

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.5950, -1.2003,
0.6749)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.5950, -1.2003, 0.6749)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(10.6266, -1.1426,
0.7428)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A1C1B
RGB	26, 28, 27
RGB Percent	10%, 11%, 11%
CMY	0.8980, 0.8902, 0.8941
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.04, 0.89
HSL	150°, 4%, 11%
HSV	150°, 7%, 11%
XYZ	1.0391, 1.1292, 1.2001
YIQ	27.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 27, 28
Decimal	1711131
CIE Lab	10.03, -1.21, 0.36
CIE LCh	10, 1.259, 163.310
Yxy	1.1293, 0.3085, 0.3352
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279901211 (0xFF1A1C1B)
YUV	27.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296
Hunter-Lab	10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428

Details

The HunterLab color **10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **10.3191, 0.0382, 0.4011**, and the grayscale version is **10.5581, -0.5634, 0.5736**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **24.9277, -1.9983, 1.5436**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **10.4301, -1.9051, 0.9708**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **10.8380, -0.3429, 0.5239**.

Distribution



Red (10%)

Green (11%)

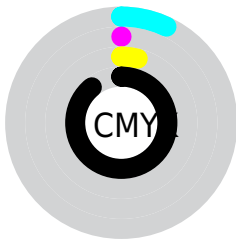
Blue (11%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (11%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (89%)



Cyan (90%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428 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 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 10.6266, -1.1426,
0.7428

■ 10.6266, -1.1426,
0.7428

■ 100.0326, -6.5676,
5.7946

■ 0.5280, -0.9239,
0.3696

■ 24.9923, -2.1034,
1.5799

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 33.5651, -2.6416,
2.0695

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.9415, -3.2158,
2.6007

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.0578, -3.8240,
3.1708

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.8633, -4.4647,
3.7770

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3166, -5.1364,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

4.4176

■ 87.3829, -5.8378,
5.0906

■ 10.6266, -1.1426,
0.7428

■ 10.6266, -1.1426,
0.7428

■ 10.4301, -1.9051,
0.9708

■ 10.8380, -0.3429,
0.5239

■ 10.2483, -2.6260,
1.2067

■ 11.0634, 0.4910,
0.3142

■ 10.0816, -3.3020,
1.4494

■ 11.3025, 1.3553,
0.1146

■ 9.9301, -3.9299,
1.6978

■ 11.5550, 2.2466,
-0.0747

■ 9.7939, -4.5066,
1.9506

■ 11.8203, 3.1617,
-0.2535

■ 9.6724, -5.0319,
2.2055

■ 12.0980, 4.0974,
-0.4216

■ 9.5547, -5.5473,
2.4499

■ 12.3875, 5.0512,
-0.5791

■ 9.4370, -6.0676,
2.6794

■ 12.6885, 6.0204,
-0.7261

■ 9.3193, -6.5931,
2.8939

■ 13.0005, 7.0028,
-0.8627

Harmonies

Analogous

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



10.6268, -0.9808, 0.9901



10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428



10.6268, -1.1519, 0.4446

Triad

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



10.6268, -1.1428, 0.7430



10.6268, -0.4275, 0.0010



10.6268, -0.1222, 0.9670

Complementary

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



10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428



10.3191, 0.0382, 0.4011

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.



10.6268, 0.0296, 0.7105



10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428



10.6268, -0.1480, 0.1496

Square

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



10.6268, -1.1428, 0.7430



10.6268, -0.7414, 0.0103



10.6268, 0.0202, 0.4113



10.6268, -0.3927, 1.1169

Rectangle

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



10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428



10.6268, -1.0702, 0.2564



10.6268, 0.0202, 0.4113



10.6268, -0.0555, 0.8907

Sweetspot

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



10.6268, -1.1428, 0.7430



13.1307, -0.9156, 0.7740



10.6705, -1.0314, 1.1268



7.7080, -0.5097, 0.4465



53.3523, -2.8467, 2.8987



7.7337, -0.4127, 0.4202

Same Dimension

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



10.6268, -1.1428, 0.7430



12.9407, -1.6412, 0.9794



10.6482, -1.0246, 0.4377



6.1867, -0.6655, 0.4326



23.1937, -17.7116, 9.2441



66.4410, -51.8240, 28.8277

Inverse Universe

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



10.3191, 0.0382, 0.4011



12.4305, 0.3168, 0.4128



10.2977, -0.0778, 0.7059



6.0074, 0.0223, 0.2335



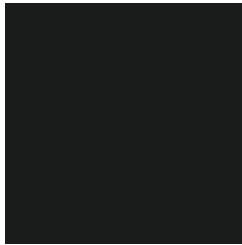
13.0336, 23.4074, -0.0045



37.1452, 66.1976, 3.9622

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

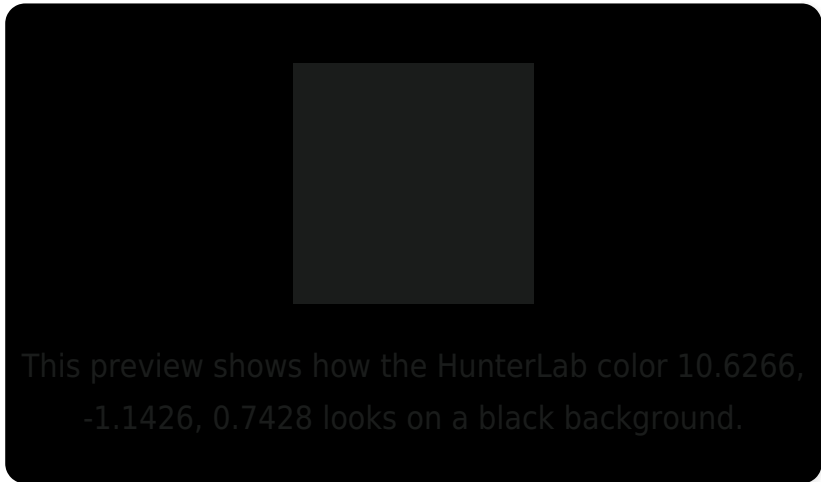
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

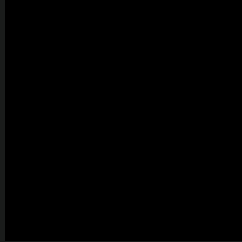
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428.



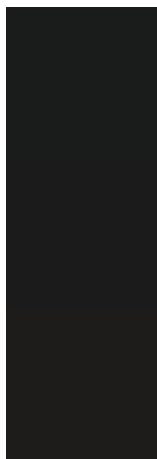
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 10.6266, -1.1426,

0.7428.

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

10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428

Protanopia

10.5351, -0.3297, 0.6503

Deuteranopia

10.6725, 0.1422, 0.8184



Tritanopia

10.6951, -0.7649, -0.2323

Trichromacy



Original Color

10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428

Protanomaly

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

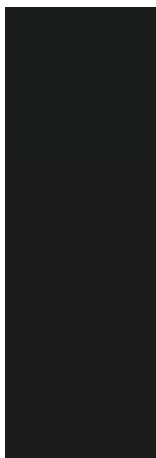
Deuteranomaly

10.6029, -0.0961, 0.7335

Tritanomaly

10.6716, -0.8944, 0.1020

Monochromacy



Original Color

10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428 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(26, 28, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 28, 27)  
}
```

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(26, 28, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 28, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428 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(26, 28, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 28, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 28, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 28, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 28, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 28, 27)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 10.6266, -1.1426, 0.7428 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 28, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 28,  
27) }
```

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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