

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.5159, -9.9850,
6.1366)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366)
contains.

HunterLab(20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366)	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(20.5159, -9.9850,
6.1366)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24402A
RGB	36, 64, 42
RGB Percent	14%, 25%, 16%
CMY	0.8588, 0.7490, 0.8353
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.34, 0.75
HSL	133°, 28%, 20%
HSV	133°, 44%, 25%
XYZ	2.9789, 4.2090, 2.8459
YIQ	53.1200, -9.6260, -12.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

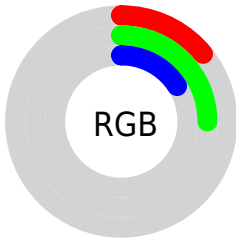
Format	Color
RYB	36, 59, 64
Decimal	2375722
CIELab	24.35, -16.28, 10.22
CIELCh	24, 19.223, 147.895
Yxy	4.2092, 0.2969, 0.4195
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280565802 (0xFF24402A)
YUV	53.1200, -5.4822, -15.0142
Hunter-Lab	20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366

Details

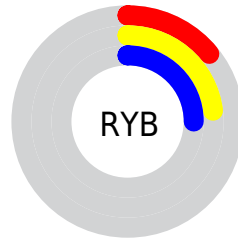
The HunterLab color **20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **16.3013, 9.8975, -4.3420**, and the grayscale version is **18.9295, -1.0100, 1.0285**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.5104, -13.3256, 8.6282**, and **7.8281, -6.7126, 4.7061** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.1752, -11.4998, 7.0937**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.9121, -8.2706, 5.1076**.

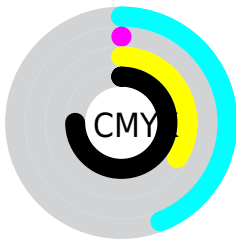
Distribution



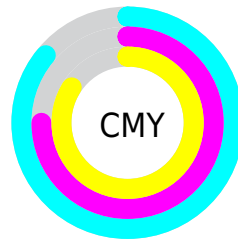
- Red (14%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366 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 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.5159, -9.9850,
6.1366

■ 20.5159, -9.9850,
6.1366

■ 119.1204,
-23.4292, 16.5019

■ 13.3838, -8.1820,
4.8654

■ 37.5269, -13.2276,
8.5009

■ 6.9406, -10.5938,
4.8584

■ 47.2304, -14.7505,
9.6447

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.6504, -16.2363,
10.7797

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.7408, -17.6972,
11.9129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.4633, -19.1417,
13.0489

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.7853, -20.5757,

105.6791,
-22.0037, 15.3415

20.5159, -9.9850,
6.1366

20.5159, -9.9850,
6.1366

20.1752, -11.4998,
7.0937

20.9121, -8.2706,
5.1076

19.8883, -12.8033,
7.9693

21.3622, -6.3697,
4.0158

19.6546, -13.8894,
8.7556

21.8658, -4.2993,
2.8715

19.4719, -14.7573,
9.4464

22.4216, -2.0770,
1.6845

19.3204, -15.4843,
10.0246

23.0281, 0.2788,
0.4642

■ 19.2299, -15.9153,
10.3209

■ 23.6831, 2.7504,
-0.7810

■ 24.3848, 5.3210,
-2.0434

■ 25.1309, 7.9750,
-3.3164

■ 25.9191, 10.6984,
-4.5946

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.5163, -6.2210, 8.6433



20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366



20.5163, -11.4022, 1.5160

Triad

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



20.5163, -9.9853, 6.1368



20.5163, -1.5180, -13.1629



20.5163, 10.1332, 5.6178

Complementary

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



20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366



16.3013, 9.8975, -4.3420

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.



