

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.7559, -4.2412,  
-2.9316)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(29.7559, -4.2412,  
-2.9316) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(29.6704, -4.1150,  
-2.9505)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47565E
RGB	71, 86, 94
RGB Percent	28%, 34%, 37%
CMY	0.7216, 0.6627, 0.6314
CMYK	0.24, 0.09, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	201°, 14%, 32%
HSV	201°, 24%, 37%
XYZ	7.9467, 8.8033, 11.8701
YIQ	82.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

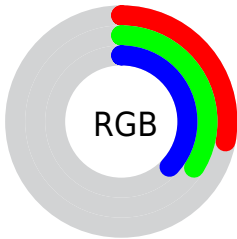
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	71, 80, 94
Decimal	4675166
CIE Lab	35.60, -3.79, -6.57
CIE LCh	36, 7.586, 240.014
Yxy	8.8037, 0.2777, 0.3076
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282865246 (0xFF47565E)
YUV	82.4270, 5.7055, -10.0215
Hunter-Lab	29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505

# Details

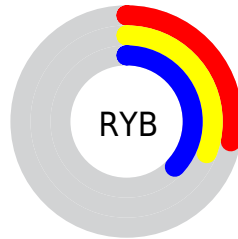
The HunterLab color  $[29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[29.0287, 1.7716, 5.7423]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[29.1862, -1.5573, 1.5857]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[48.5953, -5.7597, -2.3491]$ , and  $[14.2558, -2.6796, -2.8924]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[28.2226, -4.7689, -4.9400]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[31.1787, -3.2797, -0.9830]$ .

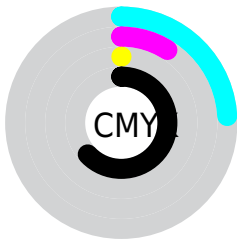
# Distribution



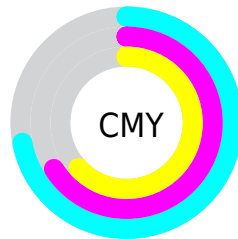
- Red (28%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505 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 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.6704, -4.1150,  
-2.9505

■ 29.6704, -4.1150,  
-2.9505

134.8727,  
-11.4417, 0.1204

■ 21.4787, -3.4101,  
-3.0012

■ 48.4970, -5.5856,  
-2.6301

■ 14.2206, -2.7186,  
-2.9637

■ 59.0033, -6.3539,  
-2.3782

■ 7.8762, -2.5184,  
-3.1066

■ 70.1748, -7.1451,  
-2.0731

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.9740, -7.9594,  
-1.7191

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 94.3691, -8.7964,  
-1.3200

0.0000, NaN, NaN

107.3328, -9.6560,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-0.8787

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.8410,  
-10.5379, -0.3978

■ 29.6704, -4.1150,  
-2.9505

■ 29.6704, -4.1150,  
-2.9505

■ 28.2226, -4.7689,  
-4.9400

■ 31.1787, -3.2797,  
-0.9830

■ 26.8378, -5.2206,  
-6.9491

■ 32.7416, -2.2801,  
0.9587

■ 25.5209, -5.4503,  
-8.9717

■ 34.3558, -1.1337,  
2.8745

■ 24.2764, -5.4389,  
-10.9997

■ 36.0177, 0.1442,  
4.7642

■ 23.1079, -5.1697,  
-13.0227

■ 37.7241, 1.5399,  
6.6286

■ 22.0186, -4.6311,  
-15.0288

■ 39.4720, 3.0412,  
8.4690

■ 20.9995, -3.8572,  
-17.0271

■ 41.2587, 4.6377,  
10.2867

■ 20.4419, -3.4151,  
-18.1784

■ 43.0817, 6.3199,  
12.0834

■ 44.9388, 8.0796,  
13.8608

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.6710, -5.9144, -0.9419



29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505



29.6710, -1.5835, -3.7144

# Triad

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



29.6710, -4.1154, -2.9500



29.6710, 3.7437, 1.6163



29.6710, -4.1175, 5.5523

# Complementary

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



29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505



29.0287, 1.7716, 5.7423

# 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.



29.6710, -1.5860, 6.1089



29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505



29.6710, 3.0083, 3.9629

# Square

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



29.6710, -4.1154, -2.9500



29.6710, 3.0096, -0.9396



29.6710, 1.0337, 5.5533



29.6710, -5.9156, 3.9611



# Rectangle

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



29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505



29.6710, 0.1987, -3.3675



29.6710, 1.0337, 5.5533



29.6710, -3.3271, 5.8600

# Sweetspot

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



29.6710, -4.1154, -2.9500



42.7494, -3.4012, 0.5654



31.4720, -9.6988, 5.4068



20.8996, -1.6824, 0.2439



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.



29.6710, -4.1154, -2.9500



38.2105, -5.9472, -5.3308



26.7536, 0.7120, -6.9707



15.8062, -1.3472, 0.0592



23.8548, -3.7214, -21.7831



54.2746, -6.2642, -54.3160



# Inverse Universe

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



27.4923, 7.3965, -1.9177



34.7774, 12.5399, -3.5272



31.8987, -3.0885, 8.5212



15.3950, 0.7267, 0.2064



19.3757, 35.5637, -5.9463



45.1508, 82.5392, -11.2661



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505 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

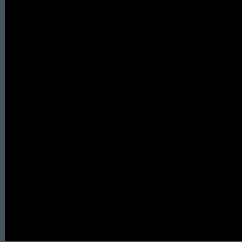
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

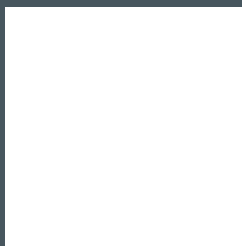
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505.

-2.9505.

# 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

29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505

### Protanopia

29.6618, -0.2010, -1.9650

### Deuteranopia

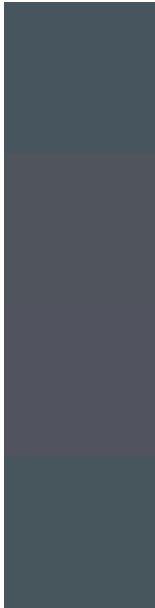
29.4780, 1.9777, -3.5768



## Tritanopia

29.6403, -4.2825, -2.5259

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505

## Protanomaly

29.6534, -1.5064, -2.4601

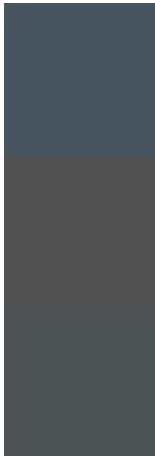
## Deuteranomaly

29.6008, -0.2298, -3.4494

## Tritanomaly

29.6403, -4.2825, -2.5259

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505

## Achromatopsia

29.0476, -1.5499, 1.5782

## Achromatomaly

29.1172, -2.4338, -0.0281

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505 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(71, 86, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 86, 94)  
}
```

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(71, 86, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 86, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505 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(71, 86, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 86, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(71, 86, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 86, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 86, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 86, 94)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.6704, -4.1150, -2.9505 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 86, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 86,  
94) }
```

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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