

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.7061, -5.0435,  
3.4498)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(20.7061, -5.0435, 3.4498)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(20.6483, -4.9791,  
3.3075)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323D34
RGB	50, 61, 52
RGB Percent	20%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7608, 0.7961
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.15, 0.76
HSL	131°, 10%, 22%
HSV	131°, 18%, 24%
XYZ	3.6040, 4.2635, 3.8818
YIQ	56.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

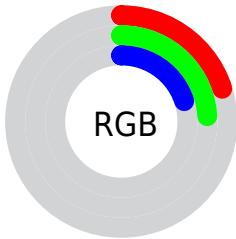
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 59, 61
Decimal	3292468
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	24.52, -6.70, 4.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 7.824, 148.865
Yxy	4.2637, 0.3067, 0.3629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281482548 (0xFF323D34)
YUV	56.6850, -2.3097, -5.8627
Hunter-Lab	20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $333333$ . A complement of this color would be  $[18.9451, 3.1643, -1.2204]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[20.1288, -1.0740, 1.0936]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[37.5417, -6.7820, 4.7649]$ , and  $[7.1043, -4.4974, 2.8609]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[20.1897, -6.8941, 4.4195]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[21.1580, -2.9124, 2.1424]$ .

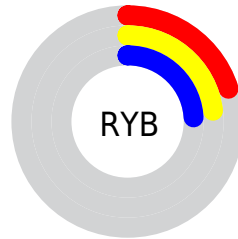
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (24%)

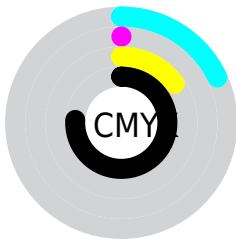
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (24%)

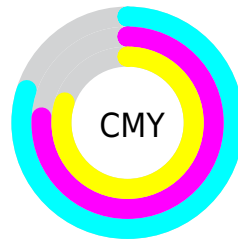


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075 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 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 20.6483, -4.9791,  
3.3075

■ 20.6483, -4.9791,  
3.3075

■ 119.3582,  
-13.5203, 10.5779

■ 13.4987, -4.0429,  
2.5937

■ 37.6888, -6.8117,  
4.7727

■ 7.0776, -4.5010,  
2.7544

■ 47.4051, -7.7310,  
5.5342

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.8372, -8.6599,  
6.3177

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.9388, -9.6013,  
7.1240

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.6719, -10.5570,  
7.9532

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.0041, -11.5283,

105.9077,  
-12.5159, 9.6804

■ 20.6483, -4.9791,  
3.3075

■ 20.6483, -4.9791,  
3.3075

■ 20.1897, -6.8941,  
4.4195

■ 21.1580, -2.9124,  
2.1424

■ 19.7819, -8.6395,  
5.4677

■ 21.7161, -0.7099,  
0.9330

■ 19.4260, -10.2006,  
6.4427

■ 22.3212, 1.6106,  
-0.3115

■ 19.1220, -11.5652,  
7.3353

■ 22.9714, 4.0326,  
-1.5828

■ 18.8693, -12.7245,  
8.1376

■ 23.6648, 6.5407,  
-2.8737

■ 18.6666, -13.6744,  
8.8431

■ 24.3990, 9.1209,  
-4.1777

■ 18.5079, -14.4320,  
9.4446

■ 25.1721, 11.7606,  
-5.4897

■ 18.3633, -15.1187,  
9.9201

■ 25.9819, 14.4491,  
-6.8052

■ 18.3358, -15.2484,  
9.9987

■ 26.8263, 17.1769,  
-8.1206

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



20.6487, -3.3265, 4.6735



20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075



20.6487, -5.6015, 1.2124

# Triad

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



20.6487, -4.9795, 3.3078



20.6487, -1.1960, -3.8729



20.6487, 3.1833, 3.1709

# Complementary

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



20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075



18.9451, 3.1643, -1.2204

# 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.



20.6487, 3.8173, 1.0351



20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075



20.6487, 1.2190, -3.1946

# Square

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



20.6487, -4.9795, 3.3078



20.6487, -3.4808, -3.0879



20.6487, 3.0827, -1.3279



20.6487, 1.3878, 4.6012



# Rectangle

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



20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075



20.6487, -5.3711, -0.3770



20.6487, 3.0827, -1.3279



20.6487, 3.5429, 2.5201

# Sweetspot

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



20.6487, -4.9795, 3.3078



27.6011, -2.9868, 2.3397



21.2200, -2.9983, 4.5917



14.6151, -1.6227, 1.2619



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.



