

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.5050, -2.6834,
1.6561)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.5050, -2.6834, 1.6561)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.5911, -2.7933,
1.7062)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	646767
RGB	100, 103, 103
RGB Percent	39%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.6078, 0.5961, 0.5961
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	180°, 1%, 40%
HSV	180°, 3%, 40%
XYZ	12.5540, 13.3891, 14.7547
YIQ	102.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

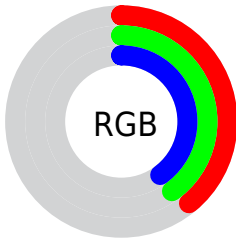
Format	Color
R_{YB}	100, 102, 103
Decimal	6580071
CIE Lab	43.34, -1.16, -0.41
CIE LCh	43, 1.229, 199.482
Yxy	13.3897, 0.3085, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284770151 (0xFF646767)
YUV	102.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443
Hunter-Lab	36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062

Details

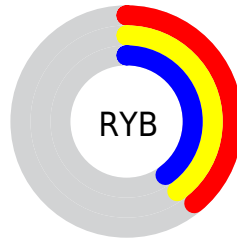
The HunterLab color $[36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[35.9421, -1.0609, 2.2392]$, and the grayscale version is $[36.4895, -1.9470, 1.9825]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[56.5894, -3.9267, 2.7706]$, and $[19.6742, -1.8025, 0.8166]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[35.8313, -5.4863, 0.7522]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[37.4363, 0.1287, 2.7448]$.

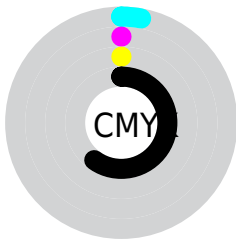
Distribution



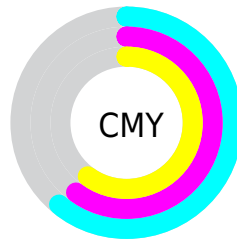
- Red (39%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 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 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.5911, -2.7933,
1.7062

■ 36.5911, -2.7933,
1.7062

■ 146.0822, -9.1381,
7.5006

■ 27.7442, -2.2468,
1.2501

■ 56.5704, -3.9935,
2.7501

■ 19.7533, -1.7372,
0.8427

■ 67.5951, -4.6422,
3.3301

■ 12.7235, -1.2673,
0.4913

■ 79.2555, -5.3216,
3.9459

■ 6.0850, -1.1546,
0.0520

■ 91.5185, -6.0303,
4.5954

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.3559, -6.7673,
5.2770

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 117.7431, -7.5315,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

131.6583, -8.3221,
6.7308

■ 36.5911, -2.7933,
1.7062

■ 36.5911, -2.7933,
1.7062

■ 35.8313, -5.4863,
0.7522

■ 37.4363, 0.1287,
2.7448

■ 35.1561, -7.9268,
-0.1117

■ 38.3624, 3.2596,
3.8585

■ 34.5670, -10.0971,
-0.8787

■ 39.3676, 6.5756,
5.0402

■ 34.0639, -11.9825,
-1.5440

■ 40.4490, 10.0544,
6.2820

■ 33.6456, -13.5734,
-2.1044

■ 41.6033, 13.6744,
7.5766

■ 33.3098, -14.8666,
-2.5590

■ 42.8272, 17.4160,
8.9170

■ 33.0529, -15.8661,
-2.9095

■ 44.1173, 21.2611,
10.2971

■ 32.8696, -16.5843,
-3.1605

■ 45.4702, 25.1937,
11.7112

■ 32.7511, -17.0514,
-3.3226

■ 46.8826, 29.1996,
13.1542

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.5919, -2.8300, 2.1468



36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062



36.5919, -2.5339, 1.3388

Triad

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



36.5919, -2.7941, 1.7068



36.5919, -1.2717, 1.4345



36.5919, -1.7909, 2.8188

Complementary

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



36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062



35.9421, -1.0609, 2.2392

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.



36.5919, -1.3713, 2.6330



36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062



36.5919, -1.0705, 1.8361

Square

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



36.5919, -2.7941, 1.7068



36.5919, -1.6555, 1.1803



36.5919, -1.1071, 2.2745



36.5919, -2.2523, 2.7852

Rectangle

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



36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062



36.5919, -2.2675, 1.1856



36.5919, -1.1071, 2.2745



36.5919, -1.6403, 2.7800

Sweetspot

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



36.5919, -2.7941, 1.7068



49.1682, -3.0243, 2.5374



36.5148, -3.2262, 2.8669



24.2907, -1.4777, 1.2591



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.



36.5919, -2.7941, 1.7068



48.9451, -3.8041, 2.2607



36.1988, -2.1463, 1.2494



18.0517, -1.4704, 0.8112



36.6539, -19.4455, -3.8370



83.7082, -44.4104, -8.7588

Inverse Universe

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



35.9421, -1.0609, 2.2392



48.0239, -1.3471, 3.0155



36.3306, -1.7126, 2.6806



17.6593, -0.4238, 1.1328



19.0475, 32.6201, 12.3022



43.4992, 74.4944, 28.1027

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 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 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 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 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.5911, -2.7933,

1.7062.

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

36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062

Protanopia

36.6130, -1.3831, 2.1804

Deuteranopia

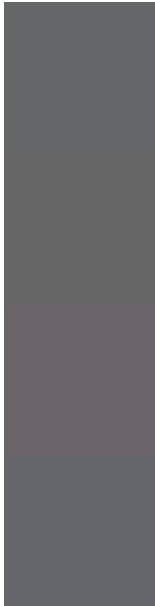
36.4728, 2.3210, 1.2251



Tritanopia

36.5995, -0.9750, -1.3621

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062

Protanomaly

36.5317, -1.6651, 2.0801

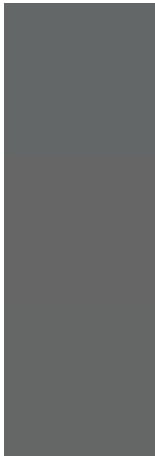
Deuteranomaly

36.3863, 0.6831, 1.0925

Tritanomaly

36.5116, -1.4547, -0.1150

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062

Achromatopsia

36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805

Achromatomaly

36.3714, -2.2227, 1.8816

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 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(100, 103, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 103, 103)  
}
```

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(100, 103, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 103, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 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(100, 103, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 103, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 103, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 103, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 103, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 103,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.5911, -2.7933, 1.7062 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 103, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
103, 103) }
```

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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