

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.0360, -15.1765,
24.6960)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.0360, -15.1765,
24.6960) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.2006,
-14.1476, 22.0589)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E6C00
RGB	94, 108, 0
RGB Percent	37%, 42%, 0%
CMY	0.6314, 0.5765, 1.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 1.00, 0.58
HSL	68°, 100%, 21%
HSV	68°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	9.9787, 13.1048, 2.0036
YIQ	91.5020, 26.3240, -36.5560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

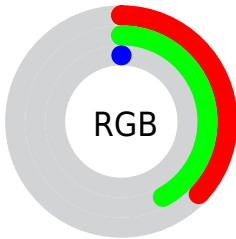
Format	Color
RYB	0, 108, 14
Decimal	6188032
CIELab	42.92, -18.10, 48.79
CIELCh	43, 52.033, 110.351
Yxy	13.1054, 0.3978, 0.5224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284378112 (0xFF5E6C00)
YUV	91.5020, -45.1105, 2.1907
Hunter-Lab	36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589

Details

The HunterLab color $36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $10.8461, 28.5533, -70.3762$, and the grayscale version is $32.6857, -1.7440, 1.7759$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $56.0521, -17.1197, 29.7174$, and $19.6242, -10.1016, 11.9155$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $36.2013, -14.1491, 22.0594$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $36.3371, -13.5668, 21.6461$.

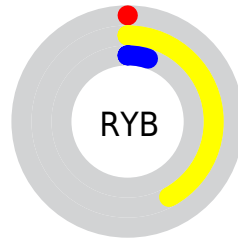
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (42%)

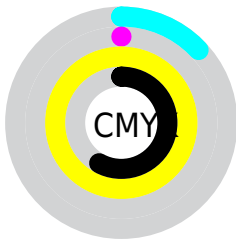
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (5%)

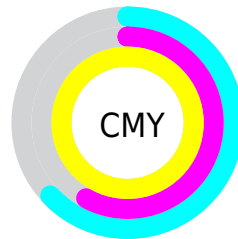


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 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 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.2006, -14.1476,
22.0589

■ 36.2006, -14.1476,
22.0589

■ 145.4621,
-28.0578, 51.9186

■ 27.3883, -12.4282,
17.9646

■ 56.1187, -17.3974,
29.7202

■ 19.4357, -10.5986,
13.6050

■ 67.1158, -18.9631,
33.2493

■ 12.4494, -8.5922,
8.7146

■ 78.7499, -20.5049,
36.6231

■ 5.6872, -9.9527,
3.9811

■ 90.9881, -22.0303,
39.8678

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 103.8017,
-23.5445, 43.0043

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 117.1661,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-25.0518, 46.0496

0.0000, NaN, NaN

131.0594,
-26.5554, 49.0173

36.2006, -14.1476,
22.0589

36.2006, -14.1476,
22.0589

36.2013, -14.1491,
22.0594

36.3371, -13.5668,
21.6461

36.4865, -12.9111,
21.0553

36.6608, -12.1174,
20.1207

36.8624, -11.1742,
18.8104

37.0931, -10.0731,
17.1000

■ 37.3544, -8.8081,
14.9716

■ 37.6476, -7.3757,
12.4128

■ 37.9735, -5.7741,
9.4161

■ 38.3328, -4.0033,
5.9786

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.2014, 4.6135, 22.5055



36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589



36.2014, -26.6557, 18.2115

Triad

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



36.2014, -14.1487, 22.0591



36.2014, -23.0094, -38.0172



36.2014, 43.3052, -4.5800

Complementary

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



36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589



10.8461, 28.5533, -70.3762

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.



36.2014, 31.9590, -29.2478



36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589



36.2014, -8.0461, -54.3171

Square

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



36.2014, -14.1487, 22.0591



36.2014, -30.9638, -12.8747



36.2014, 12.1524, -50.4551



36.2014, 40.6940, 12.3667

Rectangle

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



36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589



36.2014, -31.0669, 12.0854



36.2014, 12.1524, -50.4551



36.2014, 40.9190, -12.3037

Sweetspot

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



36.2014, -14.1487, 22.0591



49.8481, -9.9368, 16.7466



18.6179, 28.0476, 11.9626



24.4617, -5.1949, 8.7932



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.



36.2014, -14.1487, 22.0591



47.9287, -18.8871, 29.2028



33.4747, -25.0207, 20.1886



18.8802, -1.8744, 2.7534



39.5255, -15.4915, 24.0842



89.0723, -35.5381, 54.2638

Inverse Universe

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



10.8461, 28.5533, -70.3762



14.2521, 37.7440, -94.1753



15.0409, 32.9540, -46.0835



17.4420, -0.0105, -0.9285



11.8100, 31.1596, -77.1327



26.2361, 70.0107, -177.4673

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 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 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

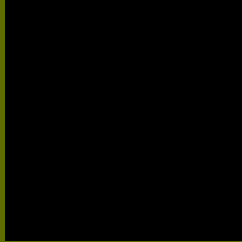
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589.



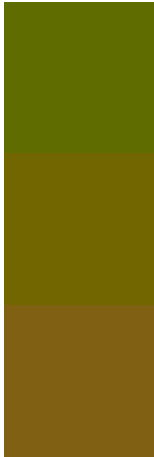
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.2006,

-14.1476, 22.0589.

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

36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589

Protanopia

36.1665, -5.5913, 22.1877

Deuteranopia

36.0536, 2.2299, 21.3140



Tritanopia

36.0858, -0.1141, -1.0764

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589

Protanomaly

36.0921, -8.6910, 22.0877

Deuteranomaly

35.8490, -3.8812, 21.4984

Tritanomaly

35.7531, -7.2999, 12.5664

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589

Achromatopsia

32.7144, -1.7456, 1.7774

Achromatomaly

33.7317, -7.8523, 13.3751

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 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(94, 108, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 108, 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(94, 108, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 108, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 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(94, 108, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 108, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 108, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 108, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 108, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 108, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.2006, -14.1476, 22.0589 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 108, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 108,  
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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