

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.0202, 10.3223,
18.0628)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.0202, 10.3223,
18.0628) contains.

HunterLab(29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(29.1540, 10.2008,
18.1431)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	784700
RGB	120, 71, 0
RGB Percent	47%, 28%, 0%
CMY	0.5294, 0.7216, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	36°, 100%, 24%
HSV	36°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	9.9990, 8.4996, 1.1136
YIQ	77.5570, 51.9950, -11.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

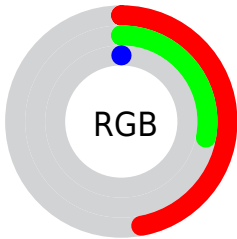
Format	Color
RYB	83, 120, 0
Decimal	7882496
CIELab	35.00, 16.19, 44.52
CIELCh	35, 47.376, 70.011
Yxy	8.5000, 0.5098, 0.4334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286072576 (0xFF784700)
YUV	77.5570, -38.2356, 37.2225
Hunter-Lab	29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431

Details

The HunterLab color **29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **18.8484, 9.5222, -44.1140**, and the grayscale version is **27.5630, -1.4707, 1.4976**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.9970, 10.8042, 25.6040**, and **13.8119, 9.0676, 8.6696** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1544, 10.1996, 18.1434**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.2906, 8.2180, 18.1277**.

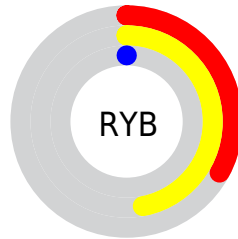
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (28%)

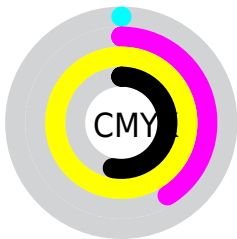
Blue (0%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (0%)

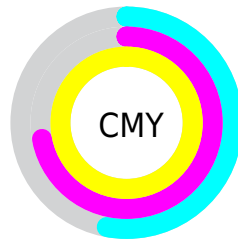


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 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 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1540, 10.2008,
18.1431

■ 29.1540, 10.2008,
18.1431

■ 134.0160, 11.5060,
46.6538

■ 21.0155, 9.6042,
14.7109

■ 47.8884, 11.0343,
25.5567

■ 13.8173, 8.8591,
9.6721

■ 58.3534, 11.3080,
28.9388

■ 7.4424, 9.1457,
5.2097

■ 69.4861, 11.5013,
32.1577

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.2486, 11.6225,
35.2433

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6087, 11.6786,
38.2191


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 106.5390, 11.6749,


41.1035

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 120.0151, 11.6161,
43.9111

 29.1540, 10.2008,
18.1431

 29.1540, 10.2008,
18.1431


 29.1544, 10.1996,
18.1434

 30.2906, 8.2180,
18.1277

 31.4875, 6.3387,
17.8859

 32.7546, 4.6320,
17.2427

 34.0894, 3.1073,
16.1960

 35.4888, 1.7674,
14.7562

■ 36.9495, 0.6105,
12.9401

■ 38.4681, -0.3683,
10.7689

■ 40.0412, -1.1761,
8.2654

■ 41.6658, -1.8211,
5.4527

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.1548, 27.2004, 15.1527



29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431



29.1548, -6.9107, 18.4610

Triad

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



29.1548, 10.1990, 18.1434



29.1548, -26.8381, -4.2121



29.1548, 21.9830, -32.6485

Complementary

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



29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431



18.8484, 9.5222, -44.1140

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.



29.1548, 4.2129, -47.0737



29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431



29.1548, -22.2295, -25.5279

Square

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



29.1548, 10.1990, 18.1434



29.1548, -25.9337, 10.1880



29.1548, -11.7029, -43.9166



29.1548, 34.9913, -10.8441

Rectangle

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



29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431



29.1548, -15.8897, 17.5506



29.1548, -11.7029, -43.9166



29.1548, 16.2233, -38.9539

Sweetspot

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



29.1548, 10.1990, 18.1434



50.8657, -0.4006, 14.5098



20.5509, 36.3138, 4.5927



24.4244, 0.0109, 7.5615



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202

Same Dimension

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



29.1548, 10.1990, 18.1434



38.3195, 14.2439, 23.8617



40.9241, -14.2743, 24.9672



20.9102, -0.9362, 2.5913



30.4050, 10.7493, 18.9236



65.1094, 26.1908, 40.5786

Inverse Universe

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



18.8484, 9.5222, -44.1140



24.4891, 13.7701, -60.3350



11.9192, 31.7871, -80.4883



20.3406, -1.1997, -0.4385



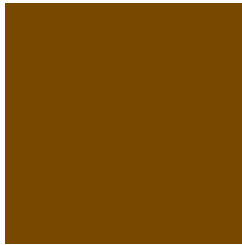
19.6180, 10.0989, -46.3214



40.9547, 26.3955, -108.1701

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 looks on a 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 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1540, 10.2008,

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

29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431

Protanopia

29.3017, -4.0139, 17.4624

Deuteranopia

29.3176, 1.1872, 18.0862



Tritanopia

29.2614, 17.4434, 6.2574

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431

Protanomaly

29.1353, 0.6135, 17.6132

Deuteranomaly

29.1271, 4.2734, 18.0228

Tritanomaly

29.0883, 13.9387, 13.1078

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431

Achromatopsia

27.6017, -1.4728, 1.4997

Achromatomaly

27.5492, 1.0705, 10.5001

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 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(120, 71, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 71, 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(120, 71, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 71, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 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(120, 71, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 71, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 71, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 71, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 71, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 71, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.1540, 10.2008, 18.1431 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 71, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 71,  
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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