

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(37.1811, -16.1304,  
20.4266)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(37.1811, -16.1304,  
20.4266) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(37.1705,  
-16.1875, 20.4412)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	597020
RGB	89, 112, 32
RGB Percent	35%, 44%, 13%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5608, 0.8745
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.71, 0.56
HSL	77°, 56%, 28%
HSV	77°, 71%, 44%
XYZ	10.1747, 13.8165, 3.4971
YIQ	96.0030, 11.9720, -29.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

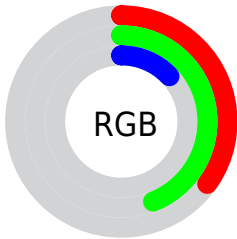
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	32, 112, 55
Decimal	5861408
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.97, -21.08, 39.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 45.054, 117.893
Yxy	13.8171, 0.3701, 0.5026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284051488 (0xFF597020)
YUV	96.0030, -31.5535, -6.1416
Hunter-Lab	37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[17.3651, 21.1843, -41.2703]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[34.3136, -1.8309, 1.8643]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[57.2780, -20.0049, 26.8862]$ , and  $[20.3426, -11.4880, 12.3339]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[36.8922, -17.4087, 21.3032]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[37.4854, -14.7907, 19.1935]$ .

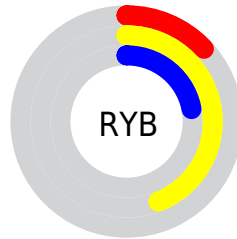
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (44%)

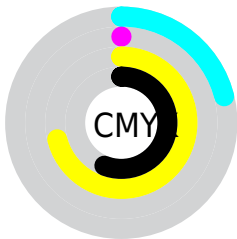
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (22%)

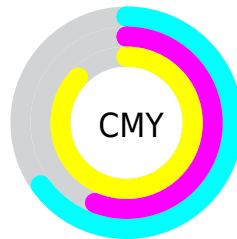


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 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 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.1705, -16.1875,  
20.4412

37.1705, -16.1875,  
20.4412

147.0000,  
-31.4603, 45.4398

28.2729, -14.2590,  
16.9518

57.2399, -19.8047,  
26.7754

20.2258, -12.1967,  
13.8492

68.3055, -21.5354,  
29.7054

13.1320, -9.9244,  
9.1924

80.0044, -23.2327,  
32.5181

6.6290, -11.6008,  
4.6403

92.3041, -24.9054,  
35.2354

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.1766,  
-26.5600, 37.8742

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.5973,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-28.2015, 40.4477

0.0000, NaN, NaN

132.5449,  
-29.8339, 42.9667

37.1705, -16.1875,  
20.4412

37.1705, -16.1875,  
20.4412

36.8922, -17.4087,  
21.3032

37.4854, -14.7907,  
19.1935

36.6456, -18.4616,  
21.8115

37.8360, -13.2091,  
17.5360

36.4495, -19.2922,  
22.1222

38.2247, -11.4404,  
15.4535

38.6521, -9.4844,  
12.9368

39.1191, -7.3426,  
9.9820

■ 39.6259, -5.0190,  
6.5904

■ 40.1727, -2.5186,  
2.7672

■ 40.7592, 0.1519,  
-1.4788

■ 41.3854, 2.9851,  
-6.1359

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.1713, -0.7651, 21.7022



37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412



37.1713, -25.9969, 15.1328

# Triad

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



37.1713, -16.1885, 20.4414



37.1713, -17.9387, -35.5623



37.1713, 37.0415, 0.8514

# Complementary

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



37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412



17.3651, 21.1843, -41.2703

# 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.



37.1713, 30.2741, -18.8090



37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412



37.1713, -3.1901, -44.9565

# Square

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



37.1713, -16.1885, 20.4414



37.1713, -26.8712, -15.8466



37.1713, 14.7336, -37.7496



37.1713, 31.8799, 13.9102



# Rectangle

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



37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412



37.1713, -29.0452, 8.0197



37.1713, 14.7336, -37.7496



37.1713, 36.0642, -5.1757

# Sweetspot

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



37.1713, -16.1885, 20.4414



51.8403, -9.7684, 13.2820



25.0006, 15.4647, 12.4348



25.3437, -5.0891, 6.9353



76.6170, -4.0881, 4.1627



26.1505, -1.3953, 1.4208



# Same Dimension

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



37.1713, -16.1885, 20.4414



48.6691, -24.0489, 28.7424



35.1491, -24.2453, 18.9289



19.6733, -2.1916, 2.8221



39.1745, -20.8023, 23.7750



87.1736, -47.4612, 52.8851



# Inverse Universe

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



17.3651, 21.1843, -41.2703



18.4853, 35.6456, -74.3606



21.4903, 29.8907, -28.5289



18.2829, 0.2179, -0.9050



13.0400, 32.7024, -71.9689



28.4276, 72.3813, -165.3354



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 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 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

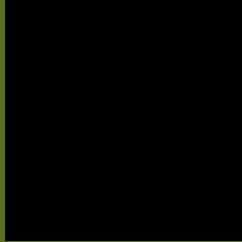
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.1705,

-16.1875, 20.4412.

# 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

37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412

### Protanopia

37.0235, -5.0695, 20.7579

### Deuteranopia

37.1525, 2.2546, 20.1395



## Tritanopia

37.2721, -2.6362, -1.9310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412

## Protanomaly

36.9844, -9.4665, 20.5458

## Deuteranomaly

36.9687, -5.1902, 20.1389

## Tritanomaly

37.1458, -8.8681, 9.3462

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412

## Achromatopsia

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

## Achromatomaly

35.0869, -8.1468, 10.8264

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 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(89, 112, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 112, 32)  
}
```

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(89, 112, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 112, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 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(89, 112, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 112, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 112, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 112, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 112, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 112,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 37.1705, -16.1875, 20.4412 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 112, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 112,  
32) }
```

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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