

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.3840, -15.9314,
22.1408)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.3840, -15.9314,
22.1408) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.5041,
-15.9989, 22.2136)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A6E00
RGB	90, 110, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.6471, 0.5686, 1.0000
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	71°, 100%, 22%
HSV	71°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	9.7924, 13.3255, 2.0559
YIQ	91.4800, 23.3900, -38.4500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

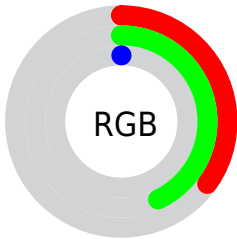
Format	Color
RYB	0, 110, 20
Decimal	5926400
CIELab	43.25, -20.99, 48.90
CIELCh	43, 53.211, 113.233
Yxy	13.3261, 0.3890, 0.5293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284116480 (0xFF5A6E00)
YUV	91.4800, -45.0996, -1.2980
Hunter-Lab	36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136

Details

The HunterLab color **36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **11.2906, 29.3040, -69.9996**, and the grayscale version is **32.6781, -1.7436, 1.7755**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **56.5838, -19.8713, 29.8927**, and **19.6890, -11.2531, 11.9353** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.5048, -16.0003, 22.2140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.6769, -15.2715, 21.8207**.

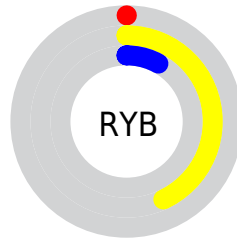
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (43%)

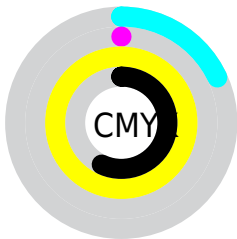
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (8%)

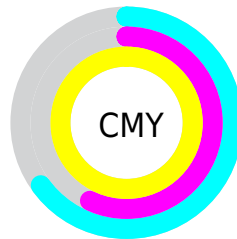


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 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 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

36.5041, -15.9989,
22.2136

36.5041, -15.9989,
22.2136

145.9442,
-31.2497, 52.0930

27.6649, -14.0691,
18.1020

56.4698, -19.6143,
29.8758

19.6826, -12.0021,
13.7778

67.4884, -21.3429,
33.4065

12.6623, -9.7188,
8.8636

79.1430, -23.0377,
36.7825

5.9988, -10.4979,
4.1992

91.4005, -24.7075,
40.0298

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.2326,
-26.3590, 43.1692

0.0000, NaN, NaN

117.6147,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-27.9974, 46.2176

0.0000, NaN, NaN

131.5250,
-29.6266, 49.1885

36.5041, -15.9989,
22.2136

36.5041, -15.9989,
22.2136

36.5048, -16.0003,
22.2140

36.6769, -15.2715,
21.8207

36.8648, -14.4602,
21.2414

37.0798, -13.5019,
20.3106

37.3244, -12.3855,
18.9960

37.6002, -11.1033,
17.2739

■ 37.9088, -9.6503,
15.1272

■ 38.2512, -8.0238,
12.5447

■ 38.6284, -6.2232,
9.5203

■ 39.0408, -4.2496,
6.0523

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.5049, 2.7246, 22.9022



36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136



36.5049, -28.0732, 17.8714

Triad

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



36.5049, -15.9999, 22.2138



36.5049, -22.3518, -41.5349



36.5049, 44.9951, -2.6239

Complementary

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



36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136



11.2906, 29.3040, -69.9996

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.



36.5049, 34.5257, -27.6421



36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136



36.5049, -6.4002, -56.7593

Square

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



36.5049, -15.9999, 22.2138



36.5049, -31.1467, -15.7290



36.5049, 14.6106, -50.6338



36.5049, 40.8686, 13.7334

Rectangle

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



36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136



36.5049, -32.1134, 11.0942



36.5049, 14.6106, -50.6338



36.5049, 43.0029, -10.3127

Sweetspot

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



36.5049, -15.9999, 22.2138



50.6517, -10.8150, 16.9211



19.3878, 27.3210, 12.4245



24.3639, -5.5513, 8.7019



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.



36.5049, -15.9999, 22.2138



48.3272, -21.3904, 29.4045



33.9702, -26.1994, 20.4733



19.7157, -2.0421, 2.8706



39.9958, -17.5911, 24.3373



89.0752, -40.0046, 54.1874

Inverse Universe

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



11.2906, 29.3040, -69.9996



14.8200, 38.7201, -93.8369



15.9864, 34.4175, -44.2611



18.2400, 0.0713, -0.9626



12.3316, 32.0850, -77.0448



27.0083, 71.1961, -175.9060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 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 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

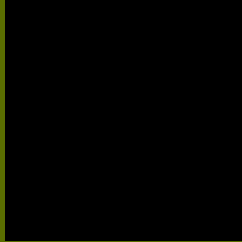
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.5041,

-15.9989, 22.2136.

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

36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136

Protanopia

36.2596, -5.2585, 22.2509

Deuteranopia

36.4191, 2.1665, 21.4762



Tritanopia

36.4434, -1.5151, -1.5702

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136

Protanomaly

36.2868, -9.4138, 22.1950

Deuteranomaly

36.2962, -5.0548, 21.7089

Tritanomaly

36.1001, -8.8789, 12.5727

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136

Achromatopsia

32.3445, -1.7258, 1.7573

Achromatomaly

33.5634, -8.5004, 13.4615

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 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(90, 110, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 110, 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(90, 110, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 110, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 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(90, 110, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 110, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 110, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 110, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 110, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 110, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.5041, -15.9989, 22.2136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 110, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 110,  
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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