

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.2996, -0.6077,
1.7686)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.2996, -0.6077, 1.7686)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(27.1959, -0.3539,
1.8453)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	504C4C
RGB	80, 76, 76
RGB Percent	31%, 30%, 30%
CMY	0.6863, 0.7020, 0.7020
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.05, 0.69
HSL	0°, 3%, 31%
HSV	0°, 5%, 31%
XYZ	7.1972, 7.3962, 7.8858
YIQ	77.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	80, 76, 76
Decimal	5262412
CIELab	32.69, 1.65, 0.59
CIELCh	33, 1.753, 19.546
Yxy	7.3965, 0.3202, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283452492 (0xFF504C4C)
YUV	77.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453

Details

The HunterLab color **27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **28.0231, -2.5594, 1.1653**, and the grayscale version is **27.3146, -1.4574, 1.4841**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.6235, -1.2455, 2.8773**, and **12.2979, 0.3201, 0.9954** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **25.0154, 2.0275, 2.4877**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.4723, -2.6466, 1.2407**.

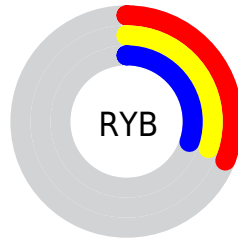
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (30%)

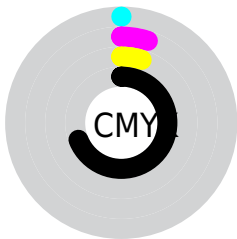
Blue (30%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (30%)

Blue (30%)

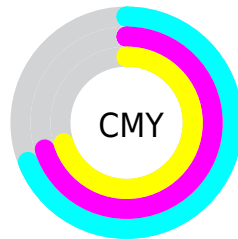


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453 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 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.1959, -0.3539,
1.8453

■ 27.1959, -0.3539,
1.8453

■ 130.7359, -5.1391,
7.7357

■ 19.2647, -0.0482,
1.3737

■ 45.5703, -1.1328,
2.9154

■ 12.3020, 0.1904,
0.9487

■ 55.8750, -1.5927,
3.5071

■ 5.4601, 1.0266,
0.7424

■ 66.8570, -2.0943,
4.1339

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.4770, -2.6346,
4.7937

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.7017, -3.2111,
5.4851

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.5025, -3.8218,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

116.8545, -4.4650,
6.9573

■ 27.1959, -0.3539,
1.8453

■ 27.1959, -0.3539,
1.8453

■ 25.0154, 2.0275,
2.4877

■ 29.4723, -2.6466,
1.2407

■ 22.9440, 4.5057,
3.1697

■ 31.8307, -4.8580,
0.6686

■ 21.0009, 7.0780,
3.8923

■ 34.2619, -6.9990,
0.1252

■ 19.2086, 9.7272,
4.6513

■ 36.7579, -9.0798,
-0.3933

■ 17.5943, 12.4099,
5.4342

■ 39.3122, -11.1095,
-0.8906

■ 16.1887, 15.0426,
6.2151

■ 41.9194, -13.0962,
-1.3697

■ 15.0236, 17.4928,
6.9518

■ 44.5750, -15.0470,
-1.8333

■ 14.1265, 19.5854,
7.5877

■ 47.2750, -16.9678,
-2.2837

■ 13.4227, 21.3781,
8.1379

■ 50.0162, -18.8639,
-2.7228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.1965, -0.3064, 1.2801



27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453



27.1965, -0.6985, 2.3039

Triad

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



27.1965, -0.3546, 1.8457



27.1965, -2.3267, 2.1843



27.1965, -1.6620, 0.3766

Complementary

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



27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453



28.0231, -2.5594, 1.1653

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.



