

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.5932, -16.1946,
17.3944)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.5932, -16.1946,
17.3944) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.4963,
-16.1046, 17.3164)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E5C0A
RGB	62, 92, 10
RGB Percent	24%, 36%, 4%
CMY	0.7569, 0.6392, 0.9608
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.89, 0.64
HSL	82°, 80%, 20%
HSV	82°, 89%, 36%
XYZ	5.8685, 8.7003, 1.6572
YIQ	73.6820, 8.4420, -31.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

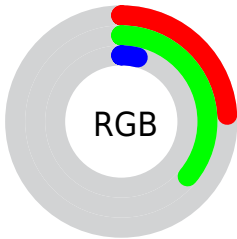
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 92, 40
Decimal	4086794
CIE Lab	35.40, -23.94, 39.06
CIE LCh	35, 45.808, 121.500
Yxy	8.7007, 0.3617, 0.5362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282276874 (0xFF3E5C0A)
YUV	73.6820, -31.3952, -10.2451
Hunter-Lab	29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164

Details

The HunterLab color $[29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $[12.0047, 22.3463, -42.2215]$, and the grayscale version is $[26.1617, -1.3959, 1.4214]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[48.1711, -19.9987, 23.7233]$, and $[14.2554, -10.8148, 8.5948]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[29.2832, -17.0265, 17.6994]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[29.7300, -15.0973, 16.8083]$.

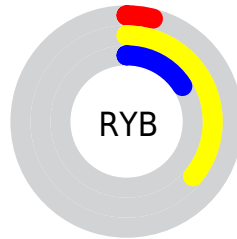
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (36%)

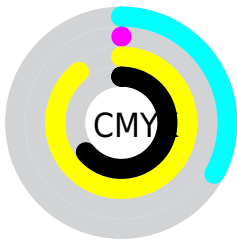
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (16%)

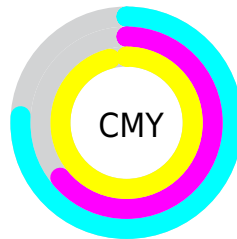


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164 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 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.4963, -16.1046,
17.3164

■ 29.4963, -16.1046,
17.3164

■ 134.5842,
-33.0462, 42.7510

■ 21.3225, -13.8298,
14.0046

■ 48.2919, -20.2468,
23.8831

■ 14.0844, -11.3195,
9.8591

■ 58.7844, -22.1894,
26.8836

■ 7.7329, -13.5326,
5.4131

■ 69.9428, -24.0760,
29.7465

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.7297, -25.9206,
32.4988

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 94.1130, -27.7332,
35.1610


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 107.0654,


-29.5213, 37.7492


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 120.5629,
-31.2908, 40.2758


 29.4963, -16.1046,
17.3164


 29.4963, -16.1046,
17.3164


 29.2832, -17.0265,
17.6994


 29.7300, -15.0973,
16.8083

 29.2650, -17.1054,
17.7335

 29.9931, -13.9406,
16.0155

 30.2879, -12.6299,
14.9178

 30.6153, -11.1629,
13.5015

 30.9762, -9.5396,
11.7582

■ 31.3710, -7.7621,
9.6842

■ 31.7999, -5.8340,
7.2800

■ 32.2629, -3.7603,
4.5493

■ 32.7599, -1.5471,
1.4988

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.4970, -2.3839, 18.4983



29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164



29.4970, -24.1982, 12.5057

Triad

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



29.4970, -16.1053, 17.3166



29.4970, -14.9734, -37.9169



29.4970, 36.3097, 2.3684

Complementary

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



29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164



12.0047, 22.3463, -42.2215

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.



29.4970, 30.9605, -16.2444



29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164



29.4970, -0.7583, -45.7915

Square

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



29.4970, -16.1053, 17.3166



29.4970, -23.6503, -18.3650



29.4970, 16.4586, -36.2969



29.4970, 29.8307, 13.2424

Rectangle

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



29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164



29.4970, -26.4255, 5.6450



29.4970, 16.4586, -36.2969



29.4970, 35.8297, -3.1006

Sweetspot

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



29.4970, -16.1053, 17.3166



41.5714, -9.9554, 12.4315



19.3104, 14.1302, 11.2644



20.7570, -5.2488, 6.5440



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.



29.4970, -16.1053, 17.3166



38.6436, -22.9188, 23.4108



28.0190, -22.1506, 16.2695



16.2752, -1.8636, 2.2501



35.1585, -20.7575, 21.3011



81.9606, -49.8362, 49.6313

Inverse Universe

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



12.0047, 22.3463, -42.2215



13.7282, 33.3611, -67.4939



16.3781, 29.3586, -26.0496



15.2225, 0.2215, -0.6433



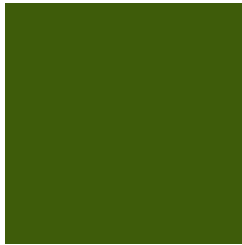
12.5367, 30.3885, -61.0373



28.5279, 70.3181, -147.9454

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164 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 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.4963,

-16.1046, 17.3164.

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

29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164

Protanopia

29.2905, -4.0764, 17.6286

Deuteranopia

29.4036, 1.6497, 16.8127



Tritanopia

29.6106, -4.4481, -2.1059

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164

Protanomaly

29.0943, -8.9143, 17.3620

Deuteranomaly

29.1580, -5.8251, 16.8683

Tritanomaly

29.2510, -10.0402, 8.6109

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164

Achromatopsia

26.1683, -1.3963, 1.4218

Achromatomaly

27.2506, -7.9560, 9.8381

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164 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(62, 92, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 92, 10)  
}
```

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(62, 92, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 92, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164 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(62, 92, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 92, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 92, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 92, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 92, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 92, 10)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.4963, -16.1046, 17.3164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 92, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 92,  
10) }
```

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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