

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.9176, -1.4312,
-0.2034)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.9176, -1.4312,
-0.2034) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(27.9182, -1.4294,
-0.2015)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D4F53
RGB	77, 79, 83
RGB Percent	30%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.6980, 0.6902, 0.6745
CMYK	0.07, 0.05, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	220°, 4%, 31%
HSV	220°, 7%, 33%
XYZ	7.4179, 7.7943, 9.2971
YIQ	78.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 79, 83
Decimal	5066579
CIE Lab	33.55, 0.09, -2.64
CIE LCh	34, 2.638, 271.997
Yxy	7.7946, 0.3027, 0.3180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283256659 (0xFF4D4F53)
YUV	78.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295
Hunter-Lab	27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015

Details

The HunterLab color $[27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[28.7395, -1.5426, 3.1971]$, and the grayscale version is $[27.9048, -1.4889, 1.5161]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[46.4111, -2.4205, 0.6685]$, and $[12.9048, -0.7552, -0.4862]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[25.8959, -1.1477, -2.8002]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[29.9895, -1.6098, 2.2718]$.

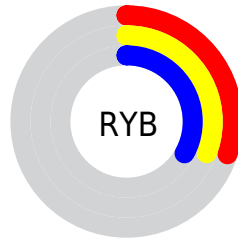
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (31%)

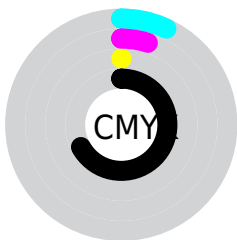
Blue (33%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (33%)

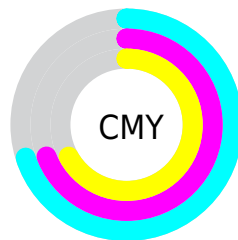


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015 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 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.9182, -1.4294,
-0.2015

■ 27.9182, -1.4294,
-0.2015

■ 131.9515, -6.9450,
4.3513

■ 19.9093, -1.0087,
-0.4655

■ 46.4271, -2.4072,
0.5064

■ 12.8582, -0.6395,
-0.6566

■ 56.7917, -2.9558,
0.9361

■ 6.2702, -0.2710,
-1.4017

■ 67.8299, -3.5406,
1.4103

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.5031, -4.1596,
1.9258

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.7783, -4.8110,
2.4798

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.6273, -5.4933,

3.0699

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.0256, -6.2050,
3.6943

■ 27.9182, -1.4294,
-0.2015

■ 27.9182, -1.4294,
-0.2015

■ 25.8959, -1.1477,
-2.8002

■ 29.9895, -1.6098,
2.2718

■ 23.9261, -0.7444,
-5.5495

■ 32.1037, -1.7021,
4.6384

■ 22.0159, -0.1978,
-8.4766

■ 34.2576, -1.7193,
6.9156

■ 20.1732, 0.5194,
-11.6125

■ 36.4481, -1.6714,
9.1175

■ 18.4080, 1.4392,
-14.9907

■ 38.6727, -1.5670,
11.2559

■ 16.7323, 2.5984,
-18.6428

■ 40.9290, -1.4129,
13.3406

■ 15.1611, 4.0353,
-22.5908

■ 43.2151, -1.2150,
15.3798

■ 13.7127, 5.7837,
-26.8332

■ 45.5292, -0.9782,
17.3806

■ 12.3647, 7.7380,
-31.4874

■ 47.8699, -0.7066,
19.3487

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.9188, -2.3105, 0.0049



27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015



27.9188, -0.5550, 0.0662

Triad

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



27.9188, -1.4300, -0.2010



27.9188, 0.0131, 2.3900



27.9188, -3.0241, 2.2924

Complementary

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



27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015



28.7395, -1.5426, 3.1971

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.



