

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.8711, -12.4239,
-6.0713)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.8711, -12.4239,
-6.0713) contains.

HunterLab(36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(36.8711,
-12.4239, -6.0713)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	396F78
RGB	57, 111, 120
RGB Percent	22%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.7765, 0.5647, 0.5294
CMYK	0.52, 0.07, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	189°, 36%, 35%
HSV	189°, 52%, 47%
XYZ	10.7619, 13.5948, 19.8261
YIQ	95.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

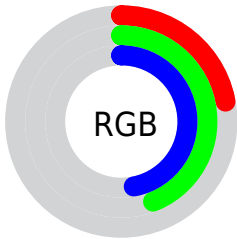
Format	Color
RYB	57, 86, 120
Decimal	3764088
CIELab	43.65, -15.20, -10.52
CIElCh	44, 18.489, 214.681
Yxy	13.5953, 0.2436, 0.3077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281954168 (0xFF396F78)
YUV	95.8800, 11.8912, -34.0978
Hunter-Lab	36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713

Details

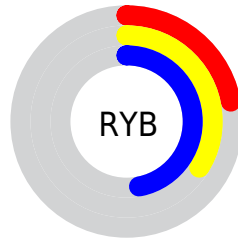
The HunterLab color $[36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[28.6097, 15.0241, 9.8695]$, and the grayscale version is $[34.1234, -1.8207, 1.8540]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[56.9422, -15.4798, -5.8224]$, and $[20.0572, -8.8712, -5.9194]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[35.9344, -13.3509, -7.4100]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[37.9056, -11.1534, -4.6321]$.

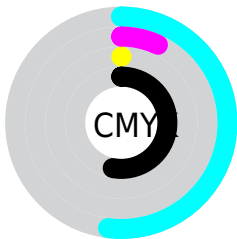
Distribution



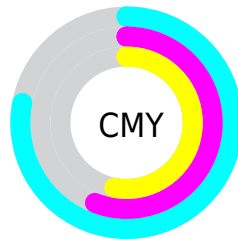
- Red (22%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 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 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.8711, -12.4239,
-6.0713

■ 36.8711, -12.4239,
-6.0713

■ 146.5259,
-24.9938, -4.0731

■ 27.9995, -10.9183,
-5.9931

■ 56.8939, -15.3037,
-6.0076

■ 19.9814, -9.3342,
-5.8316

■ 67.9384, -16.7061,
-5.8809

■ 12.9206, -7.6204,
-5.5795

■ 79.6175, -18.0952,
-5.6980

■ 6.3540, -10.7661,
-6.6639

■ 91.8983, -19.4766,
-5.4634

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.7526,
-20.8544, -5.1807

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 118.1561,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-22.2317, -4.8530

0.0000, NaN, NaN

132.0869,
-23.6109, -4.4831

■ 36.8711, -12.4239,
-6.0713

■ 36.8711, -12.4239,
-6.0713

■ 35.9344, -13.3509,
-7.4100

■ 37.9056, -11.1534,
-4.6321

■ 35.0925, -13.9280,
-8.6422

■ 39.0351, -9.5522,
-3.1038

■ 34.3434, -14.1596,
-9.7628

■ 40.2585, -7.6392,
-1.4964

■ 33.6810, -14.0644,
-10.7726

■ 41.5729, -5.4364,
0.1795

■ 33.2094, -13.8992,
-11.5045

■ 42.9750, -2.9677,
1.9136

■ 44.4612, -0.2576,
3.6962

■ 46.0274, 2.6702,
5.5189

■ 47.6695, 5.7927,
7.3739

■ 49.3836, 9.0889,
9.2550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.8718, -14.4792, 0.9439



36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713



36.8718, -7.5653, -11.5860

Triad

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



36.8718, -12.4241, -6.0707



36.8718, 11.0403, -3.9163



36.8718, -3.0642, 12.6467

Complementary

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



36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713



28.6097, 15.0241, 9.8695

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.



36.8718, 3.9816, 11.8282



36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713



36.8718, 12.4686, 3.0394

Square

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



36.8718, -12.4241, -6.0707



36.8718, 6.0283, -10.1880



36.8718, 9.7980, 8.5902



36.8718, -9.3386, 11.0805

Rectangle

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



36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713



36.8718, -3.2122, -13.2007



36.8718, 9.7980, 8.5902



36.8718, -0.7099, 12.6382

Sweetspot

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



36.8718, -12.4241, -6.0707



54.4410, -8.3910, -0.6373



38.3267, -23.4331, 15.3752



26.3641, -4.3178, -0.4870



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.



36.8718, -12.4241, -6.0707



47.4175, -17.9003, -10.1732



28.2459, 0.8341, -19.8798



21.0227, -2.3116, 0.3826



34.6641, -14.4885, -12.0507



75.0788, -30.8247, -27.3002

Inverse Universe

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



28.4031, 26.2016, -13.4335



34.5600, 42.6270, -21.5593



35.8047, 0.9055, 15.6680



20.1696, 1.2626, -0.2492



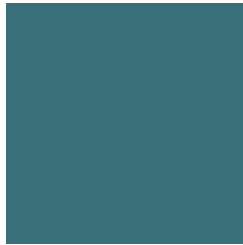
23.2807, 44.4376, -20.3732



50.7519, 96.7225, -43.2372

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

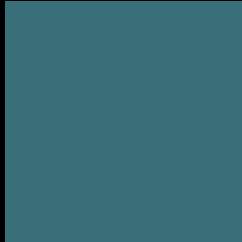
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

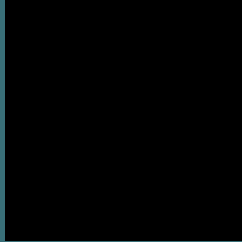
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

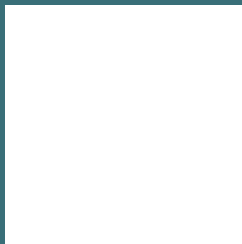
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713.

-12.4239, -6.0713.

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

36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713

Protanopia

36.7210, -0.3135, -3.0820

Deuteranopia

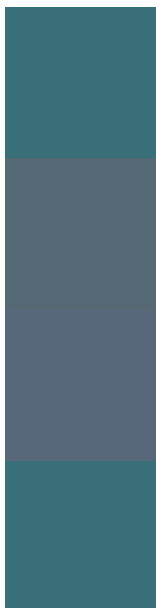
36.6102, 2.5514, -7.2150



Tritanopia

36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713

Protanomaly

36.4629, -5.3087, -4.4917

Deuteranomaly

36.4136, -3.7270, -7.0807

Tritanomaly

36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713

Achromatopsia

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

Achromatomaly

34.8154, -6.1540, -1.4143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 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(57, 111, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 111, 120)  
}
```

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(57, 111, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 111, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 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(57, 111, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 111, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 111, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 111, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 111, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 111,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.8711, -12.4239, -6.0713 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 111, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 111,  
120) }
```

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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