27.1965, -2.1986, 0.6302



27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453



27.1965, -2.5801, 1.6792

Square

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



27.1965, -0.3546, 1.8457



27.1965, -1.8383, 2.4964



27.1965, -2.5334, 1.1099



27.1965, -1.0647, 0.4235

Rectangle

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



27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453



27.1965, -1.0474, 2.4907



27.1965, -2.5334, 1.1099



27.1965, -1.8554, 0.4297

Sweetspot

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



27.1965, -0.3546, 1.8457



37.1036, -1.6820, 2.1159



27.3014, 0.2175, 0.3448



18.9119, -0.8728, 1.0733



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



27.1965, -0.3546, 1.8457



35.5681, -0.0917, 2.5388



27.7059, -1.2137, 2.4187



14.1053, -0.0480, 1.0029



17.2537, 29.5353, 11.1487



41.4318, 70.9421, 26.7721

Inverse Universe

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



28.0231, -2.5594, 1.1653



36.9243, -3.7099, 1.4221



27.5038, -1.7088, 0.5571



14.6346, -1.4599, 0.5671



33.1886, -17.5875, -3.5164



79.7018, -42.2348, -8.4474

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

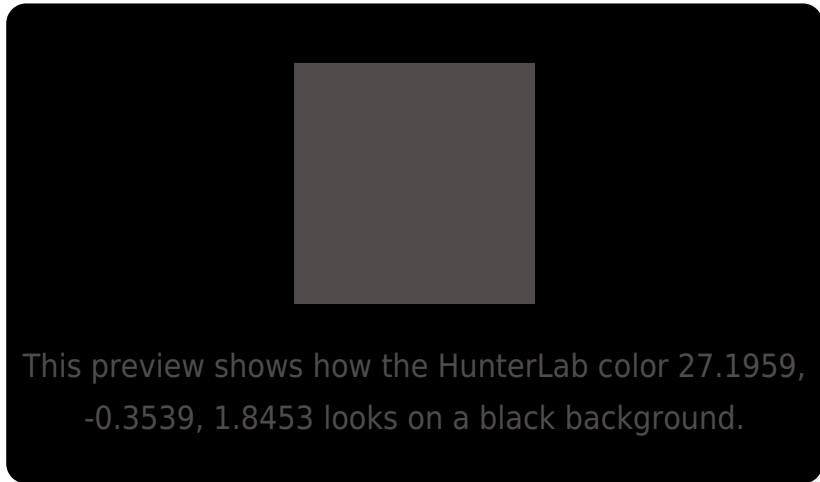
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

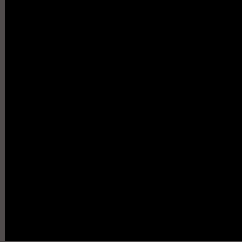
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453.



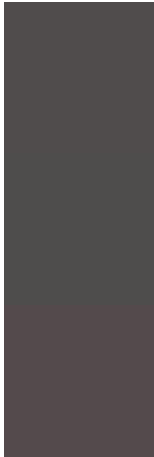
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.1959, -0.3539,

1.8453.

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

27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453

Protanopia

27.2933, -1.3271, 1.9416

Deuteranopia

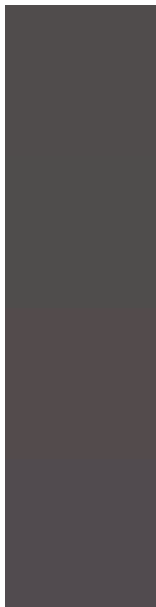
27.0262, 1.6412, 1.6822



Tritanopia

27.1580, 1.0758, -0.2415

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453

Protanomaly

27.3712, -1.0571, 2.0365

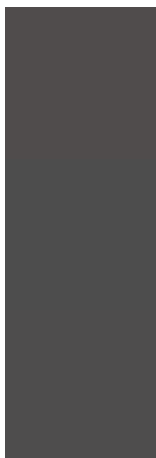
Deuteranomaly

27.1900, 0.9182, 1.8607

Tritanomaly

27.1035, 0.7820, 0.5332

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453

Achromatopsia

27.2422, -1.4536, 1.4801

Achromatomaly

27.3190, -1.1867, 1.5751

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453 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(80, 76, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 76, 76)  
}
```

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(80, 76, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 76, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453 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(80, 76, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 76, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 76, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 76, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 76, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 76, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.1959, -0.3539, 1.8453 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 76, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 76,  
76) }
```

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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