

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.3392, -16.5326,
15.6444)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.3392, -16.5326,
15.6444) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.3314,
-16.5668, 15.6878)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	395C1B
RGB	57, 92, 27
RGB Percent	22%, 36%, 11%
CMY	0.7765, 0.6392, 0.8941
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.71, 0.64
HSL	92°, 55%, 23%
HSV	92°, 71%, 36%
XYZ	5.7123, 8.6033, 2.3965
YIQ	74.1250, 0.0050, -27.6350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

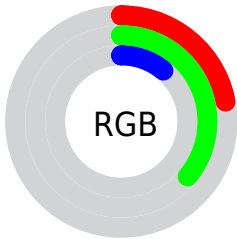
Format	Color
RYB	27, 92, 62
Decimal	3759131
CIELab	35.21, -24.88, 32.24
CIELCh	35, 40.724, 127.653
Yxy	8.6037, 0.3418, 0.5148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281949211 (0xFF395C1B)
YUV	74.1250, -23.2326, -15.0186
Hunter-Lab	29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878

Details

The HunterLab color $[29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[16.0655, 19.7811, -27.1233]$, and the grayscale version is $[26.2938, -1.4030, 1.4286]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[48.2339, -21.0462, 21.3895]$, and $[14.1620, -11.2071, 8.5303]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[29.0327, -17.8931, 16.4252]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[29.6748, -15.0420, 14.6549]$.

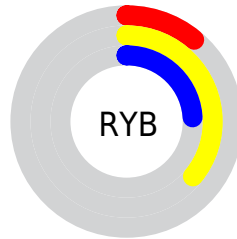
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (36%)

Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (24%)

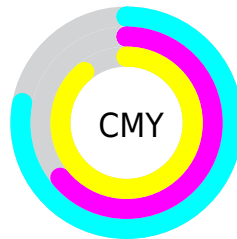


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878 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 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.3314, -16.5668,
15.6878

■ 29.3314, -16.5668,
15.6878

134.3105,
-33.9877, 37.3982

■ 21.1745, -14.2096,
12.6252

■ 48.0975, -20.8456,
21.2187

■ 13.9556, -11.6015,
9.7689

■ 58.5768, -22.8472,
23.7583

■ 7.5944, -13.2902,
5.3161

■ 69.7228, -24.7885,
26.1923

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.4979, -26.6841,
28.5431

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.8701, -28.5446,
30.8276

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.8119,

-30.3782, 33.0586

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.2991,
-32.1909, 35.2462

29.3314, -16.5668,
15.6878

29.3314, -16.5668,
15.6878

29.0327, -17.8931,
16.4252

29.6748, -15.0420,
14.6549

28.7751, -19.0237,
16.8891

30.0621, -13.3174,
13.3141

28.5599, -19.9729,
17.2488

30.4946, -11.3975,
11.6602

30.9723, -9.2886,
9.6931

31.4951, -6.9994,
7.4173

■ 32.0625, -4.5398,
4.8405

■ 32.6740, -1.9211,
1.9736

■ 33.3285, 0.8450,
-1.1703

■ 34.0250, 3.7465,
-4.5769

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.3320, -5.1453, 17.5029



29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878



29.3320, -22.9421, 9.9140

Triad

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



29.3320, -16.5674, 15.6880



29.3320, -11.3219, -34.4455



29.3320, 31.0278, 4.8759

Complementary

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



29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878



16.0655, 19.7811, -27.1233

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.



29.3320, 28.5030, -10.2151



29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878



29.3320, 2.1922, -38.0516

Square

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



29.3320, -16.5674, 15.6880



29.3320, -20.3436, -19.3428



29.3320, 17.2268, -27.6456



29.3320, 23.5811, 13.5163

Rectangle

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



29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878



29.3320, -24.3260, 2.6496



29.3320, 17.2268, -27.6456



29.3320, 31.3391, 0.5031

Sweetspot

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



29.3320, -16.5674, 15.6880



41.5929, -9.5778, 10.1367



24.0082, 4.9478, 12.3193



20.7634, -5.0711, 5.3542



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



29.3320, -16.5674, 15.6880



38.1628, -24.7505, 22.1949



28.2441, -20.9669, 14.5736



16.2214, -2.0542, 2.1879



34.3075, -24.2232, 20.7160



79.9592, -58.0242, 48.2547

Inverse Universe

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



16.0655, 19.7811, -27.1233



17.8728, 31.9642, -47.2157



19.4802, 26.7924, -16.8561



15.2791, 0.4145, -0.5678



14.3158, 32.3268, -51.2959



32.6949, 74.7187, -124.0476

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878 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

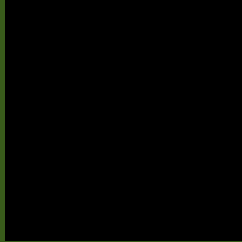
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.3314,

-16.5668, 15.6878.

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

29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878

Protanopia

29.2982, -3.8542, 16.1248

Deuteranopia

29.0459, 1.8892, 15.1416



Tritanopia

29.3328, -5.3861, -2.9518

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878

Protanomaly

29.0442, -8.8974, 15.7461

Deuteranomaly

28.7379, -5.7852, 15.0728

Tritanomaly

29.0962, -10.3438, 6.2750

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878

Achromatopsia

26.1683, -1.3963, 1.4218

Achromatomaly

27.2199, -7.8633, 8.2036

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878 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(57, 92, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 92, 27)  
}
```

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(57, 92, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 92, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878 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(57, 92, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 92, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 92, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 92, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 92, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 92, 27)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.3314, -16.5668, 15.6878 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 92, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 92,  
27) }
```

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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