

Converting Colors

HunterLab(32.7004, -12.8841,
22.8903)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(32.7004, -12.8841,
22.8903) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(32.9533,
-11.6936, 20.1010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596200
RGB	89, 98, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6157, 1.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	66°, 100%, 19%
HSV	66°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	8.4875, 10.8592, 1.6487
YIQ	84.1370, 26.0940, -32.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

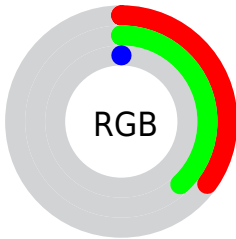
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 98, 9
Decimal	5857792
CIE _{Lab}	39.34, -15.06, 45.94
CIE _{LCh}	39, 48.344, 108.151
Yxy	10.8597, 0.4042, 0.5172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284047872 (0xFF596200)
YUV	84.1370, -41.4795, 4.2649
Hunter-Lab	32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010

Details

The HunterLab color $[32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $[9.6959, 25.6974, -64.2397]$, and the grayscale version is $[29.9654, -1.5989, 1.6281]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[52.4892, -14.7742, 27.5633]$, and $[16.9921, -8.0469, 10.3296]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[32.9540, -11.6948, 20.1014]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[33.0545, -11.2507, 19.6661]$.

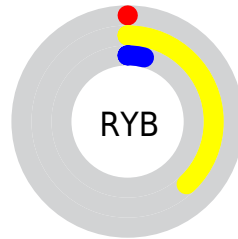
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (38%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (4%)

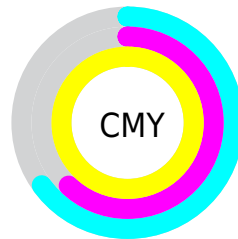


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 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 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.9533, -11.6936,
20.1010

■ 32.9533, -11.6936,
20.1010

■ 140.2507,
-24.2418, 48.8575

■ 24.4388, -10.1704,
16.3179

■ 52.3454, -14.5868,
27.5164

■ 16.8179, -8.5513,
11.7725

■ 63.1053, -15.9889,
30.9182

■ 10.2118, -7.1124,
7.1483

■ 74.5156, -17.3753,
34.1650

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5411, -18.7522,
37.2842

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 99.1518, -20.1243,
40.2974

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 112.3218,

-21.4949, 43.2219

0.0000, NaN, NaN

126.0281,
-22.8667, 46.0715

32.9533, -11.6936,
20.1010

32.9533, -11.6936,
20.1010

32.9540, -11.6948,
20.1014

33.0545, -11.2507,
19.6661

33.1647, -10.7531,
19.0973

33.2964, -10.1354,
18.2228

33.4516, -9.3873,
17.0147

33.6319, -8.5012,
15.4514

■ 33.8387, -7.4713,
13.5169

■ 34.0731, -6.2941,
11.1997

■ 34.3359, -4.9673,
8.4924

■ 34.6279, -3.4904,
5.3916

Harmonies

Analogous

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



32.9541, 5.5140, 20.3418



32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010



32.9541, -23.4504, 16.8964

Triad

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



32.9541, -11.6947, 20.1012



32.9541, -21.5102, -32.5266



32.9541, 38.5414, -5.5605

Complementary

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



32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010



9.6959, 25.6974, -64.2397

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.



32.9541, 27.5749, -27.8930



32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010



32.9541, -8.4534, -48.1375

Square

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



32.9541, -11.6947, 20.1012



32.9541, -28.2393, -9.9527



32.9541, 9.5114, -46.0987



32.9541, 37.1593, 10.3606

Rectangle

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



32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010



32.9541, -27.7474, 11.7013



32.9541, 9.5114, -46.0987



32.9541, 36.0962, -12.6519

Sweetspot

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



32.9541, -11.6947, 20.1012



45.0752, -8.4800, 15.1225



16.6559, 25.7870, 10.7143



21.9316, -4.3571, 7.8159



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



32.9541, -11.6947, 20.1012



43.5966, -15.5819, 26.5912



30.3380, -22.0496, 18.3079



17.1997, -1.6444, 2.4890



38.0145, -13.5426, 23.1873



87.7494, -31.7346, 53.5152

Inverse Universe

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



9.6959, 25.6974, -64.2397



12.7338, 33.9427, -85.8455



13.2546, 29.3505, -43.0104



15.8927, -0.0734, -0.8228



11.1392, 29.6181, -74.5203



25.3856, 68.1855, -175.1593

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

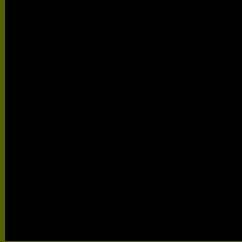
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 32.9533,

-11.6936, 20.1010.

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

32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010

Protanopia

32.9119, -4.7701, 20.1967

Deuteranopia

32.8615, 1.8053, 19.3962



Tritanopia

32.9406, 0.7126, -0.4881

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010

Protanomaly

32.9197, -7.5195, 20.1533

Deuteranomaly

32.8664, -3.5023, 19.6728

Tritanomaly

32.6808, -5.9237, 11.7659

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010

Achromatopsia

29.7751, -1.5887, 1.6177

Achromatomaly

30.6272, -6.6649, 12.2353

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 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(89, 98, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 98, 0)  
}
```

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(89, 98, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 98, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 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(89, 98, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 98, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 98, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 98, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 98, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 98, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 32.9533, -11.6936, 20.1010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 98, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 98,  
0) }
```

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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