

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(35.7675, -17.1250,  
20.0500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(35.7675, -17.1250,  
20.0500) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(35.7914,  
-17.0210, 20.0388)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	526D1B
RGB	82, 109, 27
RGB Percent	32%, 43%, 11%
CMY	0.6784, 0.5725, 0.8941
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.75, 0.57
HSL	80°, 60%, 27%
HSV	80°, 75%, 43%
XYZ	9.1461, 12.8102, 3.0275
YIQ	91.5790, 10.2300, -31.2260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

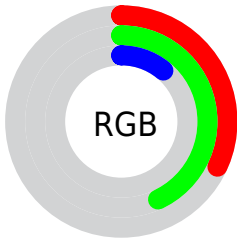
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 109, 54
Decimal	5401883
CIE Lab	42.48, -22.93, 40.23
CIE LCh	42, 46.305, 119.681
Yxy	12.8108, 0.3661, 0.5127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283591963 (0xFF526D1B)
YUV	91.5790, -31.8374, -8.4008
Hunter-Lab	35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[16.3482, 22.4256, -42.0075]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[32.6706, -1.7432, 1.7751]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[55.7619, -21.0258, 26.5267]$ , and  $[19.1770, -11.8866, 11.6087]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[35.5143, -18.2274, 20.7395]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[36.1056, -15.6387, 18.9765]$ .

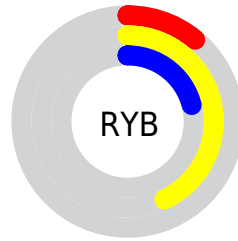
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (43%)

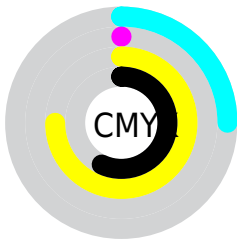
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (21%)

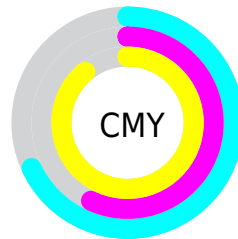


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (75%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 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 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 35.7914, -17.0210,  
20.0388

■ 35.7914, -17.0210,  
20.0388

144.8108,  
-33.2064, 45.3928

■ 27.0156, -14.9364,  
16.4774

■ 55.6448, -20.8981,  
26.4883

■ 19.1034, -12.6901,  
13.3724

■ 66.6127, -22.7413,  
29.4646

■ 12.1633, -10.2336,  
8.5143

■ 78.2193, -24.5426,  
32.3184

■ 5.2364, -9.1637,  
3.6655

■ 90.4312, -26.3124,  
35.0722

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 103.2198,  
-28.0583, 37.7440

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 116.5601,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-29.7864, 40.3477

0.0000, NaN, NaN

130.4303,  
-31.5012, 42.8942

35.7914, -17.0210,  
20.0388

35.7914, -17.0210,  
20.0388

35.5143, -18.2274,  
20.7395

36.1056, -15.6387,  
18.9765

35.2674, -19.2782,  
21.1429

36.4563, -14.0712,  
17.5274

35.1547, -19.7591,  
21.3162

36.8457, -12.3164,  
15.6753

37.2746, -10.3741,  
13.4103

37.7437, -8.2464,  
10.7282

■ 38.2532, -5.9374,  
7.6299

■ 38.8032, -3.4529,  
4.1202

■ 39.3936, -0.7998,  
0.2077

■ 40.0239, 2.0138,  
-4.0961

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



35.7922, -1.7252, 21.4013



35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388



35.7922, -26.4623, 14.5816

# Triad

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



35.7922, -17.0219, 20.0390



35.7922, -17.2880, -37.8694



35.7922, 38.0796, 1.7706

# Complementary

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



35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388



16.3482, 22.4256, -42.0075

# 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.



35.7922, 31.8019, -18.1373



35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388



35.7922, -2.0978, -46.7474

# Square

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



35.7922, -17.0219, 20.0390



35.7922, -26.5940, -17.6732



35.7922, 16.2136, -38.2156



35.7922, 32.0522, 14.3994



# Rectangle

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



35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388



35.7922, -29.2452, 7.1948



35.7922, 16.2136, -38.2156



35.7922, 37.3238, -4.2366

# Sweetspot

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



35.7922, -17.0219, 20.0390



50.6103, -10.5596, 13.7339



24.2363, 14.8610, 12.6573



24.3264, -5.4923, 7.1447



75.5302, -4.0301, 4.1037



25.2436, -1.3469, 1.3715



# Same Dimension

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



35.7922, -17.0219, 20.0390



47.2801, -25.4217, 28.1551



33.9264, -24.5243, 18.6635



18.8044, -2.1421, 2.6663



38.0011, -21.4387, 23.0408



85.4963, -49.5285, 51.8154



# Inverse Universe

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



16.3482, 22.4256, -42.0075



17.7679, 36.9025, -74.8557



20.6549, 30.9627, -28.2630



17.5188, 0.2519, -0.8255



13.0978, 32.2899, -67.9662



28.8317, 72.1978, -158.2871



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 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 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

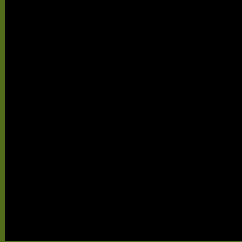
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.7914,

-17.0210, 20.0388.

# 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

35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388

### Protanopia

35.5377, -4.8566, 20.2787

### Deuteranopia

35.5727, 2.0979, 19.5583



## Tritanopia

35.8506, -3.5870, -2.3685

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388

## Protanomaly

35.4144, -9.5380, 20.0190

## Deuteranomaly

35.3051, -5.6066, 19.4797

## Tritanomaly

35.7170, -9.9096, 9.2368

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388

## Achromatopsia

32.7144, -1.7456, 1.7774

## Achromatomaly

33.5074, -8.3728, 10.8236

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 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(82, 109, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 109, 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(82, 109, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 109, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 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(82, 109, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 109, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 109, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 109, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 109, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 109,  
27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 35.7914, -17.0210, 20.0388 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 109, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 109,  
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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