

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(37.2001, -20.8955,  
21.7115)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(37.2001, -20.8955,  
21.7115) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(37.2001,  
-20.8955, 21.7115)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C7311
RGB	76, 115, 17
RGB Percent	30%, 45%, 7%
CMY	0.7020, 0.5490, 0.9333
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.85, 0.55
HSL	84°, 74%, 26%
HSV	84°, 85%, 45%
XYZ	9.2124, 13.8385, 2.7159
YIQ	92.1670, 8.2140, -38.7460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

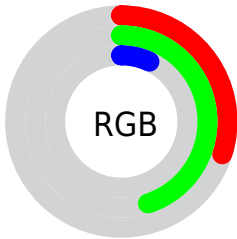
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	17, 115, 56
Decimal	5010193
CIELab	44.00, -28.95, 45.01
CIELCh	44, 53.517, 122.745
Yxy	13.8391, 0.3575, 0.5371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283200273 (0xFF4C7311)
YUV	92.1670, -37.0573, -14.1785
Hunter-Lab	37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[15.7477, 28.2837, -50.8714]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[32.9078, -1.7559, 1.7879]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[57.2248, -25.3510, 28.8144]$ , and  $[20.2561, -14.7474, 12.2235]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[36.9186, -22.1040, 22.1082]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[37.5221, -19.5001, 20.9931]$ .

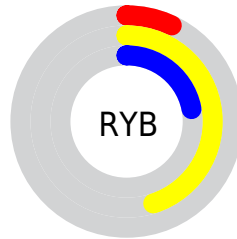
# Distribution



 Red (30%)

 Green (45%)

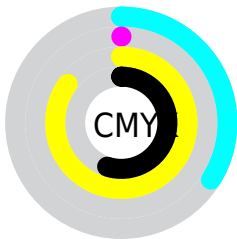
 Blue (7%)




 Red (7%)

 Yellow (45%)

 Blue (22%)

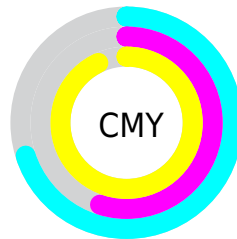


 Cyan (34%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (85%)

 Black (55%)



 Cyan (70%)

 Magenta (55%)

 Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 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 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.2001, -20.8955,  
21.7115

37.2001, -20.8955,  
21.7115

147.0467,  
-39.8850, 49.4439

28.2999, -18.3759,  
17.8164

57.2741, -25.5338,  
28.7879

20.2499, -15.6431,  
14.1750

68.3417, -27.7175,  
32.0536

13.1529, -12.6141,  
9.2070

80.0426, -29.8388,  
35.1814

6.6556, -11.6472,  
4.6589

92.3442, -31.9113,  
38.1955

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.2184,  
-33.9451, 41.1150


0.0000, NaN, NaN


118.6409,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-35.9481, 43.9551


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 132.5901,  
-37.9264, 46.7281


 37.2001, -20.8955,  
21.7115


 37.2001, -20.8955,  
21.7115


 36.9186, -22.1040,  
22.1082


 37.5221, -19.5001,  
20.9931

 36.7911, -22.6508,  
22.2739

 37.8865, -17.8938,  
19.8899

 38.2960, -16.0718,  
18.3765

 38.7518, -14.0325,  
16.4368

 39.2550, -11.7778,  
14.0619

■ 39.8059, -9.3123,  
11.2496

■ 40.4045, -6.6426,  
8.0031

■ 41.0508, -3.7775,  
4.3301

■ 41.7443, -0.7266,  
0.2421

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.2009, -3.8449, 23.3300



37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115



37.2009, -30.8034, 15.3691

# Triad

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



37.2009, -20.8964, 21.7117



37.2009, -18.2831, -48.6824



37.2009, 45.7952, 3.7662

# Complementary

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



37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115



15.7477, 28.2837, -50.8714

# 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.



37.2009, 39.6441, -19.4065



37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115



37.2009, -0.0917, -57.7545

# Square

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



37.2009, -20.8964, 21.7117



37.2009, -29.5385, -24.3029



37.2009, 21.6667, -44.9420



37.2009, 37.0357, 17.0702



# Rectangle

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



37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115



37.2009, -33.4216, 6.4309



37.2009, 21.6667, -44.9420



37.2009, 45.4044, -2.9960

# Sweetspot

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



37.2009, -20.8964, 21.7117



53.1533, -12.9634, 15.6432



25.2533, 16.0132, 14.5957



25.8623, -6.7762, 8.1553



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704



# Same Dimension

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



37.2009, -20.8964, 21.7117



49.1518, -30.6317, 29.7509



35.4340, -28.1411, 20.4539



20.4866, -2.4608, 2.9078



39.3203, -24.2830, 23.8039



86.5072, -54.7922, 52.3461



# Inverse Universe

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



15.7477, 28.2837, -50.8714



17.8141, 42.9494, -84.9390



21.3455, 37.5251, -31.2448



19.1165, 0.4019, -0.8994



14.3561, 34.4419, -67.1308



30.9426, 75.2754, -152.7573



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 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 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 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 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.2001,

-20.8955, 21.7115.

# 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

37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115

### Protanopia

37.0327, -5.2039, 22.0631

### Deuteranopia

36.8243, 2.3122, 21.0620



## Tritanopia

37.2170, -5.4911, -3.4858

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115

## Protanomaly

36.8570, -11.5737, 21.7815

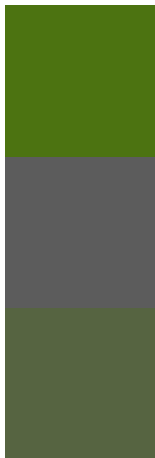
## Deuteranomaly

36.4383, -7.2587, 21.0071

## Tritanomaly

36.8997, -12.9103, 10.3168

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115

## Achromatopsia

32.7144, -1.7456, 1.7774

## Achromatomaly

33.8739, -10.0141, 11.9443

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 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(76, 115, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 115, 17)  
}
```

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(76, 115, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 115, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 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(76, 115, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 115, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 115, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 115, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 115, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 115,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 37.2001, -20.8955, 21.7115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 115, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 115,  
17) }
```

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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