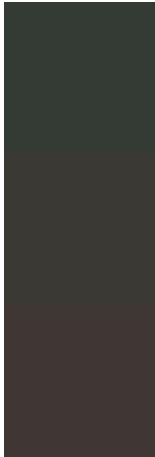


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1982, -3.9825,

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

20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397

Protanopia

20.2363, -1.3274, 3.2700

Deuteranopia

20.1975, 1.0935, 2.5775



Tritanopia

20.3244, -1.7481, -0.8017

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397

Protanomaly

20.2630, -2.5008, 3.2779

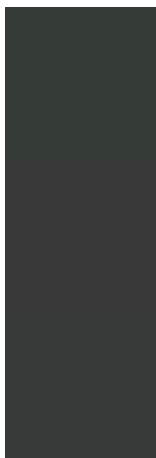
Deuteranomaly

20.0380, -0.6775, 2.3694

Tritanomaly

20.1536, -2.5603, 0.5973

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397

Achromatopsia

19.8862, -1.0611, 1.0805

Achromatomaly

19.9659, -2.0934, 1.5329

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397 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(51, 59, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 59, 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(51, 59, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 59, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397 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(51, 59, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 59, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(51, 59, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 59, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 59, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 59, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.1982, -3.9825, 2.8397 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 59, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 59,  
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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