20.5163, 11.7583, 0.7094



20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366



20.5163, 4.5878, -11.1488

Square

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



20.5163, -9.9853, 6.1368



20.5163, -6.8764, -10.5296



20.5163, 9.6243, -5.6170



20.5163, 5.4054, 8.4098

Rectangle

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



20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366



20.5163, -10.9640, -2.5512



20.5163, 9.6243, -5.6170



20.5163, 11.0827, 4.2119

Sweetspot

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



20.5163, -9.9853, 6.1368



28.8172, -5.6168, 3.7573



21.6932, -5.7056, 8.7055



15.0837, -3.1191, 2.0651



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.



20.5163, -9.9853, 6.1368



26.5118, -15.4494, 9.5411



20.7934, -8.3591, 2.1436



12.1085, -1.7305, 1.2361



29.2988, -24.4746, 16.2127



73.3080, -61.8190, 41.8207

Inverse Universe

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



16.3013, 9.8975, -4.3420



19.7019, 16.8870, -7.3771



15.9270, 8.0757, 0.9373



11.6307, 0.5011, 0.0487



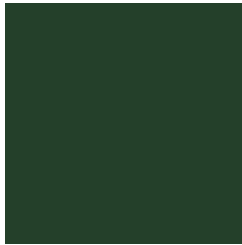
17.4917, 32.9489, -11.9052



43.6559, 81.9705, -27.6701

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

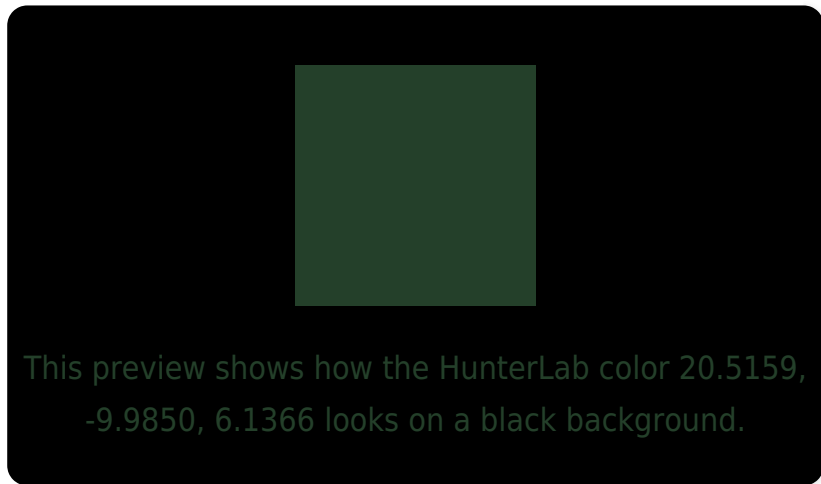
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

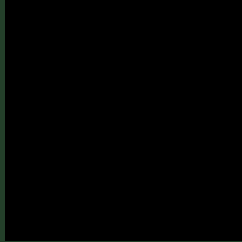
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5159, -9.9850,

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

20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366

Protanopia

20.4859, -2.1659, 7.0302

Deuteranopia

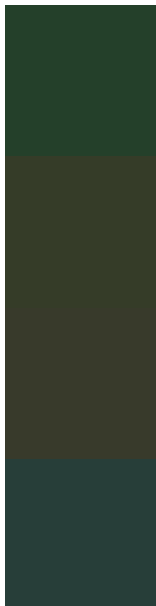
20.3548, 1.2521, 5.6235



Tritanopia

20.4994, -4.8178, -2.3603

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366

Protanomaly

20.3514, -5.2058, 6.6009

Deuteranomaly

20.1029, -3.3924, 5.5873

Tritanomaly

20.4255, -6.9244, 1.2286

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366

Achromatopsia

18.8683, -1.0068, 1.0252

Achromatomaly

19.3710, -4.5058, 2.9637

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366 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(36, 64, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(36, 64, 42)  
}
```

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(36, 64, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 64, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366 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(36, 64, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 64, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 64, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 64, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 64, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 64, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.5159, -9.9850, 6.1366 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 64, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 64,  
42) }
```

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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