20.6487, -4.9795, 3.3078



26.4422, -7.7022, 5.0060



20.7714, -4.2865, 1.5499



11.3312, -1.6070, 1.1739



28.4759, -23.9046, 16.0107



72.3315, -61.2567, 41.8275



# Inverse Universe

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



18.9451, 3.1643, -1.2204



23.6494, 5.6615, -2.4189



18.8058, 2.4298, 0.7562



10.8993, 0.4548, 0.0265



17.1371, 32.4905, -13.2877

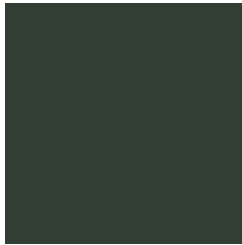


43.4317, 82.1078, -31.8546



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

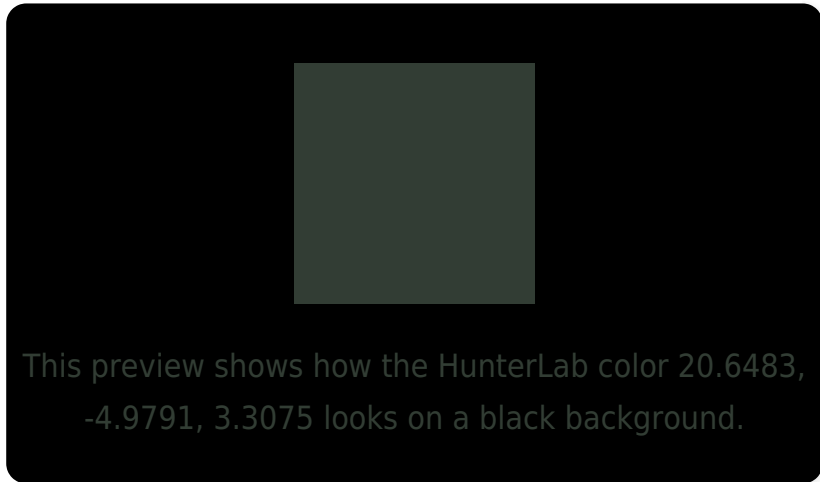
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

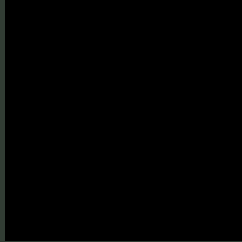
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6483, -4.9791,



# 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

20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075

### Protanopia

20.6119, -1.3159, 3.9978

### Deuteranopia

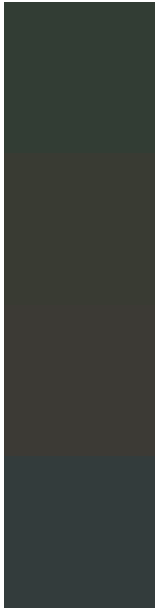
20.6001, 1.2401, 3.0213



## Tritanopia

20.5625, -2.0808, -1.3518

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075

## Protanomaly

20.5835, -2.6439, 3.6157

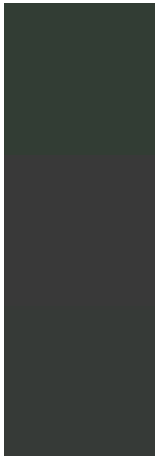
## Deuteranomaly

20.6005, -1.2257, 2.9786

## Tritanomaly

20.6441, -3.2986, 0.3853

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075

## Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

## Achromatomaly

20.2144, -2.4913, 1.8111

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075 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(50, 61, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 61, 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(50, 61, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 61, 52) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075 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(50, 61, 52) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 61, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 61, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 61, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61, 52)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.6483, -4.9791, 3.3075 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 61, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 61,  
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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