

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.5357, -0.6390,
22.5019)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.5357, -0.6390,
22.5019) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.4467, -0.5089,
22.4494)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D6300
RGB	125, 99, 0
RGB Percent	49%, 39%, 0%
CMY	0.5098, 0.6118, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 1.00, 0.51
HSL	48°, 100%, 25%
HSV	48°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	12.9192, 13.2836, 1.8831
YIQ	95.4880, 47.2750, -25.2770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

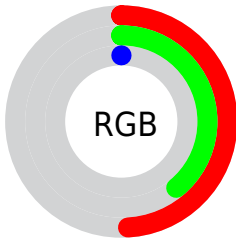
Format	Color
RYB	33, 125, 0
Decimal	8217344
CIELab	43.19, 1.96, 50.33
CIElCh	43, 50.364, 87.770
Yxy	13.2843, 0.4600, 0.4730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286407424 (0xFF7D6300)
YUV	95.4880, -47.0756, 25.8820
Hunter-Lab	36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494

Details

The HunterLab color **36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **14.8980, 22.7064, -67.6366**, and the grayscale version is **34.1683, -1.8231, 1.8564**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **56.2445, -1.3368, 30.2725**, and **19.7124, 0.5617, 12.1565** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.4473, -0.5102, 22.4497**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **37.1654, -1.4529, 22.2946**.

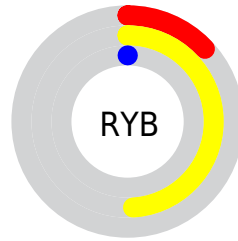
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (39%)

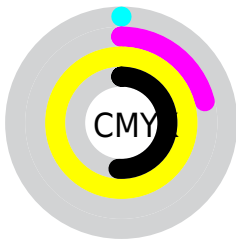
Blue (0%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (0%)

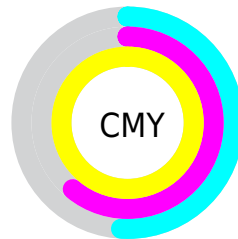


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 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 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

36.4467, -0.5089,
22.4494

36.4467, -0.5089,
22.4494

145.8532, -5.5206,
53.0980

27.6127, -0.1636,
18.2937

56.4035, -1.3546,
30.3170

19.6359, 0.1244,
13.7451

67.4181, -1.8425,
33.9421

12.6221, 0.3423,
8.8354

79.0688, -2.3698,
37.4072

5.9413, 1.1202,
4.1589

91.3226, -2.9339,
40.7385

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

104.1512, -3.5327,
43.9576

0.0000, NaN, NaN

117.5300, -4.1645,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

47.0817

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 131.4371, -4.8276,
50.1246

■ 36.4467, -0.5089,
22.4494

■ 36.4467, -0.5089,
22.4494

■ 36.4473, -0.5102,
22.4497

■ 37.1654, -1.4529,
22.2946

■ 37.9100, -2.2894,
21.8811

■ 38.6923, -2.9572,
21.0442

■ 39.5140, -3.4449,
19.7594

■ 40.3758, -3.7457,
18.0144

■ 41.2780, -3.8564,
15.8055

■ 42.2207, -3.7764,
13.1356

■ 43.2033, -3.5072,
10.0129

■ 44.2252, -3.0523,
6.4492

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.4476, 19.7130, 20.8624



36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494



36.4476, -17.4882, 21.3074

Triad

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



36.4476, -0.5106, 22.4497



36.4476, -29.0200, -18.2658



36.4476, 34.4932, -21.9149

Complementary

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



36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494



14.8980, 22.7064, -67.6366

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.



36.4476, 16.7336, -44.2613



36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494



36.4476, -19.4938, -41.5002

Square

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



36.4476, -0.5106, 22.4497



36.4476, -31.7968, 3.3138



36.4476, -3.3609, -52.8161



36.4476, 42.3405, 0.6020

Rectangle

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



36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494



36.4476, -25.2927, 18.4905



36.4476, -3.3609, -52.8161



36.4476, 29.3267, -30.0561

Sweetspot

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



36.4476, -0.5106, 22.4497



56.4059, -5.0699, 17.8593



21.0703, 36.4597, 10.6891



26.6924, -2.4462, 9.1297



79.8926, -4.2629, 4.3407



28.9024, -1.5422, 1.5703

Same Dimension

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



36.4476, -0.5106, 22.4497



48.5555, -0.3105, 29.9142



41.0121, -21.6768, 24.8918



22.0734, -1.4960, 3.0457



37.2218, -0.4980, 22.9272

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



14.8980, 22.7064, -67.6366



19.4737, 31.9101, -93.2252



13.5848, 34.1615, -75.7091



20.8459, -0.7240, -0.8575



15.1897, 23.2954, -69.2740

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 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 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

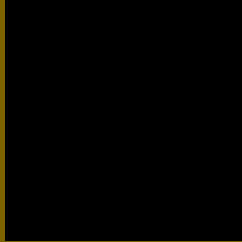
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494.

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

36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494

Protanopia

36.6424, -5.2504, 22.2082

Deuteranopia

36.3786, 1.9491, 22.0761



Tritanopia

36.4705, 10.9880, 3.4750

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494

Protanomaly

36.6517, -3.8426, 22.3315

Deuteranomaly

36.5178, 1.0907, 22.2881

Tritanomaly

36.2388, 5.0070, 14.7239

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494

Achromatopsia

33.8283, -1.8050, 1.8380

Achromatomaly

34.2873, -3.0367, 13.6822

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 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(125, 99, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 99, 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(125, 99, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 99, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 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(125, 99, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 99, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(125, 99, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 99, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 99, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 99, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.4467, -0.5089, 22.4494 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 99, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 99,  
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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