27.9188, -2.4151, 2.8990



27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015



27.9188, -0.6623, 2.9541

Square

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



27.9188, -1.4300, -0.2010



27.9188, 0.2847, 1.5778



27.9188, -1.5523, 3.1374



27.9188, -3.2238, 1.4615

Rectangle

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



27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015



27.9188, -0.0946, 0.4720



27.9188, -1.5523, 3.1374



27.9188, -2.8608, 2.5283

Sweetspot

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



27.9188, -1.4300, -0.2010



37.8220, -2.0026, 1.4222



28.9085, -3.4438, 1.8272



18.8050, -0.9966, 0.7403



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.



27.9188, -1.4300, -0.2010



35.8818, -1.8015, -0.9513



27.4734, -0.3305, -0.7380



13.9222, -0.7034, -0.2898



14.8503, 11.5628, -43.5224



33.4562, 33.5111, -114.1581

Inverse Universe

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



27.7694, 0.4654, 1.3253



35.6372, 1.3770, 1.6382



29.1904, -2.6441, 3.6794



13.8331, 0.4453, 0.6429



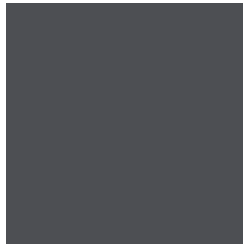
17.5974, 30.8213, 6.0587



42.0781, 73.3470, 17.2142

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

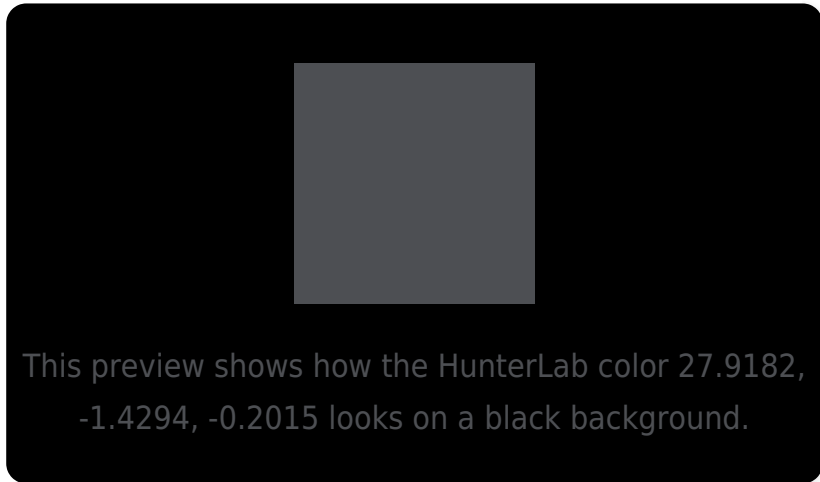
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

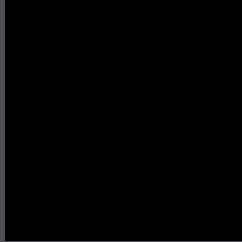
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015.

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

27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015

Protanopia

27.8129, -0.4732, -0.3155

Deuteranopia

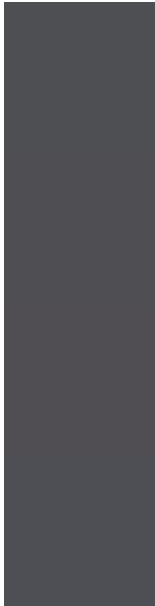
27.9591, 1.3250, -0.1027



Tritanopia

27.9743, -1.1226, -0.9972

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015

Protanomaly

27.7363, -0.7373, -0.4155

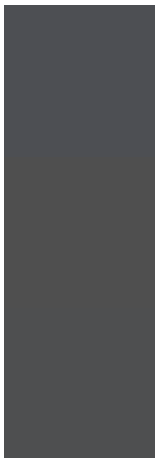
Deuteranomaly

27.9690, 0.0626, -0.1126

Tritanomaly

27.9461, -1.2770, -0.5969

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015

Achromatopsia

27.9620, -1.4920, 1.5192

Achromatomaly

27.9121, -1.6132, 1.0499

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015 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(77, 79, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 79, 83)  
}
```

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(77, 79, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 79, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015 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(77, 79, 83) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 79, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 79, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 79, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 79, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 79, 83)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.9182, -1.4294, -0.2015 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 79, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 79,  
83) }
```

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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