

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.5169, -16.6661,
15.4829)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.5169, -16.6661,
15.4829) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(27.4499,
-16.6631, 15.4773)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	325711
RGB	50, 87, 17
RGB Percent	20%, 34%, 7%
CMY	0.8039, 0.6588, 0.9333
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.80, 0.66
HSL	92°, 67%, 20%
HSV	92°, 80%, 34%
XYZ	4.8248, 7.5350, 1.7304
YIQ	67.9570, 0.4180, -29.6140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

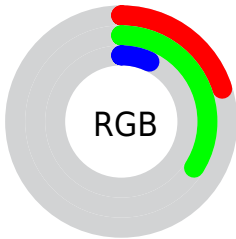
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 87, 54
Decimal	3299089
CIE Lab	33.00, -26.05, 34.19
CIE LCh	33, 42.985, 127.309
Yxy	7.5353, 0.3424, 0.5348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281489169 (0xFF325711)
YUV	67.9570, -25.1218, -15.7483
Hunter-Lab	27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773

Details

The HunterLab color $[27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[13.6878, 20.9391, -30.2580]$, and the grayscale version is $[24.1136, -1.2866, 1.3101]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[45.8064, -21.1035, 21.3831]$, and $[12.5932, -10.7986, 7.5708]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[27.2065, -17.7345, 15.9344]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[27.7325, -15.4151, 14.7664]$.

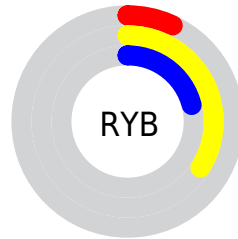
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (34%)

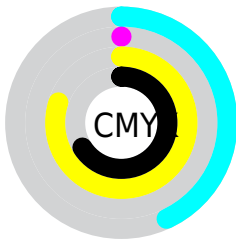
Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (21%)

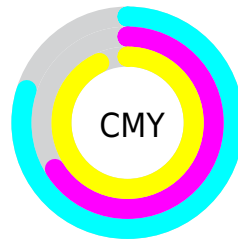


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773 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 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.4499, -16.6631,
15.4773

■ 27.4499, -16.6631,
15.4773

131.1641,
-34.7930, 38.4563

■ 19.4912, -14.1579,
12.4831

■ 45.8718, -21.1646,
21.3950

■ 12.4972, -11.4230,
8.7481

■ 56.1977, -23.2559,
24.0959

■ 5.7589, -10.0780,
4.0312

■ 67.1996, -25.2774,
26.6754

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.8384, -27.2460,
29.1590

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.0809, -29.1738,
31.5658


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 103.8987,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-31.0698, 33.9105


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 117.2670,
-32.9411, 36.2043


 27.4499, -16.6631,
15.4773


 27.4499, -16.6631,
15.4773


 27.2065, -17.7345,
15.9344


 27.7325, -15.4151,
14.7664

 26.9970, -18.6599,
16.3087

 28.0543, -13.9837,
13.7788

 28.4167, -12.3701,
12.5042

 28.8203, -10.5777,
10.9377

 29.2653, -8.6124,
9.0793

■ 29.7515, -6.4819,
6.9327

■ 30.2786, -4.1950,
4.5053

■ 30.8458, -1.7617,
1.8069

■ 31.4525, 0.8073,
-1.1509

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.4505, -4.9910, 17.0623



27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773



27.4505, -23.0845, 10.0156

Triad

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



27.4505, -16.6637, 15.4774



27.4505, -11.5978, -37.0148



27.4505, 32.8187, 4.7176

Complementary

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



27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773



13.6878, 20.9391, -30.2580

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.



27.4505, 30.0060, -11.1243



27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773



27.4505, 2.2460, -41.1597

Square

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



27.4505, -16.6637, 15.4774



27.4505, -20.6210, -20.4793



27.4505, 17.9842, -29.9063



27.4505, 25.0125, 13.3537

Rectangle

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



27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773



27.4505, -24.4887, 2.7344



27.4505, 17.9842, -29.9063



27.4505, 33.1075, 0.1933

Sweetspot

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



27.4505, -16.6637, 15.4774



38.5843, -9.6943, 10.3122



21.5139, 6.4300, 11.9075



18.9905, -5.0855, 5.3922



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.



27.4505, -16.6637, 15.4774



35.2744, -24.3233, 21.1476



26.4200, -20.8979, 14.6134



15.4030, -1.9249, 2.0641



33.5064, -23.4353, 20.2362



79.0826, -56.9175, 47.7339

Inverse Universe

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



13.6878, 20.9391, -30.2580



14.9540, 32.2060, -51.2311



17.5971, 28.0820, -18.2119



14.5147, 0.3662, -0.5237



13.8644, 31.4147, -50.5096



32.0330, 73.5097, -123.8905

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773 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

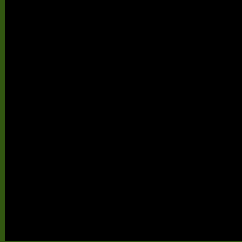
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773.

-16.6631, 15.4773.

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

27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773

Protanopia

27.4035, -4.0461, 15.8373

Deuteranopia

27.3951, 1.2098, 15.0316



Tritanopia

27.4774, -5.4224, -3.0851

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773

Protanomaly

27.1627, -9.0257, 15.5095

Deuteranomaly

27.1138, -6.3716, 15.0445

Tritanomaly

27.1571, -10.7586, 6.5958

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773

Achromatopsia

24.0428, -1.2829, 1.3063

Achromatomaly

24.9920, -8.0609, 8.3654

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773 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(50, 87, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 87, 17)  
}
```

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(50, 87, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 87, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773 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(50, 87, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 87, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 87, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 87, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 87, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 87, 17)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.4499, -16.6631, 15.4773 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 87, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 87,  
17) }
```

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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