

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.1625, -30.7556,
25.3138)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.1625, -30.7556,
25.3138) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.3567,
-29.3294, 21.8894)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D7600
RGB	29, 118, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 46%, 0%
CMY	0.8863, 0.5372, 1.0000
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 1.00, 0.54
HSL	105°, 100%, 23%
HSV	105°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	6.9851, 13.2181, 2.1832
YIQ	77.9370, -15.1660, -55.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

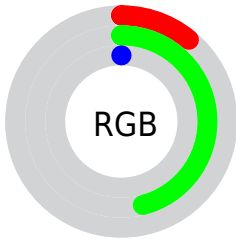
Format	Color
RYB	0, 118, 89
Decimal	1930752
CIELab	43.09, -45.26, 47.54
CIELCh	43, 65.645, 133.593
Yxy	13.2187, 0.3120, 0.5904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280120832 (0xFF1D7600)
YUV	77.9370, -38.4229, -42.9177
Hunter-Lab	36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894

Details

The HunterLab color $[36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[18.5270, 38.7862, -42.7570]$, and the grayscale version is $[27.7177, -1.4789, 1.5060]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[56.2462, -36.1607, 29.3718]$, and $[20.3328, -17.4354, 12.2238]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[36.3573, -29.3305, 21.8897]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[36.5974, -28.2474, 21.5031]$.

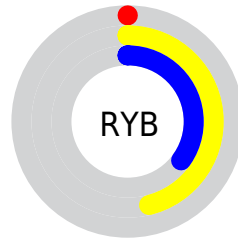
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (46%)

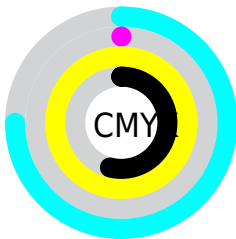
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (35%)

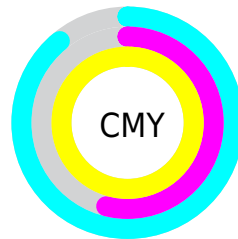


Cyan (75%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894 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 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.3567, -29.3294,
21.8894

■ 36.3567, -29.3294,
21.8894

145.7101,
-56.4267, 51.0675

■ 27.5305, -25.4902,
17.8396

■ 56.2992, -36.2256,
29.3663

■ 19.5626, -21.2508,
13.6938

■ 67.3074, -39.4026,
32.8113

■ 12.5588, -18.1051,
8.7912

■ 78.9521, -42.4495,
36.1063

■ 5.8496, -10.2368,
4.0947

■ 91.2002, -45.3914,
39.2767

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.0233,
-48.2469, 42.3432


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 117.3968,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-51.0307, 45.3221


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 131.2989,
-53.7542, 48.2265


 36.3567, -29.3294,
21.8894


 36.3567, -29.3294,
21.8894


 36.3573, -29.3305,
21.8897

 36.5974, -28.2474,
21.5031

 36.9072, -26.8502,
20.9179

 37.3007, -25.0668,
19.9675

 37.7818, -22.8901,
18.6255

 38.3530, -20.3236,
16.8791

■ 39.0153, -17.3792,
14.7268

■ 39.7688, -14.0758,
12.1762

■ 40.6128, -10.4376,
9.2424

■ 41.5456, -6.4921,
5.9457

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.3575, -12.4856, 24.2545



36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894



36.3575, -37.3142, 12.6035

Triad

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



36.3575, -29.3300, 21.8895



36.3575, -14.4567, -73.9866



36.3575, 56.9992, 11.1086

Complementary

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



36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894



18.5270, 38.7862, -42.7570

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.



36.3575, 56.0535, -13.3102



36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894



36.3575, 9.9597, -75.5044

Square

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



36.3575, -29.3300, 21.8895



36.3575, -30.4379, -45.2620



36.3575, 37.1349, -48.6003



36.3575, 39.4500, 21.4222

Rectangle

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



36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894



36.3575, -38.3478, -0.9803



36.3575, 37.1349, -48.6003



36.3575, 58.9521, 4.7088

Sweetspot

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



36.3575, -29.3300, 21.8895



52.6538, -19.0100, 16.4181



33.0365, 1.6353, 20.3852



25.0846, -9.8254, 8.4275



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704

Same Dimension

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



36.3575, -29.3300, 21.8895



48.1527, -39.1326, 28.9864



36.1230, -30.0735, 19.7702



20.3413, -2.9780, 2.7401



37.8083, -30.5366, 22.7627



83.2551, -68.2889, 50.1059

Inverse Universe

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



18.5270, 38.7862, -42.7570



24.4383, 51.2621, -57.1595



21.3654, 39.9241, -12.0609



19.2738, 0.9354, -0.6895



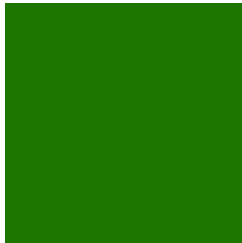
19.2539, 40.3223, -44.5294



42.0122, 88.3607, -100.0868

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894 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



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

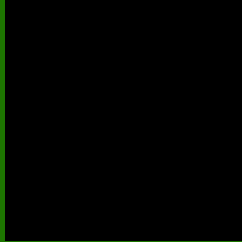
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.3567,

-29.3294, 21.8894.

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

36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894

Protanopia

36.1665, -5.5913, 22.1877

Deuteranopia

36.0903, 2.4269, 20.7703



Tritanopia

36.5028, -12.3555, -6.0713

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894

Protanomaly

35.4459, -17.0611, 21.5429

Deuteranomaly

34.9476, -12.8529, 20.4779

Tritanomaly

35.9345, -21.4757, 10.4853

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894

Achromatopsia

27.6017, -1.4728, 1.4997

Achromatomaly

30.0327, -14.7948, 12.2897

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894 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(29, 118, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 118, 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(29, 118, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 118, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894 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(29, 118, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 118, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 118, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 118, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 118, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 118, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.3567, -29.3294, 21.8894 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 118, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 118,  
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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