

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.7084, -5.4488,
6.6577)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.7084, -5.4488, 6.6577)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.6264, -5.4855,
6.5837)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	353D29
RGB	53, 61, 41
RGB Percent	21%, 24%, 16%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7608, 0.8392
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.33, 0.76
HSL	84°, 20%, 20%
HSV	84°, 33%, 24%
XYZ	3.5372, 4.2545, 2.7326
YIQ	56.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

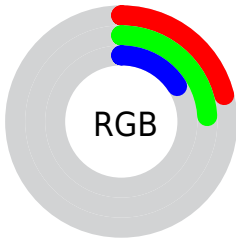
Format	Color
RYB	41, 61, 49
Decimal	3489065
CIELab	24.50, -7.62, 11.26
CIELCh	24, 13.598, 124.066
Yxy	4.2547, 0.3361, 0.4043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281679145 (0xFF353D29)
YUV	56.3280, -7.5567, -2.9187
Hunter-Lab	20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837

Details

The HunterLab color **20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.0496, 4.1892, -6.3472**, and the grayscale version is **20.0230, -1.0684, 1.0879**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.5584, -7.2807, 9.1176**, and **7.0570, -4.8763, 4.2631** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.3737, -6.6198, 7.8333**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20.9009, -4.2619, 5.1452**.

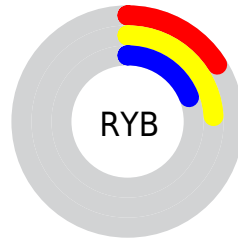
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (24%)

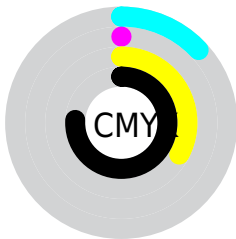
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (19%)

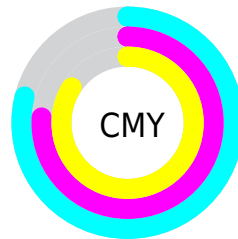


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837 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 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.6264, -5.4855,
6.5837

■ 20.6264, -5.4855,
6.5837

■ 119.3189,
-14.4861, 17.4949

■ 13.4797, -4.4697,
5.2140

■ 37.6621, -7.4491,
9.1073

■ 7.0551, -5.0814,
4.9386

■ 47.3763, -8.4248,
10.3186

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.8063, -9.4058,
11.5157

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.9061, -10.3960,
12.7065

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.6375, -11.3978,
13.8965

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.9680, -12.4127,

105.8699,
-13.4419, 16.2883

20.6264, -5.4855,
6.5837

20.6264, -5.4855,
6.5837

20.3737, -6.6198,
7.8333

20.9009, -4.2619,
5.1452

20.1412, -7.6610,
8.8930

21.1957, -2.9507,
3.5193

19.9293, -8.6080,
9.7646

21.5111, -1.5558,
1.7101

19.7375, -9.4605,
10.4523

21.8471, -0.0815,
-0.2776

19.5652, -10.2192,
10.9630

22.2032, 1.4679,
-2.4377

■ 19.4068, -10.9165,
11.3812

■ 22.5792, 3.0878,
-4.7634

■ 19.2966, -11.4071,
11.6908

■ 22.9746, 4.7737,
-7.2475

■ 23.3890, 6.5208,
-9.8822

■ 23.8219, 8.3246,
-12.6596

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.6269, -1.6785, 7.4734



20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837



20.6269, -7.9536, 4.2437

Triad

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



20.6269, -5.4860, 6.5839



20.6269, -4.5580, -7.1710



20.6269, 7.7068, 1.6669

Complementary

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



20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837



16.0496, 4.1892, -6.3472

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.



