

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.1520, -8.4822,
16.9939)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.1520, -8.4822,
16.9939) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.1998, -8.4652,
17.0010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53560E
RGB	83, 86, 14
RGB Percent	33%, 34%, 5%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6627, 0.9451
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.84, 0.66
HSL	63°, 72%, 20%
HSV	63°, 84%, 34%
XYZ	6.9743, 8.5263, 1.6936
YIQ	76.8950, 21.3240, -23.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

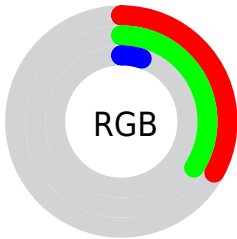
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 86, 17
Decimal	5461518
CIE _{Lab}	35.06, -10.74, 38.10
CIE _{LCh}	35, 39.588, 105.745
Yxy	8.5267, 0.4056, 0.4959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283651598 (0xFF53560E)
YUV	76.8950, -31.0072, 5.3541
Hunter-Lab	29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010

Details

The HunterLab color **29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **10.5133, 16.7158, -42.8828**, and the grayscale version is **27.3074, -1.4571, 1.4837**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **48.0930, -10.9662, 23.4629**, and **13.9399, -5.3656, 8.4958** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.1385, -8.7648, 17.4859**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.2773, -8.0836, 16.2994**.

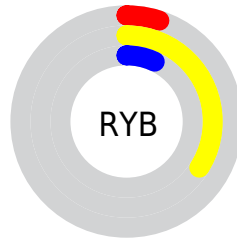
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (34%)

Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (7%)

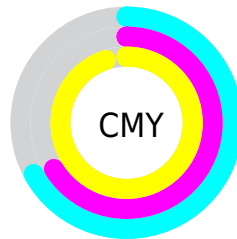


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010 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 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1998, -8.4652,
17.0010

■ 29.1998, -8.4652,
17.0010

■ 134.0920,
-19.0090, 41.9441

■ 21.0565, -7.2435,
13.7358

■ 47.9423, -10.8227,
23.4368

■ 13.8530, -5.9562,
9.6971

■ 58.4111, -11.9828,
26.3772

■ 7.4819, -6.6561,
5.2373

■ 69.5472, -13.1405,
29.1834

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.3129, -14.3002,
31.8819

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6762, -15.4649,
34.4932

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 106.6094,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-16.6370, 37.0329


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 120.0884,
-17.8179, 39.5132


 29.1998, -8.4652,
17.0010


 29.1998, -8.4652,
17.0010


 29.1385, -8.7648,
17.4859

 29.2773, -8.0836,
16.2994

 29.1007, -8.9465,
17.7751

 29.3731, -7.5945,
15.3215

 29.4893, -6.9916,
14.0477

 29.6271, -6.2690,
12.4625

 29.7877, -5.4226,
10.5543

■ 29.9718, -4.4495,
8.3150

■ 30.1802, -3.3480,
5.7398

■ 30.4134, -2.1179,
2.8267

■ 30.6718, -0.7595,
-0.4235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.2005, 5.3193, 17.0560



29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010



29.2005, -18.3474, 14.3503

Triad

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



29.2005, -8.4662, 17.0012



29.2005, -17.9727, -23.1239



29.2005, 29.1327, -5.3919

Complementary

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



29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010



10.5133, 16.7158, -42.8828

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.



29.2005, 20.1625, -22.3112



29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010



29.2005, -7.8554, -35.3649

Square

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



29.2005, -8.4662, 17.0012



29.2005, -23.0937, -6.1884



29.2005, 6.0552, -35.0125



29.2005, 28.8847, 7.6829

Rectangle

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



29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010



29.2005, -22.1558, 10.2257



29.2005, 6.0552, -35.0125



29.2005, 27.0319, -10.9070

Sweetspot

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



29.2005, -8.4662, 17.0012



39.5682, -6.1701, 11.6595



15.4690, 20.3391, 8.2952



19.5188, -3.1822, 6.0697



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.



29.2005, -8.4662, 17.0012



38.4587, -11.8737, 23.4902



27.0305, -16.8766, 15.4491



15.5472, -1.4153, 2.2304



36.6035, -11.2932, 22.3572



86.6982, -26.9797, 52.9507

Inverse Universe

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



10.5133, 16.7158, -42.8828



10.9750, 29.4946, -75.8493



13.1411, 21.4735, -31.2514



14.3673, -0.1376, -0.7205



10.4521, 28.0756, -72.1290



24.5727, 66.3966, -172.6080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010 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

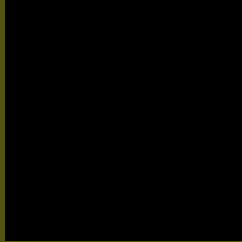
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1998, -8.4652,

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

29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010

Protanopia

29.2279, -4.2452, 17.1634

Deuteranopia

29.0497, 1.7049, 16.6727



Tritanopia

29.2114, 1.8482, 0.1627

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010

Protanomaly

29.1437, -5.9057, 17.0802

Deuteranomaly

29.0037, -2.3369, 16.7469

Tritanomaly

28.9604, -2.8305, 9.0437

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010

Achromatopsia

27.2422, -1.4536, 1.4801

Achromatomaly

27.6874, -4.8781, 9.5019

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010 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, 86, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 86, 14)  
}
```

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, 86, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 86, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010 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, 86, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 86, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 86, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 86, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 86, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 86, 14)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.1998, -8.4652, 17.0010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 86, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 86,  
14) }
```

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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