

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.3487, -15.5661,  
19.1441)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(27.3487, -15.5661,  
19.1441) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(27.5975,  
-14.7187, 16.7478)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C5600
RGB	60, 86, 0
RGB Percent	24%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.7647, 0.6627, 1.0000
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	78°, 100%, 17%
HSV	78°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	5.1913, 7.6162, 1.1965
YIQ	68.4220, 12.1100, -32.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

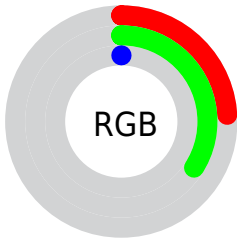
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 86, 26
Decimal	3954176
CIELab	33.17, -22.24, 40.31
CIELCh	33, 46.038, 118.882
Yxy	7.6166, 0.3707, 0.5439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282144256 (0xFF3C5600)
YUV	68.4220, -33.7320, -7.3861
Hunter-Lab	27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[9.4429, 23.2846, -49.0557]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[24.3038, -1.2968, 1.3205]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[46.1022, -18.6307, 23.5935]$ , and  $[12.5525, -9.5747, 7.5672]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[27.5980, -14.7197, 16.7481]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[27.7820, -13.9264, 16.3481]$ .

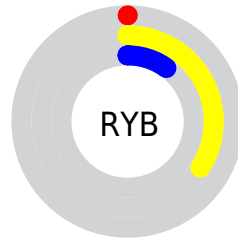
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (34%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (10%)

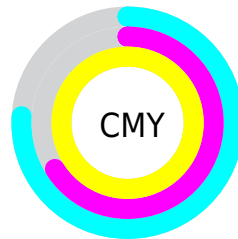


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478 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 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



27.5975, -14.7187,  
16.7478

27.5975, -14.7187,  
16.7478

131.4126,  
-30.9049, 43.1295

19.6229, -12.5456,  
13.7360

46.0470, -18.6677,  
23.6093

12.6109, -10.1357,  
8.8276

56.3850, -20.5199,  
26.7321

5.9251, -10.3690,  
4.1476

67.3985, -22.3201,  
29.7045

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.0481, -24.0818,  
32.5556

0.0000, NaN, NaN

91.3009, -25.8146,  
35.3079


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


104.1286,


-27.5259, 37.9790


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 117.5064,  
-29.2213, 40.5826


 27.5975, -14.7187,  
16.7478


 27.5975, -14.7187,  
16.7478


 27.5980, -14.7197,  
16.7481

 27.7820, -13.9264,  
16.3481

 27.9780, -13.0803,  
15.8693

 28.1982, -12.1112,  
15.1328

 28.4443, -11.0120,  
14.1159

 28.7174, -9.7795,  
12.8048

■ 29.0181, -8.4123,  
11.1906

■ 29.3472, -6.9110,  
9.2685

■ 29.7048, -5.2775,  
7.0371

■ 30.0913, -3.5148,  
4.4982

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



27.5981, -0.8761, 17.6421



27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478



27.5981, -23.0391, 12.6867

# Triad

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



27.5981, -14.7194, 16.7479



27.5981, -15.5389, -36.6889



27.5981, 36.1372, 0.9298

# Complementary

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



27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478



9.4429, 23.2846, -49.0557

# 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.



27.5981, 29.8062, -18.1019



27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478



27.5981, -2.0670, -46.1252

# Square

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



27.5981, -14.7194, 16.7479



27.5981, -23.4316, -16.5158



27.5981, 14.8637, -37.9132



27.5981, 30.6467, 12.1659



# Rectangle

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



27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478



27.5981, -25.4856, 6.5337



27.5981, 14.8637, -37.9132



27.5981, 35.3001, -4.7014

# Sweetspot

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



27.5981, -14.7194, 16.7479



38.7511, -9.3468, 12.5307



16.4579, 16.7838, 10.4348



19.0861, -4.8659, 6.5145



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.



27.5981, -14.7194, 16.7479



36.4196, -19.7178, 22.0964



26.0326, -21.1278, 15.6711



15.4692, -1.6902, 2.1406



34.6709, -18.7264, 21.0362



81.8810, -45.5515, 49.6572



# Inverse Universe

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



9.4429, 23.2846, -49.0557



12.3009, 30.6119, -66.0528



13.8924, 28.6262, -28.5145



14.4454, 0.1300, -0.6160



11.7340, 29.1592, -62.6828

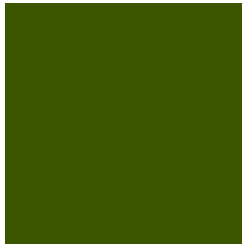


27.0409, 68.4041, -153.8089



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478 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

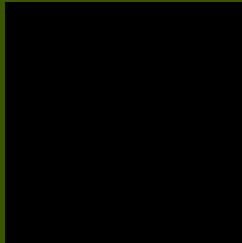
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.5975,

-14.7187, 16.7478.

# 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

27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478

### Protanopia

27.4290, -4.0808, 16.8302

### Deuteranopia

27.4438, 1.2706, 15.8739



## Tritanopia

27.6372, -3.5918, -1.9204

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478

## Protanomaly

27.3945, -8.2954, 16.7351

## Deuteranomaly

27.1210, -5.1070, 15.9947

## Tritanomaly

27.2658, -9.1759, 8.7808

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478

## Achromatopsia

24.0428, -1.2829, 1.3063

## Achromatomaly

25.1603, -7.6207, 9.9845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478 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(60, 86, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 86, 0)  
}
```

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(60, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 86, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478 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(60, 86, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 86, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 86, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 86, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 86, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 86, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.5975, -14.7187, 16.7478 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 86,  
0) }
```

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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