

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.1395, -1.0637,
2.1840)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.1395, -1.0637, 2.1840)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.1779, -1.1495,
2.1407)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	545251
RGB	84, 82, 81
RGB Percent	33%, 32%, 32%
CMY	0.6706, 0.6784, 0.6823
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.04, 0.67
HSL	20°, 2%, 32%
HSV	20°, 4%, 33%
XYZ	8.1587, 8.5135, 8.9979
YIQ	82.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	84, 83, 81
Decimal	5526097
CIELab	35.03, 0.60, 0.87
CIELCh	35, 1.058, 55.256
Yxy	8.5139, 0.3178, 0.3317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283716177 (0xFF545251)
YUV	82.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407

Details

The HunterLab color $[29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[29.2845, -1.9556, 1.0290]$, and the grayscale version is $[29.2261, -1.5594, 1.5879]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.7816, -2.1098, 3.2002]$, and $[13.7406, -0.2445, 0.9103]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[27.5421, 0.1374, 3.5535]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[30.8650, -2.3516, 0.6525]$.

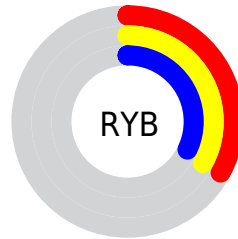
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (32%)

Blue (32%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (32%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407 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 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1779, -1.1495,
2.1407

■ 29.1779, -1.1495,
2.1407

■ 134.0555, -6.4826,
8.2220

■ 21.0368, -0.7573,
1.6397

■ 47.9164, -2.0780,
3.2623

■ 13.8358, -0.4201,
1.1815

■ 58.3834, -2.6044,
3.8772

■ 7.4630, -0.0465,
0.8891

■ 69.5179, -3.1684,
4.5257

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.2820, -3.7677,
5.2062

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6438, -4.4003,
5.9172

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.5756, -5.0646,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.0532, -5.7591,
7.4262

■ 29.1779, -1.1495,
2.1407

■ 29.1779, -1.1495,
2.1407

■ 27.5421, 0.1374,
3.5535

■ 30.8650, -2.3516,
0.6525

■ 25.9610, 1.5194,
4.8776

■ 32.5971, -3.4747,
-0.9027

■ 24.4413, 3.0031,
6.0992

■ 34.3707, -4.5272,
-2.5165

■ 22.9898, 4.5944,
7.2012

■ 36.1827, -5.5162,
-4.1822

■ 21.6145, 6.2965,
8.1637

■ 38.0298, -6.4482,
-5.8943

■ 20.3243, 8.1070,
8.9640

■ 39.9097, -7.3290,
-7.6483

■ 19.1288, 10.0162,
9.5782

■ 41.8200, -8.1638,
-9.4403

■ 18.0386, 12.0029,
9.9831

■ 43.7587, -8.9574,
-11.2672

■ 17.0600, 14.0131,
10.2187

■ 45.7241, -9.7140,
-13.1262

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.1785, -0.9096, 1.8767



29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407



29.1785, -1.4994, 2.2574

Triad

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



29.1785, -1.1502, 2.1412



29.1785, -2.2670, 1.6444



29.1785, -1.2530, 0.9670

Complementary

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



29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407



29.2845, -1.9556, 1.0290

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.



29.1785, -1.6175, 0.9029



29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407



29.1785, -2.2017, 1.2968

Square

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



29.1785, -1.1502, 2.1412



29.1785, -2.1431, 1.9729



29.1785, -1.9645, 1.0243



29.1785, -0.9691, 1.1983

Rectangle

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



29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407



29.1785, -1.7462, 2.2363



29.1785, -1.9645, 1.0243



29.1785, -1.3702, 0.9250

Sweetspot

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



29.1785, -1.1502, 2.1412



39.1245, -1.9334, 2.3399



28.9730, -0.4295, 1.0984



19.8155, -0.9869, 1.1745



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.



29.1785, -1.1502, 2.1412



38.4406, -1.4268, 2.9387



29.5675, -1.7977, 2.5775



14.4651, -0.5249, 1.1218



20.4266, 19.9285, 12.9357



47.4740, 52.2103, 30.1673

Inverse Universe

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



29.2845, -1.9556, 1.0290



38.6028, -2.6598, 1.2362



28.8947, -1.3089, 0.5710



14.5292, -1.0122, 0.4489



23.1234, -4.2243, -19.7832



53.9745, -7.7286, -50.7797

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

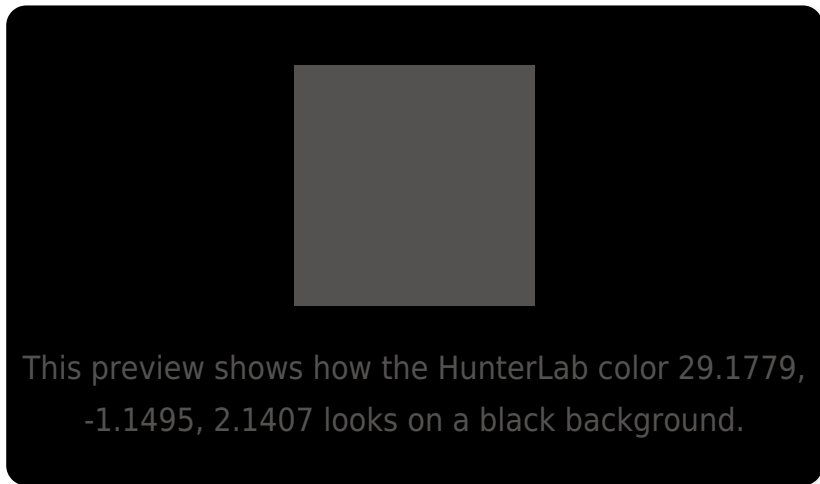
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

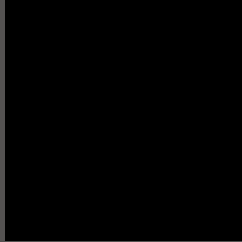
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407.

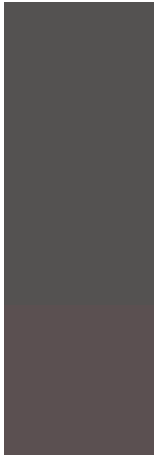


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1779, -1.1495,

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

29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407

Protanopia

29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407

Deuteranopia

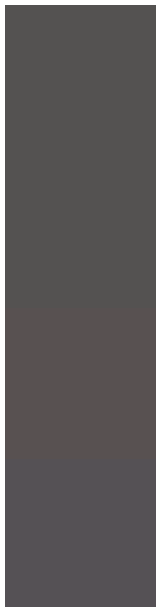
29.2499, 1.7115, 2.2741



Tritanopia

29.1621, 0.4378, -0.3551

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407

Protanomaly

29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407

Deuteranomaly

29.2466, 0.4041, 2.2475

Tritanomaly

29.1068, 0.1381, 0.4313

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407

Achromatopsia

29.0476, -1.5499, 1.5782

Achromatomaly

29.1252, -1.2802, 1.6742

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407 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(84, 82, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 82, 81)  
}
```

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(84, 82, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 82, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407 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(84, 82, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 82, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 82, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 82, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 82, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 82, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.1779, -1.1495, 2.1407 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 82, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 82,  
81) }
```

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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