

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.1184, -7.2124,
17.8164)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.1184, -7.2124,
17.8164) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.1946, -7.1972,
17.8636)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	575500
RGB	87, 85, 0
RGB Percent	34%, 33%, 0%
CMY	0.6588, 0.6667, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	59°, 100%, 17%
HSV	59°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	7.1790, 8.5232, 1.2668
YIQ	75.9080, 28.4770, -26.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

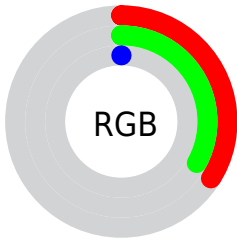
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 87, 0
Decimal	5723392
CIE _{Lab}	35.05, -8.69, 42.70
CIE _{LCh}	35, 43.573, 101.502
Yxy	8.5236, 0.4231, 0.5023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283913472 (0xFF575500)
YUV	75.9080, -37.4226, 9.7277
Hunter-Lab	29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636

Details

The HunterLab color **29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **8.5531, 21.3877, -56.8591**, and the grayscale version is **26.9737, -1.4392, 1.4655**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.8456, -9.0917, 24.9982**, and **13.8235, -4.5413, 8.4385** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1953, -7.1983, 17.8640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.2817, -7.0926, 17.4131**.

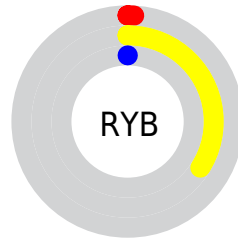
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (33%)

Blue (0%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (0%)

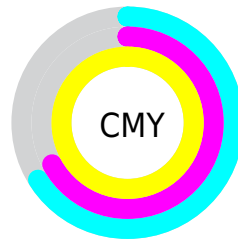


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636 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 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1946, -7.1972,
17.8636

■ 29.1946, -7.1972,
17.8636

■ 134.0834,
-16.7759, 45.3547

■ 21.0519, -6.1318,
14.6392

■ 47.9362, -9.2879,
24.9997

■ 13.8489, -5.0251,
9.6942

■ 58.4045, -10.3303,
28.2556

■ 7.4774, -5.4628,
5.2342

■ 69.5403, -11.3781,
31.3563

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.3056, -12.4342,
34.3310

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6685, -13.5008,
37.2022

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.6014,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-14.5793, 39.9877

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.0801,
-15.6708, 42.7014

29.1946, -7.1972,
17.8636

29.1946, -7.1972,
17.8636

29.1953, -7.1983,
17.8640

29.2817, -7.0926,
17.4131

29.3742, -6.9531,
16.8744

29.4846, -6.7128,
16.0734

29.6147, -6.3619,
14.9842

29.7660, -5.8932,
13.5891

■ 29.9394, -5.3015,
11.8744

■ 30.1361, -4.5830,
9.8305

■ 30.3567, -3.7351,
7.4511

■ 30.6018, -2.7564,
4.7331

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.1953, 8.3749, 17.6222



29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636



29.1953, -18.6111, 15.7408

Triad

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



29.1953, -7.1983, 17.8638



29.1953, -20.4898, -23.7089



29.1953, 31.9133, -8.7592

Complementary

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



29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636



8.5531, 21.3877, -56.8591

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.



29.1953, 20.6094, -28.1066



29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636



29.1953, -10.3206, -39.3677

Square

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



29.1953, -7.1983, 17.8638



29.1953, -25.1601, -4.5616



29.1953, 4.5429, -41.2968



29.1953, 33.2312, 6.6379

Rectangle

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



29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636



29.1953, -23.1797, 12.0382



29.1953, 4.5429, -41.2968



29.1953, 29.0614, -15.1687

Sweetspot

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



29.1953, -7.1983, 17.8638



39.3422, -6.0854, 13.1200



14.2571, 24.4591, 8.8667



19.4001, -3.1264, 6.8221



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.



29.1953, -7.1983, 17.8638



38.1168, -9.3703, 23.3233



27.2150, -17.7632, 16.4586



15.5364, -1.3327, 2.2201



36.2799, -8.9232, 22.1993



85.8788, -20.9884, 52.5507

Inverse Universe

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



8.5531, 21.3877, -56.8591



11.0915, 28.2862, -74.9253



10.7306, 24.7872, -42.7745



14.3777, -0.2187, -0.7085



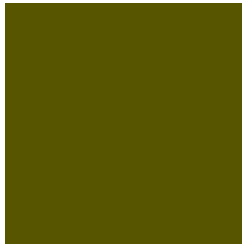
10.5689, 26.8654, -71.2048



24.6819, 65.2588, -171.7252

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636 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

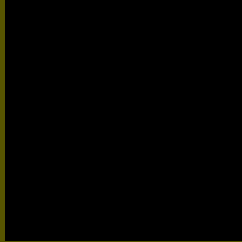
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636.

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

29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636

Protanopia

29.1782, -4.5226, 17.9003

Deuteranopia

29.0144, 1.5156, 17.1943



Tritanopia

29.1944, 3.0160, 0.5883

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636

Protanomaly

29.2657, -5.5635, 17.9360

Deuteranomaly

29.1531, -1.8929, 17.4637

Tritanomaly

28.8528, -2.0842, 10.5708

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636

Achromatopsia

26.8834, -1.4344, 1.4606

Achromatomaly

27.4059, -4.7274, 10.7551

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636 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(87, 85, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 85, 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(87, 85, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 85, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636 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(87, 85, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 85, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 85, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 85, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 85, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 85, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.1946, -7.1972, 17.8636 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 85, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 85,  
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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