20.6269, 6.7808, -2.5778



20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837



20.6269, -0.5185, -8.2431

Square

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



20.6269, -5.4860, 6.5839



20.6269, -7.4491, -3.7280



20.6269, 3.6824, -6.4180



20.6269, 6.1201, 5.0227

Rectangle

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



20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837



20.6269, -8.6226, 1.9110



20.6269, 3.6824, -6.4180



20.6269, 7.6798, 0.3022

Sweetspot

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



20.6269, -5.4860, 6.5839



27.5461, -3.4082, 4.0306



18.3002, 1.3644, 4.5035



14.5846, -1.8565, 2.2005



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.



20.6269, -5.4860, 6.5839



26.4532, -8.2829, 9.8343



20.0285, -7.7301, 5.9957



11.4350, -1.2616, 1.4763



29.8765, -18.2361, 18.0905



75.6024, -47.8512, 45.7482

Inverse Universe

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



16.0496, 4.1892, -6.3472



19.1709, 7.1980, -10.9677



16.8900, 6.7876, -4.9723



10.7865, 0.0977, -0.3262



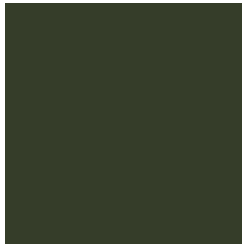
11.0531, 26.2970, -49.9758



27.1617, 65.9018, -132.7305

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

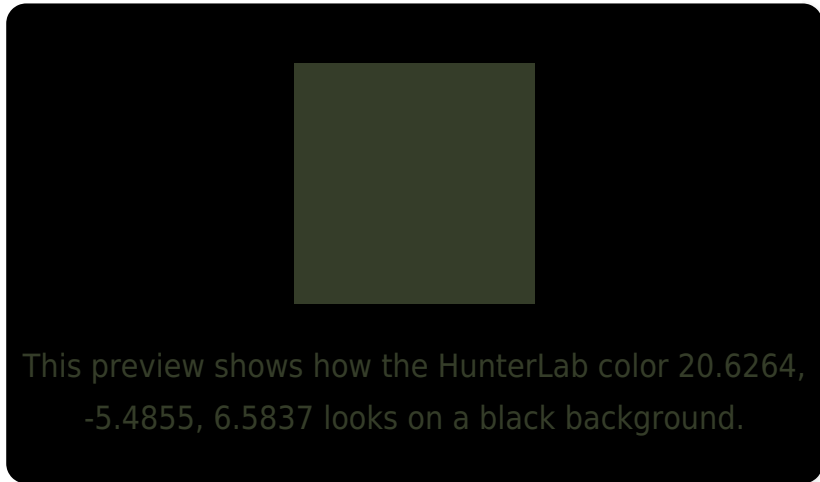
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837.

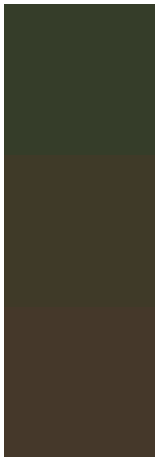


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837.

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

20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837

Protanopia

20.5817, -1.7957, 6.8679

Deuteranopia

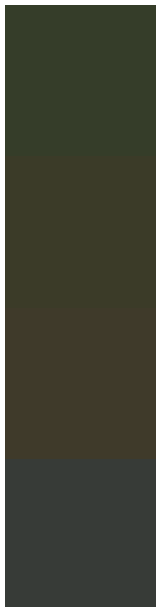
20.6415, 0.9439, 6.4438



Tritanopia

20.5566, -0.8835, -0.9120

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837

Protanomaly

20.5206, -3.2861, 6.7869

Deuteranomaly

20.6156, -1.6090, 6.3753

Tritanomaly

20.5329, -2.6447, 2.1691

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837

Achromatopsia

19.8862, -1.0611, 1.0805

Achromatomaly

20.1925, -2.7515, 3.1981

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837 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(53, 61, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 61, 41)  
}
```

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(53, 61, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 61, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837 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(53, 61, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 61, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 61, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 61, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 61, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 61, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.6264, -5.4855, 6.5837 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 61, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 61,  
41) }
```

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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