

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(37.4909, -19.6125,  
20.9201)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(37.4909, -19.6125,  
20.9201) contains.

<b>HunterLab(37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(37.4909,  
-19.6125, 20.9201)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	50731D
RGB	80, 115, 29
RGB Percent	31%, 45%, 11%
CMY	0.6863, 0.5490, 0.8863
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.75, 0.55
HSL	84°, 60%, 28%
HSV	84°, 75%, 45%
XYZ	9.6608, 14.0557, 3.3662
YIQ	94.7310, 6.7460, -34.1660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

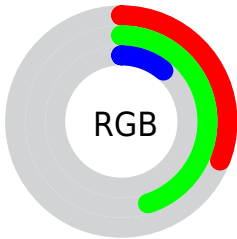
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 115, 64
Decimal	5272349
CIE Lab	44.31, -26.63, 41.22
CIE LCh	44, 49.069, 122.863
Yxy	14.0563, 0.3567, 0.5190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283462429 (0xFF50731D)
YUV	94.7310, -32.4054, -12.9191
Hunter-Lab	37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[17.9079, 24.9669, -42.2314]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[33.8439, -1.8058, 1.8388]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[57.5391, -23.9263, 27.4142]$ , and  $[20.4640, -13.8894, 12.3666]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[37.1657, -21.0324, 21.6539]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[37.8618, -17.9811, 19.8011]$ .

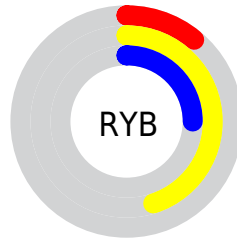
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (45%)

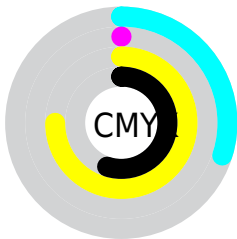
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (25%)

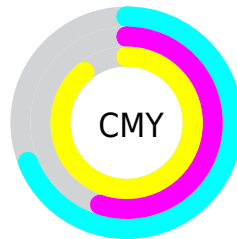


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (75%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 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 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



37.4909, -19.6125,  
20.9201

37.4909, -19.6125,  
20.9201

147.5062,  
-37.4819, 46.6196

28.5654, -17.2745,  
17.3293

57.6098, -23.9400,  
27.4415

20.4875, -14.7495,  
14.1989

68.6977, -25.9867,  
30.4569

13.3588, -11.9375,  
9.3512

80.4179, -27.9803,  
33.3503

6.9104, -12.0932,  
4.8373

92.7377, -29.9326,  
36.1440

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.6294,  
-31.8526, 38.8554

0.0000, NaN, NaN

119.0686,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-33.7474, 41.4981

0.0000, NaN, NaN

133.0339,  
-35.6224, 44.0832

37.4909, -19.6125,  
20.9201

37.4909, -19.6125,  
20.9201

37.1657, -21.0324,  
21.6539

37.8618, -17.9811,  
19.8011

36.8798, -22.2569,  
22.0584

38.2777, -16.1302,  
18.2713

36.7397, -22.8583,  
22.2387

38.7409, -14.0596,  
16.3153

39.2520, -11.7716,  
13.9249

39.8116, -9.2710,  
11.0985

■ 40.4196, -6.5652,  
7.8398

■ 41.0759, -3.6631,  
4.1568

■ 41.7799, -0.5749,  
0.0617

■ 42.5308, 2.6882,  
-4.4308

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37.4917, -3.7848, 22.6668



37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201



37.4917, -28.9726, 14.5462

# Triad

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



37.4917, -19.6134, 20.9203



37.4917, -17.0568, -43.0459



37.4917, 41.1772, 3.7123

# Complementary

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



37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201



17.9079, 24.9669, -42.2314

# 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.



37.4917, 35.7354, -17.1915



37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201



37.4917, -0.1863, -50.8390

# Square

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



37.4917, -19.6134, 20.9203



37.4917, -27.7129, -21.7180



37.4917, 19.6119, -39.6521



37.4917, 33.3008, 16.2786



# Rectangle

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



37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201



37.4917, -31.4654, 6.0528



37.4917, 19.6119, -39.6521



37.4917, 40.8469, -2.4703

# Sweetspot

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



37.4917, -19.6134, 20.9203



53.4469, -11.6317, 13.9404



27.0805, 12.5405, 14.3611



26.0252, -6.0374, 7.2281



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.



37.4917, -19.6134, 20.9203



49.4392, -29.4024, 29.4054



35.7147, -26.8272, 19.6075



20.4829, -2.4741, 2.9035



39.2654, -24.5054, 23.7661



86.3844, -55.2912, 52.2617



# Inverse Universe

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



17.9079, 24.9669, -42.2314



19.6656, 40.4672, -74.7403



22.8159, 34.5984, -27.4862



19.1204, 0.4152, -0.8942



14.4519, 34.5406, -66.5625



31.1509, 75.4832, -151.4675



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 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 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

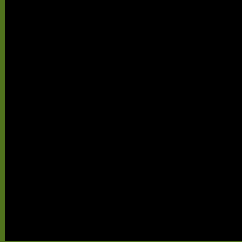
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201.

-19.6125, 20.9201.

# 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

37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201

### Protanopia

37.3626, -5.3115, 21.3788

### Deuteranopia

37.2510, 2.5688, 20.3423



## Tritanopia

37.4172, -4.7777, -3.2091

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201

## Protanomaly

37.3624, -11.0378, 21.1838

## Deuteranomaly

36.9563, -6.6738, 20.3471

## Tritanomaly

37.1728, -11.7195, 9.3226

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201

## Achromatopsia

33.8283, -1.8050, 1.8380

## Achromatomaly

34.8301, -9.1649, 11.1541

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 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(80, 115, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 115, 29)  
}
```

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(80, 115, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 115, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 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(80, 115, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 115, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 115, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 115, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 115, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 115,  
29) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 37.4909, -19.6125, 20.9201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 115, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 115,  
29) }
```

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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