

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.0720, -6.8230,  
0.3176)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(36.0720, -6.8230, 0.3176)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(36.1960, -6.9311,  
0.2909)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	566969
RGB	86, 105, 105
RGB Percent	34%, 41%, 41%
CMY	0.6627, 0.5882, 0.5882
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	180°, 10%, 37%
HSV	180°, 18%, 41%
XYZ	11.4391, 13.1015, 15.2905
YIQ	99.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

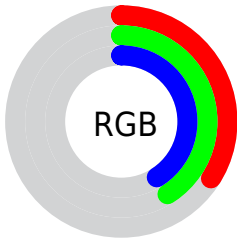
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 96, 105
Decimal	5663081
CIE Lab	42.92, -7.09, -2.38
CIE LCh	43, 7.474, 198.542
Yxy	13.1020, 0.2872, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283853161 (0xFF566969)
YUV	99.3190, 2.8007, -11.6808
Hunter-Lab	36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909

# Details

The HunterLab color  $36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $32.1420, 3.9161, 3.6330$ , and the grayscale version is  $35.4363, -1.8908, 1.9253$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $56.0459, -8.7680, 1.1087$ , and  $19.4492, -5.1092, -0.3079$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $35.5523, -9.2846, -0.5433$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $36.9292, -4.3104, 1.2225$ .

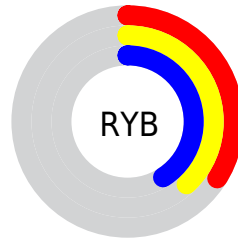
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (41%)

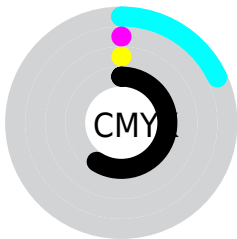
Blue (41%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (41%)

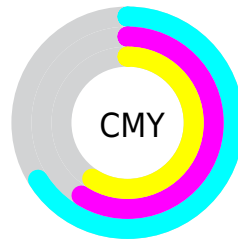


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 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 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.1960, -6.9311,  
0.2909

■ 36.1960, -6.9311,  
0.2909

■ 145.4547,  
-15.8515, 5.2857

■ 27.3840, -5.9909,  
-0.0464

■ 56.1133, -8.8234,  
1.1228

■ 19.4319, -5.0417,  
-0.3231

■ 67.1100, -9.7834,  
1.6067

■ 12.4461, -4.0652,  
-0.5272

■ 78.7439, -10.7564,  
2.1313

■ 5.6823, -5.7372,  
-1.4244

■ 90.9817, -11.7438,  
2.6940

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 103.7951,  
-12.7464, 3.2926

0.0000, NaN, NaN

117.1592,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-13.7650, 3.9251

0.0000, NaN, NaN

131.0522,  
-14.8000, 4.5899

■ 36.1960, -6.9311,  
0.2909

■ 36.1960, -6.9311,  
0.2909

■ 35.5523, -9.2846,  
-0.5433

■ 36.9292, -4.3104,  
1.2225

■ 34.9962, -11.3519,  
-1.2759

■ 37.7485, -1.4411,  
2.2430

■ 34.5278, -13.1213,  
-1.9023

■ 38.6528, 1.6537,  
3.3451

■ 34.1452, -14.5860,  
-2.4204

■ 39.6396, 4.9504,  
4.5209

■ 33.8454, -15.7468,  
-2.8306

■ 40.7061, 8.4257,  
5.7624

■ 33.6238, -16.6121,  
-3.1362

■ 41.8491, 12.0570,  
7.0617

■ 33.4742, -17.1998,  
-3.3436

■ 43.0652, 15.8230,  
8.4114

■ 33.3711, -17.6067,  
-3.4869

■ 44.3510, 19.7043,  
9.8048

■ 33.3518, -17.6832,  
-3.5139

■ 45.7029, 23.6834,  
11.2358

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



36.1967, -7.0954, 2.9800



36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909



36.1967, -5.4535, -2.1122

# Triad

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



36.1967, -6.9317, 0.2915



36.1967, 2.2204, -1.6135



36.1967, -0.8499, 6.6695

# Complementary

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



36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909



32.1420, 3.9161, 3.6330

# 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.



36.1967, 1.7268, 5.6265



36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909



36.1967, 3.5353, 0.9307

# Square

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



36.1967, -6.9317, 0.2915



36.1967, -0.1929, -3.2688



36.1967, 3.3520, 3.5724



36.1967, -3.6414, 6.5271



# Rectangle

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



36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909



36.1967, -3.8955, -3.1661



36.1967, 3.3520, 3.5724



36.1967, 0.0716, 6.4493

# Sweetspot

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



36.1967, -6.9317, 0.2915



49.7271, -4.6676, 2.0269



35.7338, -9.5911, 7.2429



24.0414, -2.3514, 0.9482



74.4461, -3.9723, 4.0448



24.3420, -1.2988, 1.3225



# Same Dimension

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



36.1967, -6.9317, 0.2915



48.0294, -10.7500, -0.1333



33.6617, -2.9421, -2.8501



18.6866, -2.3083, 0.5760



37.5284, -19.8977, -3.9539



84.7131, -44.9154, -8.9246



# Inverse Universe

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



32.1420, 3.9161, 3.6330



41.2894, 7.3205, 5.4342



34.4864, -0.2343, 6.1095



17.6544, 0.4459, 1.4242



19.5006, 33.3955, 12.6000



44.0188, 75.3837, 28.4432



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 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 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

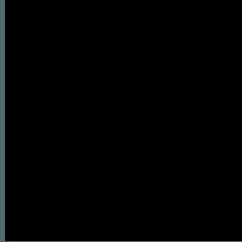
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909.

0.2909.

# 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

36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909

### Protanopia

36.1821, -1.4964, 1.6705

### Deuteranopia

36.0932, 2.4932, -0.1151



## Tritanopia

36.1894, -5.1025, -2.9039

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909

## Protanomaly

36.0122, -3.4255, 1.0043

## Deuteranomaly

36.2142, -1.1607, -0.0297

## Tritanomaly

36.0985, -5.6092, -1.6175

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909

## Achromatopsia

35.3231, -1.8847, 1.9192

## Achromatomaly

35.5340, -3.8193, 1.2860

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 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(86, 105, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 105, 105)  
}
```

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(86, 105, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 105, 105) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 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(86, 105, 105) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 105, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 105, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 105, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 105, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 105,  
105) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.1960, -6.9311, 0.2909 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 105, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 105,  
105) }
```

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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