

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.2736, -1.4850,
21.0466)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.2736, -1.4850,
21.0466) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.1200, -1.4772,
20.9852)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	796316
RGB	121, 99, 22
RGB Percent	47%, 39%, 9%
CMY	0.5255, 0.6118, 0.9137
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.82, 0.53
HSL	47°, 69%, 28%
HSV	47°, 82%, 47%
XYZ	12.4918, 13.0465, 2.6189
YIQ	96.8000, 37.8290, -19.2830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

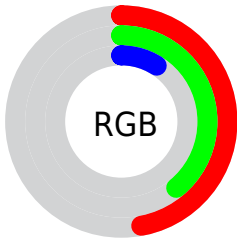
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 121, 22
Decimal	7955222
CIE Lab	42.83, 0.62, 43.70
CIE LCh	43, 43.709, 89.187
Yxy	13.0472, 0.4436, 0.4633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286145302 (0xFF796316)
YUV	96.8000, -36.8764, 21.2234
Hunter-Lab	36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852

Details

The HunterLab color $36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $18.3094, 13.6110, -47.0562$, and the grayscale version is $34.6237, -1.8474, 1.8812$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $55.8506, -2.4277, 27.8639$, and $19.5228, -0.0853, 12.0284$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $35.3694, -0.5734, 21.3077$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $36.9097, -2.2232, 20.2612$.

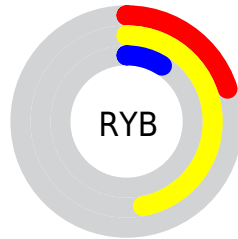
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (39%)

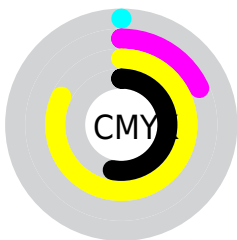
Blue (9%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (9%)

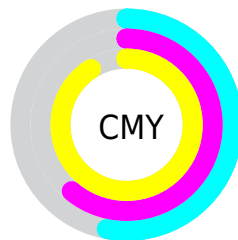


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 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 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

36.1200, -1.4772,
20.9852

36.1200, -1.4772,
20.9852

145.3340, -7.0470,
48.1482

27.3149, -1.0483,
17.1619

56.0255, -2.4712,
27.9227

19.3703, -0.6681,
13.5592

67.0168, -3.0263,
31.1208

12.3930, -0.3457,
8.6751

78.6456, -3.6172,
34.1831

5.6015, 0.1830,
3.9211

90.8785, -4.2419,
37.1337

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.6873, -4.8986,
39.9918

0.0000, NaN, NaN

117.0469, -5.5859,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

42.7725

0.0000, NaN, NaN

130.9357, -6.3024,
45.4881

36.1200, -1.4772,
20.9852

36.1200, -1.4772,
20.9852

35.3694, -0.5734,
21.3077

36.9097, -2.2232,
20.2612

34.7717, 0.2277,
21.4302

37.7375, -2.7954,
19.1108

38.6047, -3.1886,
17.5223

39.5118, -3.3997,
15.4924

40.4583, -3.4283,
13.0246

■ 41.4440, -3.2759,
10.1272

■ 42.4681, -2.9458,
6.8119

■ 43.5297, -2.4427,
3.0932

■ 44.6279, -1.7720,
-1.0126

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.1209, 15.7772, 19.4559



36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852



36.1209, -16.1197, 19.6239

Triad

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



36.1209, -1.4788, 20.9855



36.1209, -25.6394, -16.0391



36.1209, 29.5127, -17.1329

Complementary

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



36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852



18.3094, 13.6110, -47.0562

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.



36.1209, 14.8589, -35.4908



36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852



36.1209, -16.7697, -34.6848

Square

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



36.1209, -1.4788, 20.9855



36.1209, -28.4667, 2.3910



36.1209, -2.3775, -43.0251



36.1209, 35.5291, 1.5360

Rectangle

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



36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852



36.1209, -22.9194, 16.6399



36.1209, -2.3775, -43.0251



36.1209, 25.3179, -23.8044

Sweetspot

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



36.1209, -1.4788, 20.9855



54.9514, -4.4897, 15.0956



21.9752, 31.7869, 7.3715



26.0994, -2.1736, 7.7374



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202

Same Dimension

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



36.1209, -1.4788, 20.9855



46.4973, 0.4162, 28.5429



40.1798, -18.5143, 23.3142



21.1898, -1.4001, 2.8910



35.9726, 0.2761, 22.1710



77.7310, 2.0494, 47.9334

Inverse Universe

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



18.3094, 13.6110, -47.0562



19.6277, 28.3997, -85.2583



16.1014, 26.9871, -56.2149



20.0617, -0.7349, -0.7822



15.1614, 21.8337, -66.0831



31.4549, 53.1196, -153.9858

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 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 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

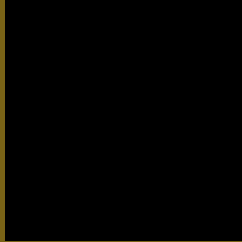
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.1200, -1.4772,

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

36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852

Protanopia

36.2519, -5.1153, 20.9230

Deuteranopia

36.0788, 2.3651, 20.9409



Tritanopia

36.0427, 9.6445, 2.9601

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852

Protanomaly

36.2645, -3.6858, 20.9562

Deuteranomaly

36.0156, 0.8421, 20.8729

Tritanomaly

35.9506, 4.3232, 12.3969

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852

Achromatopsia

34.5743, -1.8448, 1.8785

Achromatomaly

34.9882, -2.9828, 11.6884

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 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(121, 99, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 99, 22)  
}
```

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(121, 99, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 99, 22) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 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(121, 99, 22) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 99, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 99, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 99, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 99, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 99,  
22) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.1200, -1.4772, 20.9852 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 99, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121, 99,  
22) }
```

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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