

Converting Colors

HunterLab(20.7625, 1.2388,
0.5110)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(20.7625, 1.2388, 0.5110)
contains.

HunterLab(20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979)	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(20.8386, 1.1628,
0.6979)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	40393C
RGB	64, 57, 60
RGB Percent	25%, 22%, 24%
CMY	0.7490, 0.7765, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.06, 0.75
HSL	334°, 6%, 24%
HSV	334°, 11%, 25%
XYZ	4.3931, 4.3425, 4.8816
YIQ	59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	64, 57, 60
Decimal	4208956
CIELab	24.77, 3.69, -0.75
CIELCh	25, 3.768, 348.495
Yxy	4.3427, 0.3226, 0.3189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282399036 (0xFF40393C)
YUV	59.4350, 0.2785, 4.0035
Hunter-Lab	20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979

Details

The HunterLab color **20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **22.0764, -3.3548, 1.6871**, and the grayscale version is **21.0612, -1.1238, 1.1443**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **37.9564, 0.7610, 1.6739**, and **7.2686, 1.9433, -0.1551** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.2662, 3.3724, 0.2814**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **22.4854, -1.0074, 1.1820**.

Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (22%)

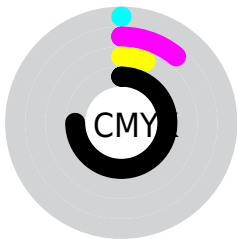
Blue (24%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (24%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979 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 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.8386, 1.1628,
0.6979

■ 20.8386, 1.1628,
0.6979

■ 119.6994, -2.3767,
5.7403

■ 13.6639, 1.2603,
0.3636

■ 37.9213, 0.7334,
1.5336

■ 7.2694, 1.8248,
-0.0328

■ 47.6560, 0.4259,
2.0221

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.1052, 0.0660,
2.5523

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.2231, -0.3413,
3.1212

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.9714, -0.7920,
3.7263

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.3181, -1.2832,

106.2355, -1.8121,
5.0375

■ 20.8386, 1.1628,
0.6979

■ 20.8386, 1.1628,
0.6979

■ 19.2662, 3.3724,
0.2814

■ 22.4854, -1.0074,
1.1820

■ 17.7780, 5.6162,
-0.0535

■ 24.1963, -3.1355,
1.7207

■ 16.3876, 7.8775,
-0.2878

■ 25.9640, -5.2243,
2.3048

■ 15.1109, 10.1244,
-0.3994

■ 27.7826, -7.2775,
2.9271

■ 13.9658, 12.3034,
-0.3639

■ 29.6467, -9.2992,
3.5818

■ 12.9717, 14.3333,
-0.1582

■ 31.5521, -11.2939,
4.2642

■ 12.1476, 16.1059,
0.2338

■ 33.4953, -13.2655,
4.9707

■ 11.4608, 17.6540,
0.7580

■ 35.4731, -15.2179,
5.6984

■ 10.8217, 19.2820,
1.1834

■ 37.4830, -17.1543,
6.4450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.8391, 0.6173, -0.3506



20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979



20.8391, 1.0875, 1.8089

Triad

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



20.8391, 1.1622, 0.6983



20.8391, -1.8294, 3.0832



20.8391, -2.5986, -0.5514

Complementary

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



20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979



22.0764, -3.3548, 1.6871

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.



20.8391, -3.2259, 0.4364



20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979



20.8391, -2.7887, 2.5174

Square

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



20.8391, 1.1622, 0.6983



20.8391, -0.6576, 3.1445



20.8391, -3.2947, 1.5612



20.8391, -1.5646, -1.0985

Rectangle

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



20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979



20.8391, 0.6966, 2.4363



20.8391, -3.2947, 1.5612



20.8391, -2.8630, -0.2574

Sweetspot

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



20.8391, 1.1622, 0.6983



29.1376, -0.7031, 1.4103



20.7067, 0.9268, -1.1131



15.2308, -0.2870, 0.7213



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.



