

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.2887, -4.7547,  
-2.7799)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(20.2887, -4.7547,  
-2.7799) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(20.1896, -4.6147,  
-2.7764)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283C42
RGB	40, 60, 66
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 26%
CMY	0.8431, 0.7647, 0.7412
CMYK	0.39, 0.09, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	194°, 25%, 21%
HSV	194°, 39%, 26%
XYZ	3.4743, 4.0762, 5.7579
YIQ	54.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

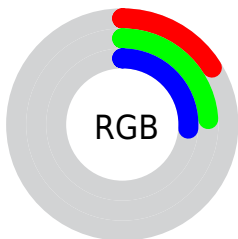
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	40, 51, 66
Decimal	2636866
CIELab	23.92, -6.14, -6.24
CIELCh	24, 8.752, 225.464
Yxy	4.0764, 0.2611, 0.3063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280826946 (0xFF283C42)
YUV	54.7040, 5.5689, -12.8954
Hunter-Lab	20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764

# Details

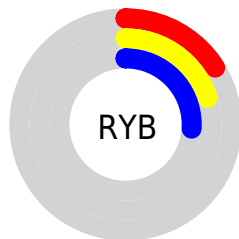
The HunterLab color **20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **18.0707, 4.0041, 4.6183**, and the grayscale version is **19.4309, -1.0368, 1.0557**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.0253, -6.3021, -2.7881**, and **7.0609, -2.7204, -2.9530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.4883, -5.1536, -3.7629**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.9332, -3.9380, -1.7688**.

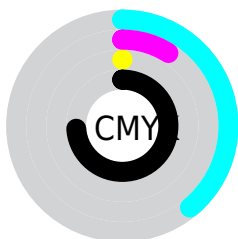
# Distribution



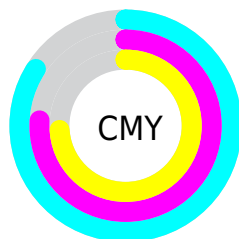
- Red (16%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764 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 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 20.1896, -4.6147,  
-2.7764

■ 20.1896, -4.6147,  
-2.7764

■ 118.5328,  
-12.8717, -0.1212

■ 13.1010, -3.7247,  
-2.7412

■ 37.1275, -6.3682,  
-2.5886

■ 6.5896, -4.4111,  
-3.5658

■ 46.7990, -7.2528,  
-2.3899

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.1893, -8.1493,  
-2.1321

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2518, -9.0603,  
-1.8208

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.9478, -9.9873,  
-1.4607

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.2448, -10.9311,

-1.0555

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.1146,  
-11.8925, -0.6081

20.1896, -4.6147,  
-2.7764

20.1896, -4.6147,  
-2.7764

19.4883, -5.1536,  
-3.7629

20.9332, -3.9380,  
-1.7688

18.8296, -5.5450,  
-4.7242

21.7163, -3.1330,  
-0.7458

18.2150, -5.7816,  
-5.6547

22.5372, -2.2103,  
0.2888

17.6451, -5.8584,  
-6.5491

23.3943, -1.1799,  
1.3317

17.1148, -5.7926,  
-7.4112

24.2855, -0.0518,  
2.3800

■ 16.5883, -5.7189,  
-8.3012

■ 25.2089, 1.1648,  
3.4313

■ 16.5562, -5.7150,  
-8.3567

■ 26.1629, 2.4615,  
4.4838

■ 27.1456, 3.8305,  
5.5362

■ 28.1555, 5.2647,  
6.5874

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.1900, -5.8729, -0.2722



20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764



20.1900, -2.3735, -4.3306

# Triad

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



20.1900, -4.6149, -2.7761



20.1900, 4.2342, -0.1891



20.1900, -2.4532, 5.3277

# Complementary

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



20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764



18.0707, 4.0041, 4.6183

# 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.



20.1900, 0.2502, 5.3438



20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764



20.1900, 4.2101, 2.3803

# Square

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



20.1900, -4.6149, -2.7761



20.1900, 2.7840, -2.7084



20.1900, 2.7197, 4.3316



20.1900, -4.6706, 4.2844



# Rectangle

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



20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764



20.1900, -0.5782, -4.5033



20.1900, 2.7197, 4.3316



20.1900, -1.5737, 5.4484

# Sweetspot

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



20.1900, -4.6149, -2.7761



29.3583, -3.3097, -0.0478



21.3120, -9.5785, 5.8785



14.9261, -1.7036, -0.0453



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507



# Same Dimension

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



20.1900, -4.6149, -2.7761



25.7146, -6.7711, -4.9155



17.0501, 0.4160, -7.4102



11.9920, -1.1268, 0.2013



24.1480, -7.9751, -12.9670



59.2836, -18.2960, -34.6035



# Inverse Universe

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



17.3269, 9.0446, -3.7939



21.2180, 15.2601, -6.4321



20.9808, -1.1959, 7.2340



11.6294, 0.4941, 0.0671



17.4288, 32.7260, -11.0529

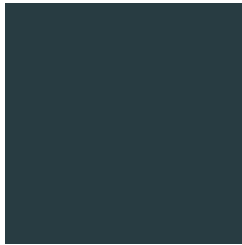


43.4899, 81.3815, -25.4134



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

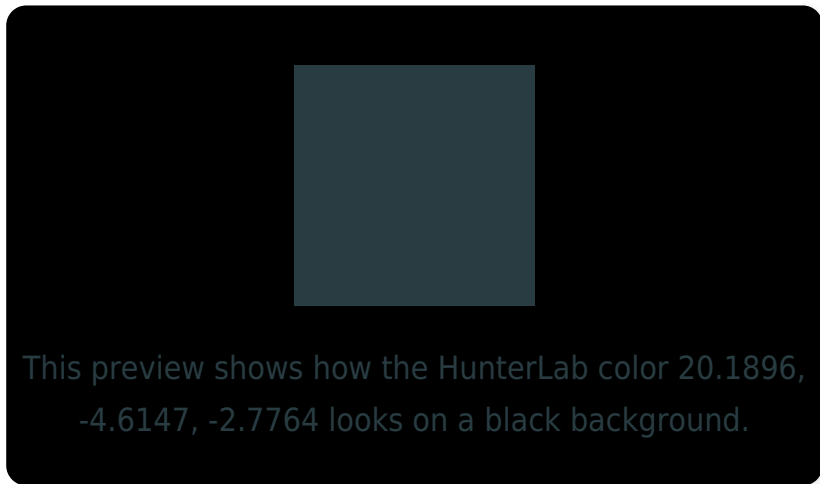
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

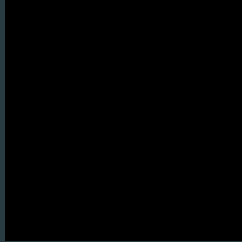
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764.

-2.7764.

# 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

20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764

### Protanopia

20.0979, 0.0925, -1.9233

### Deuteranopia

20.0187, 1.2282, -3.3704



## Tritanopia

20.1606, -4.7787, -2.3683

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764

## Protanomaly

19.9650, -1.5665, -2.5766

## Deuteranomaly

20.0881, -1.0192, -3.3127

## Tritanomaly

20.1606, -4.7787, -2.3683

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764

## Achromatopsia

19.5459, -1.0429, 1.0620

## Achromatomaly

19.7993, -2.4822, -0.2337

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764 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(40, 60, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 60, 66)  
}
```

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(40, 60, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 60, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764 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(40, 60, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 60, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 60, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 60, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.1896, -4.6147, -2.7764 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 60, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 60,  
66) }
```

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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