

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.1330, -17.4698,
15.0583)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.1330, -17.4698,
15.0583) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(27.2009,
-17.6483, 15.1092)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C5713
RGB	44, 87, 19
RGB Percent	17%, 34%, 7%
CMY	0.8274, 0.6588, 0.9255
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.78, 0.66
HSL	98°, 64%, 21%
HSV	98°, 78%, 34%
XYZ	4.5645, 7.3989, 1.8037
YIQ	66.3910, -3.8000, -30.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

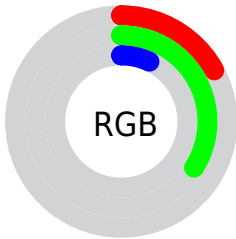
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 87, 62
Decimal	2905875
CIE Lab	32.70, -28.17, 32.98
CIE LCh	33, 43.370, 130.499
Yxy	7.3992, 0.3315, 0.5374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281095955 (0xFF2C5713)
YUV	66.3910, -23.3638, -19.6369
Hunter-Lab	27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092

Details

The HunterLab color $[27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[14.7589, 21.8258, -26.7480]$, and the grayscale version is $[23.5587, -1.2570, 1.2800]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[45.4711, -22.3599, 20.7037]$, and $[12.5932, -10.7986, 7.5708]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[26.9460, -18.7859, 15.6242]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[27.5039, -16.2959, 14.3342]$.

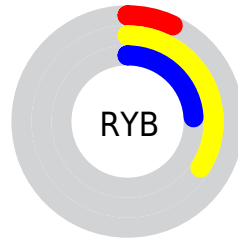
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (34%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (24%)

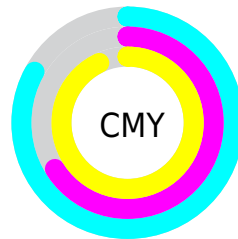


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092 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 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.2009, -17.6483,
15.1092

■ 27.2009, -17.6483,
15.1092

■ 130.7443,
-36.8807, 37.4426

■ 19.2691, -14.9506,
12.1639

■ 45.5762, -22.4666,
20.8494

■ 12.3059, -12.1264,
8.6141

■ 55.8813, -24.6940,
23.4707

■ 5.4662, -9.5658,
3.8263

■ 66.8638, -26.8410,
25.9758

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.4841, -28.9266,
28.3896

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.7092, -30.9643,
30.7306

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 103.5103,


-32.9643, 33.0128


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 116.8626,
-34.9344, 35.2473


 27.2009, -17.6483,
15.1092


 27.2009, -17.6483,
15.1092


 26.9460, -18.7859,
15.6242


 27.5039, -16.2959,
14.3342


 26.7273, -19.7632,
16.0212

 27.8548, -14.7262,
13.2845

 26.6899, -19.9322,
16.0973

 28.2550, -12.9428,
11.9526

 28.7049, -10.9524,
10.3374

 29.2044, -8.7645,
8.4421

■ 29.7532, -6.3906,
6.2744

■ 30.3503, -3.8437,
3.8447

■ 30.9948, -1.1377,
1.1661

■ 31.6855, 1.7132,
-1.7470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.2015, -6.4715, 16.9481



27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092



27.2015, -23.5065, 9.0881

Triad

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



27.2015, -17.6488, 15.1093



27.2015, -10.3584, -38.6857



27.2015, 32.7742, 5.9870

Complementary

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



27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092



14.7589, 21.8258, -26.7480

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.



27.2015, 31.1038, -9.2594



27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092



27.2015, 3.9582, -41.1642

Square

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



27.2015, -17.6488, 15.1093



27.2015, -19.9662, -22.7822



27.2015, 19.7285, -28.4026



27.2015, 23.8954, 13.8874

Rectangle

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



27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092



27.2015, -24.5542, 1.2426



27.2015, 19.7285, -28.4026



27.2015, 33.4678, 1.7166

Sweetspot

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



27.2015, -17.6488, 15.1093



38.4592, -10.1081, 9.8201



23.2464, 3.1907, 12.8086



18.9173, -5.3361, 5.1614



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



27.2015, -17.6488, 15.1093



34.9524, -25.6343, 20.7608



26.5217, -20.3394, 13.6771



15.3730, -2.0312, 2.0294



33.1284, -25.0048, 19.9758



78.2163, -60.5317, 47.1368

Inverse Universe

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



14.7589, 21.8258, -26.7480



16.5943, 33.2313, -44.1719



17.4862, 26.3331, -13.8898



14.5470, 0.4757, -0.4809



15.1090, 32.9143, -44.8064



35.0775, 77.1046, -109.3737

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092 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

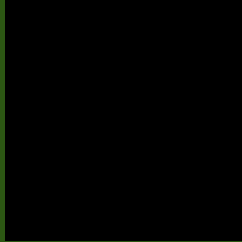
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.2009,

-17.6483, 15.1092.

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

27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092

Protanopia

27.0621, -3.9235, 15.5329

Deuteranopia

27.0593, 1.3416, 14.6821



Tritanopia

27.2060, -6.4108, -3.4684

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092

Protanomaly

26.9535, -9.8035, 15.2705

Deuteranomaly

26.6241, -6.7703, 14.4819

Tritanomaly

26.9243, -11.6110, 6.0317

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092

Achromatopsia

23.3410, -1.2454, 1.2682

Achromatomaly

24.5333, -8.3872, 7.9482

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092 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(44, 87, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 87, 19)  
}
```

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(44, 87, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 87, 19) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092 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(44, 87, 19) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 87, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 87, 19)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 87, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 87, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 87, 19)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.2009, -17.6483, 15.1092 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 87, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 87,  
19) }
```

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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