

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.5555, -1.9784,
6.4109)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.5555, -1.9784, 6.4109)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.5363, -1.8873,
6.2972)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E3A2A
RGB	62, 58, 42
RGB Percent	24%, 23%, 16%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7725, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.32, 0.76
HSL	48°, 19%, 20%
HSV	48°, 32%, 24%
XYZ	3.9176, 4.2174, 2.7981
YIQ	57.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

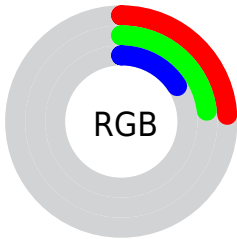
Format	Color
RYB	47, 62, 42
Decimal	4078122
CIELab	24.38, -1.33, 10.60
CIELCh	24, 10.680, 97.139
Yxy	4.2176, 0.3583, 0.3858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282268202 (0xFF3E3A2A)
YUV	57.3720, -7.5784, 4.0588
Hunter-Lab	20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972

Details

The HunterLab color **20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.7152, 0.6637, -5.8541**, and the grayscale version is **20.3783, -1.0873, 1.1072**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.5583, -2.9817, 8.8570**, and **6.9289, -0.8063, 4.2554** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.1323, -1.9525, 7.5027**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.9570, -1.7479, 4.9104**.

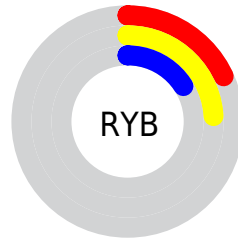
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (23%)

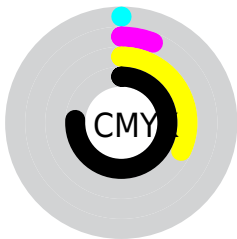
Blue (16%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (16%)

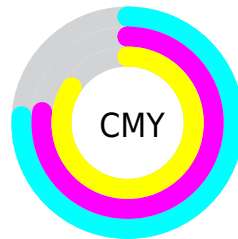


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972 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 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.5363, -1.8873,
6.2972

■ 20.5363, -1.8873,
6.2972

■ 119.1571, -7.7933,
16.8606

■ 13.4015, -1.4002,
4.9901

■ 37.5519, -2.9755,
8.7195

■ 6.9619, -1.2026,
4.8733

■ 47.2574, -3.5718,
9.8878

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.6793, -4.2011,
11.0453

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.7714, -4.8617,
12.1994

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.4955, -5.5523,
13.3550

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.8191, -6.2718,

14.5155

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.7144, -7.0191,
15.6835

20.5363, -1.8873,
6.2972

20.5363, -1.8873,
6.2972

20.1323, -1.9525,
7.5027

20.9570, -1.7479,
4.9104

19.7437, -1.9408,
8.5232

21.3929, -1.5333,
3.3456

19.3711, -1.8532,
9.3579

21.8442, -1.2459,
1.6080

19.0142, -1.6905,
10.0075

22.3104, -0.8874,
-0.2966

18.6730, -1.4547,
10.4754

22.7914, -0.4602,
-2.3620

■ 18.3424, -1.1743,
10.8363

■ 23.2868, 0.0335,
-4.5815

■ 18.0878, -0.9587,
11.1288

■ 23.7962, 0.5912,
-6.9486

■ 24.3191, 1.2103,
-9.4562

■ 24.8553, 1.8881,
-12.0977

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.5368, 1.4550, 5.9830



20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972



20.5368, -4.8278, 5.4114

Triad

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



20.5368, -1.8879, 6.2975



20.5368, -5.9642, -2.9178



20.5368, 5.1540, -1.3968

Complementary

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



20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972



16.7152, 0.6637, -5.8541

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.



20.5368, 2.9210, -4.3654



20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972



20.5368, -3.5299, -5.3368

Square

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



20.5368, -1.8879, 6.2975



20.5368, -7.0818, 0.3451



20.5368, -0.2937, -5.9050



20.5368, 5.6631, 1.8618

Rectangle

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



20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972



20.5368, -6.2119, 4.1608



20.5368, -0.2937, -5.9050



20.5368, 4.5735, -2.4762

Sweetspot

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



20.5368, -1.8879, 6.2975



28.2765, -1.9583, 4.0118



16.9628, 5.1226, 1.5074



14.4902, -1.0132, 2.1131



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.



