

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.0259, -8.3096,
17.3128)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.0259, -8.3096,
17.3128) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.8987, -8.2364,
17.2506)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	535507
RGB	83, 85, 7
RGB Percent	33%, 33%, 3%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6667, 0.9725
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.92, 0.67
HSL	62°, 85%, 18%
HSV	62°, 92%, 33%
XYZ	6.8541, 8.3513, 1.4518
YIQ	75.5100, 23.8460, -24.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

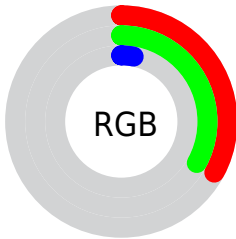
Format	Color
R_{YB}	7, 85, 9
Decimal	5461255
CIE _{Lab}	34.70, -10.44, 40.00
CIE _{LCh}	35, 41.335, 104.625
Yxy	8.3517, 0.4115, 0.5014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283651335 (0xFF535507)
YUV	75.5100, -33.7754, 6.5687
Hunter-Lab	28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506

Details

The HunterLab color $[28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $[9.3064, 18.7862, -48.6932]$, and the grayscale version is $[26.8196, -1.4310, 1.4572]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.4519, -10.4168, 23.8874]$, and $[13.6296, -5.2748, 8.3062]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[28.8586, -8.4418, 17.6348]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[28.9522, -7.9706, 16.7360]$.

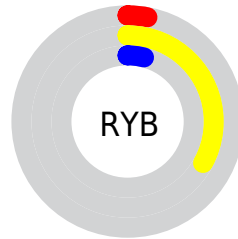
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (33%)

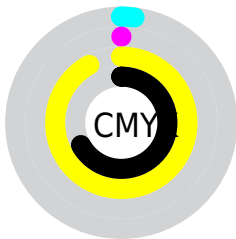
Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (4%)

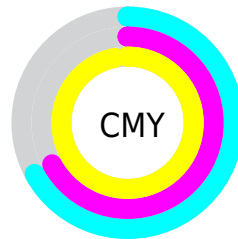


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (97%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506 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 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.8987, -8.2364,
17.2506

■ 28.8987, -8.2364,
17.2506

■ 133.5909,
-18.6357, 43.2807

■ 20.7866, -7.0366,
14.0323

■ 47.5869, -10.5552,
23.9919

■ 13.6184, -5.7735,
9.5329

■ 58.0314, -11.6978,
27.0676

■ 7.2171, -6.6867,
5.0520

■ 69.1448, -12.8390,
29.9993

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.8889, -13.9830,
32.8149

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.2317, -15.1328,
35.5358

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.1453,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-16.2906, 38.1788

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 119.6055,
-17.4578, 40.7569

■ 28.8987, -8.2364,
17.2506

■ 28.8987, -8.2364,
17.2506

■ 28.8586, -8.4418,
17.6348

■ 28.9522, -7.9706,
16.7360

■ 29.0212, -7.6122,
15.9834

■ 29.1090, -7.1475,
14.9545

■ 29.2173, -6.5694,
13.6304

■ 29.3470, -5.8723,
11.9965

■ 29.4993, -5.0523,
10.0417

■ 29.6749, -4.1066,
7.7585

■ 29.8746, -3.0336,
5.1422

■ 30.0988, -1.8327,
2.1914

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.8994, 6.2083, 17.2243



28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506



28.8994, -18.6040, 14.7804

Triad

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



28.8994, -8.2374, 17.2508



28.8994, -18.7973, -23.8741



28.8994, 30.4684, -6.3597

Complementary

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



28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506



9.3064, 18.7862, -48.6932

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.



28.8994, 20.7092, -24.3104



28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506



28.8994, -8.5557, -37.3435

Square

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



28.8994, -8.2374, 17.2508



28.8994, -23.8356, -5.9380



28.8994, 5.8211, -37.5338



28.8994, 30.6003, 7.4888

Rectangle

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



28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506



28.8994, -22.6280, 10.7711



28.8994, 5.8211, -37.5338



28.8994, 28.1310, -12.2207

Sweetspot

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



28.8994, -8.2374, 17.2508



38.5781, -6.2629, 12.3087



14.5844, 21.9047, 8.5526



19.4971, -3.3349, 6.6266



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.



28.8994, -8.2374, 17.2508



37.6723, -11.0495, 23.0201



26.5781, -17.2547, 15.6265



15.5520, -1.3983, 2.2360



36.7428, -10.7744, 22.4521



87.0496, -25.6698, 53.1901

Inverse Universe

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



9.3064, 18.7862, -48.6932



10.6600, 28.7447, -74.4224



11.9145, 22.6290, -35.0328



14.3625, -0.1539, -0.7269



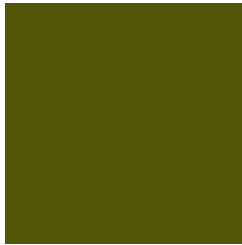
10.3990, 28.0366, -72.5664



24.5233, 66.3610, -173.0199

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

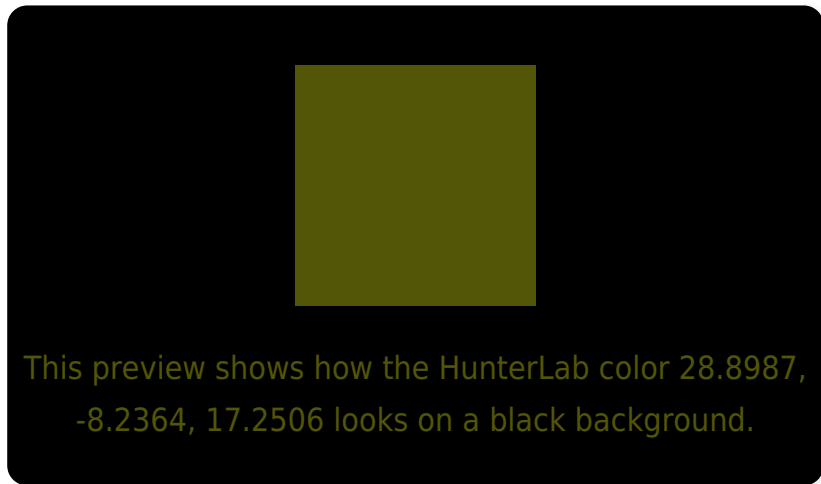
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

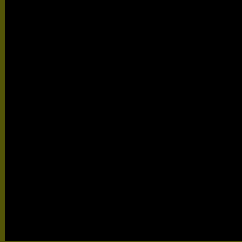
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506.

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

28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506

Protanopia

28.8459, -4.3278, 17.4038

Deuteranopia

28.9255, 1.2426, 16.9191



Tritanopia

28.9339, 2.1467, 0.2554

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506

Protanomaly

28.8505, -5.6572, 17.3244

Deuteranomaly

28.9796, -2.4691, 17.1023

Tritanomaly

28.6470, -2.7053, 9.5933

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506

Achromatopsia

26.8834, -1.4344, 1.4606

Achromatomaly

27.3738, -4.7494, 10.0008

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506 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(83, 85, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 85, 7)  
}
```

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(83, 85, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 85, 7) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506 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(83, 85, 7) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 85, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 85, 7)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 85, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 85, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 85, 7) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.8987, -8.2364, 17.2506 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 85, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 85,  
7) }
```

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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