

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.3952, -14.6318,
24.1195)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.3952, -14.6318,
24.1195) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.6389,
-13.9742, 22.3321)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	606D00
RGB	96, 109, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 43%, 0%
CMY	0.6235, 0.5725, 1.0000
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 1.00, 0.57
HSL	67°, 100%, 21%
HSV	67°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	10.2925, 13.4241, 2.0486
YIQ	92.6870, 27.2410, -36.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

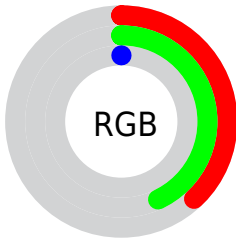
Format	Color
RYB	0, 109, 13
Decimal	6319360
CIELab	43.40, -17.69, 49.21
CIELCh	43, 52.295, 109.776
Yxy	13.4247, 0.3995, 0.5210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284509440 (0xFF606D00)
YUV	92.6870, -45.6947, 2.9055
Hunter-Lab	36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321

Details

The HunterLab color $[36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $[10.9085, 28.8002, -71.4155]$, and the grayscale version is $[33.1267, -1.7676, 1.7998]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[56.5354, -16.8760, 29.9114]$, and $[20.0078, -9.9906, 12.1538]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[36.6397, -13.9756, 22.3325]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[36.7692, -13.4183, 21.9162]$.

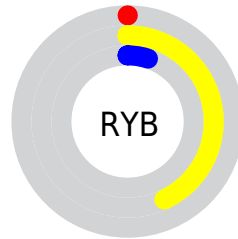
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (43%)

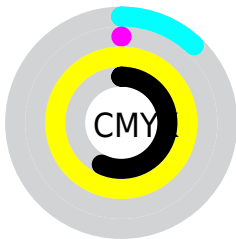
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (5%)

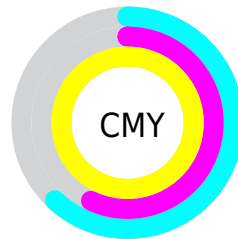


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 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 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

36.6389, -13.9742,
22.3321

36.6389, -13.9742,
22.3321

146.1581,
-27.6907, 52.3616

27.7879, -12.2881,
18.2031

56.6257, -17.1686,
30.0323

19.7923, -10.4981,
13.8546

67.6538, -18.7105,
33.5811

12.7571, -8.5413,
8.9300

79.3174, -20.2302,
36.9744

6.1318, -10.7307,
4.2923

91.5835, -21.7349,
40.2383

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.4238,
-23.2298, 43.3937


0.0000, NaN, NaN


117.8137,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-24.7188, 46.4573


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 131.7316,
-26.2049, 49.4429


 36.6389, -13.9742,
22.3321


 36.6389, -13.9742,
22.3321


 36.6397, -13.9756,
22.3325

 36.7692, -13.4183,
21.9162

 36.9125, -12.7866,
21.3179

 37.0807, -12.0163,
20.3722

 37.2762, -11.0955,
19.0464

 37.5010, -10.0156,
17.3155

■ 37.7565, -8.7703,
15.1611

■ 38.0440, -7.3558,
12.5702

■ 38.3645, -5.7700,
9.5351

■ 38.7187, -4.0128,
6.0523

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.6397, 5.0522, 22.7362



36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321



36.6397, -26.7415, 18.5264

Triad

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



36.6397, -13.9753, 22.3323



36.6397, -23.4540, -37.8629



36.6397, 43.5716, -5.0378

Complementary

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



36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321



10.9085, 28.8002, -71.4155

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.



36.6397, 31.8998, -29.9712



36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321



36.6397, -8.4759, -54.5904

Square

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



36.6397, -13.9753, 22.3323



36.6397, -31.3542, -12.5066



36.6397, 11.8429, -51.1156



36.6397, 41.2206, 12.2586

Rectangle

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



36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321



36.6397, -31.2878, 12.4397



36.6397, 11.8429, -51.1156



36.6397, 41.0761, -12.8734

Sweetspot

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



36.6397, -13.9753, 22.3323



50.8734, -10.0100, 17.1333



18.7942, 28.3459, 12.0766



24.4814, -5.1235, 8.8115



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.



36.6397, -13.9753, 22.3323



48.9925, -18.8367, 29.8592



33.8019, -25.2763, 20.3858



18.8842, -1.8604, 2.7579



39.6161, -15.1463, 24.1461



89.2868, -34.7188, 54.4103

Inverse Universe

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



10.9085, 28.8002, -71.4155



14.4797, 38.4509, -96.4869



15.1836, 33.2723, -46.5603



17.4381, -0.0240, -0.9338



11.7675, 31.1263, -77.4662



26.1621, 69.9549, -178.0649

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 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 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

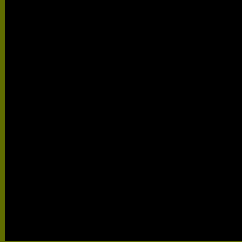
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.6389,

-13.9742, 22.3321.

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

36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321

Protanopia

36.6244, -5.3504, 22.4741

Deuteranopia

36.4145, 2.1419, 21.5442



Tritanopia

36.5439, 0.1476, -0.9526

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321

Protanomaly

36.5436, -8.4711, 22.3697

Deuteranomaly

36.2125, -3.9735, 21.7260

Tritanomaly

36.1898, -7.1463, 12.9508

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321

Achromatopsia

33.0850, -1.7653, 1.7976

Achromatomaly

34.0868, -7.9804, 13.6675

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 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(96, 109, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 109, 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(96, 109, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 109, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 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(96, 109, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 109, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 109, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 109, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 109, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 109, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.6389, -13.9742, 22.3321 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 109, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 109,  
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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