20.5368, -1.8879, 6.2975



26.5872, -2.5650, 9.6650



21.1026, -5.0279, 6.7607



11.3787, -0.7552, 1.4230



27.3802, -0.9676, 16.8546



68.6636, -0.8415, 42.2955

Inverse Universe

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



16.7152, 0.6637, -5.8541



20.2912, 1.7284, -10.5588



16.2239, 3.6954, -6.5932



10.8397, -0.4052, -0.2680



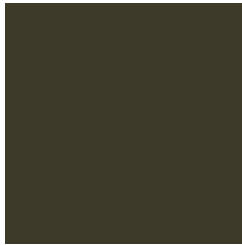
11.2941, 16.0597, -48.7848



26.6339, 47.7451, -136.3580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

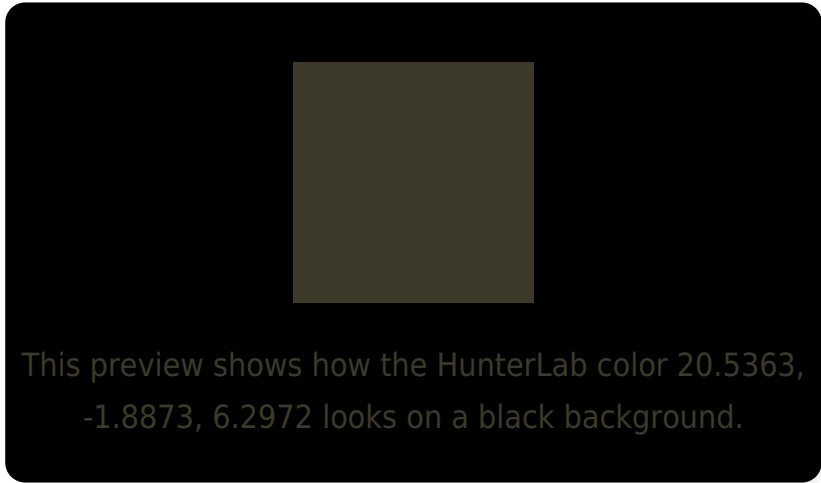
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

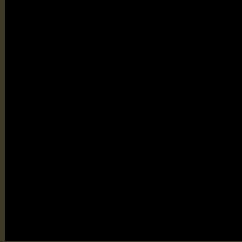
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972.

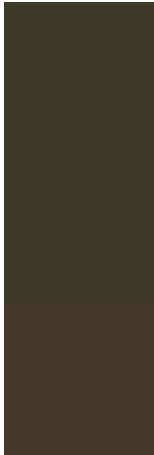


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972.

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

20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972

Protanopia

20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972

Deuteranopia

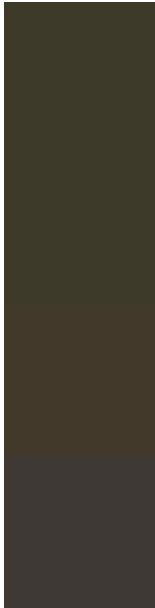
20.6591, 1.0383, 6.1890



Tritanopia

20.6024, 1.5836, 0.4202

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972

Protanomaly

20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972

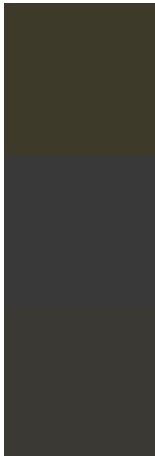
Deuteranomaly

20.6372, -0.2550, 6.1459

Tritanomaly

20.5914, -0.0112, 2.9900

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972

Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

Achromatomaly

20.2583, -1.2065, 2.9537

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972 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(62, 58, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 58, 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(62, 58, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 58, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972 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(62, 58, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 58, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 58, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 58, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 58, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 58, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.5363, -1.8873, 6.2972 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 58, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 58,  
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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