20.8391, 1.1622, 0.6983



26.8945, 2.2975, 0.7651



20.8763, 0.5693, 1.8796



11.6031, 0.3524, 0.4414



16.4306, 29.1345, 2.8918



40.9372, 72.1760, 10.4088

Inverse Universe

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



20.8391, 1.1622, 0.6983



26.8945, 2.2975, 0.7651



22.0329, -2.7483, 0.4758



11.6031, 0.3524, 0.4414



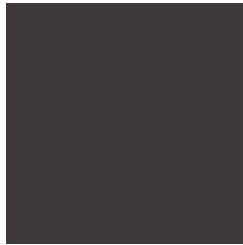
16.4306, 29.1345, 2.8918



40.9372, 72.1760, 10.4088

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

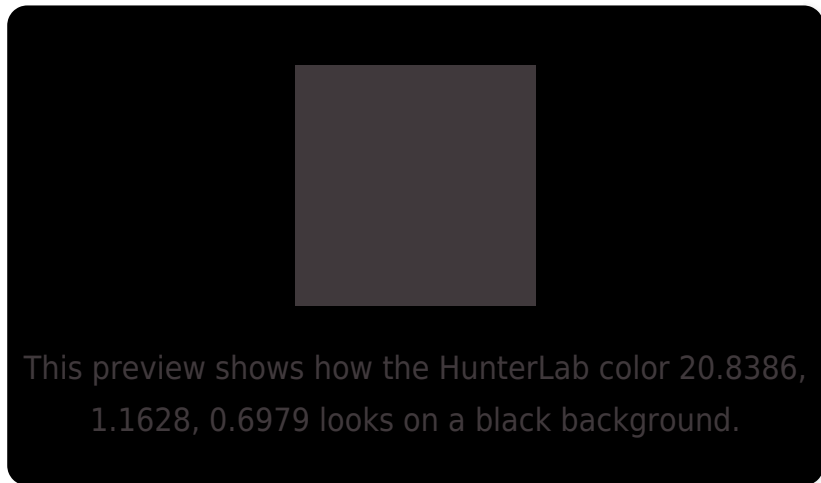
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

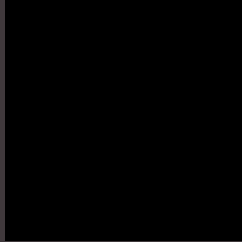
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979.



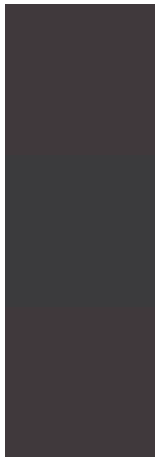
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.8386, 1.1628,

0.6979.

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

20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979

Protanopia

20.9634, -0.8394, 0.4165

Deuteranopia

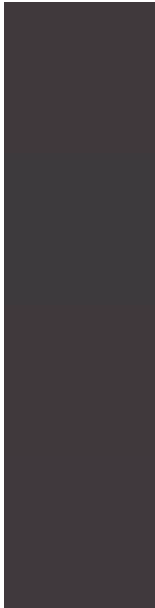
20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979



Tritanopia

20.8642, 1.3002, 0.3334

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979

Protanomaly

20.8690, 0.0863, 0.3179

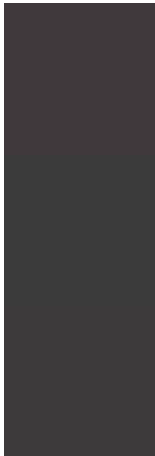
Deuteranomaly

20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979

Tritanomaly

20.8642, 1.3002, 0.3334

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979

Achromatopsia

20.9129, -1.1159, 1.1362

Achromatomaly

20.8182, -0.1891, 1.0407

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979 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(64, 57, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 57, 60)  
}
```

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(64, 57, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 57, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979 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(64, 57, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 57, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(64, 57, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 57, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 57, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 57, 60)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.8386, 1.1628, 0.6979 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 57, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 57,  
60) }
```

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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