

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(25.6446, -0.9505,  
3.5084)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(25.6446, -0.9505,  
3.5084)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C4843
RGB	76, 72, 67
RGB Percent	30%, 28%, 26%
CMY	0.7020, 0.7176, 0.7373
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.12, 0.70
HSL	33°, 6%, 28%
HSV	33°, 12%, 30%
XYZ	6.3109, 6.5765, 6.2469
YIQ	72.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

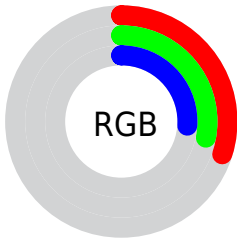
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	74, 76, 67
Decimal	4999235
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.82, 0.65, 3.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 3.649, 79.818
Yxy	6.5767, 0.3298, 0.3437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283189315 (0xFF4C4843)
YUV	72.6260, -2.7736, 2.9590
Hunter-Lab	25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084

# Details

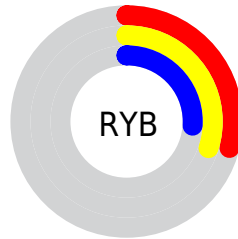
The HunterLab color  $[25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $333333$ . A complement of this color would be  $[24.9428, -1.6245, -0.9119]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[25.6879, -1.3706, 1.3957]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[43.6242, -1.5923, 4.8089]$ , and  $[11.1882, -0.4357, 2.3070]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[24.6308, -0.4515, 5.0779]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[26.6884, -1.3667, 1.7920]$ .

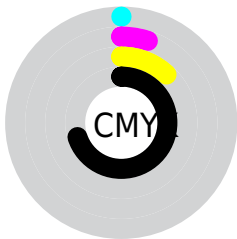
# Distribution



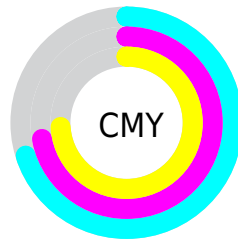
- Red (30%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084 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 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 25.6446, -0.9505,  
3.5084

■ 25.6446, -0.9505,  
3.5084

■ 128.1011, -6.1281,  
10.6930

■ 17.8853, -0.5838,  
2.8244

■ 43.7225, -1.8357,  
4.9383

■ 11.1194, -0.2764,  
2.1512

■ 53.8955, -2.3432,  
5.6880

■ 3.0189, 0.7699,  
2.1133

■ 64.7541, -2.8895,  
6.4621

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.2575, -3.4721,  
7.2606

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.3714, -4.0890,  
8.0832

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 101.0664, -4.7382,

114.3171, -5.4184,  
9.7998

■ 25.6446, -0.9505,  
3.5084

■ 25.6446, -0.9505,  
3.5084

■ 24.6308, -0.4515,  
5.0779

■ 26.6884, -1.3667,  
1.7920

■ 23.6472, 0.1375,  
6.4870

■ 27.7586, -1.7031,  
-0.0609

■ 22.6965, 0.8205,  
7.7233

■ 28.8542, -1.9657,  
-2.0391

■ 21.7807, 1.6015,  
8.7738

■ 29.9738, -2.1593,  
-4.1327

■ 20.9022, 2.4836,  
9.6261

■ 31.1157, -2.2888,  
-6.3328

■ 20.0632, 3.4680,  
10.2690

■ 32.2788, -2.3586,  
-8.6312

■ 19.2659, 4.5537,  
10.6945

■ 33.4620, -2.3729,  
-11.0204

■ 18.5099, 5.7236,  
10.9356

■ 34.6640, -2.3356,  
-13.4939

■ 17.9144, 6.6814,  
11.1557

■ 35.8839, -2.2503,  
-16.0456

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



25.6452, 0.1709, 3.0526



25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084



25.6452, -2.1650, 3.4195

# Triad

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



25.6452, -0.9512, 3.5088



25.6452, -3.5525, 0.6231



25.6452, 0.4584, -0.0953

# Complementary

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



25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084



24.9428, -1.6245, -0.9119

# 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.



25.6452, -0.5647, -0.8073



25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084



25.6452, -2.8748, -0.3792

# Square

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



25.6452, -0.9512, 3.5088



25.6452, -3.6515, 1.7896



25.6452, -1.7856, -0.9135



25.6452, 0.9947, 0.9959



# Rectangle

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



25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084



25.6452, -2.8636, 3.0612



25.6452, -1.7856, -0.9135



25.6452, 0.1591, -0.3890

# Sweetspot

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



25.6452, -0.9512, 3.5088



34.9128, -1.6871, 2.9061



24.5081, 1.7331, 0.6902



17.8628, -0.8517, 1.5482



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886



# Same Dimension

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



25.6452, -0.9512, 3.5088



33.4927, -1.0894, 5.2099



26.6314, -2.7533, 4.5396



13.5283, -0.5688, 1.5518



23.9166, 9.8460, 14.9097



56.6213, 27.4316, 35.3700



# Inverse Universe

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



24.9428, -1.6245, -0.9119



32.3575, -2.1761, -1.9364



23.9697, 0.1836, -2.1397



13.2597, -0.8265, -0.1382



16.9120, 5.7483, -33.5474



38.9608, 18.6841, -89.0312



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

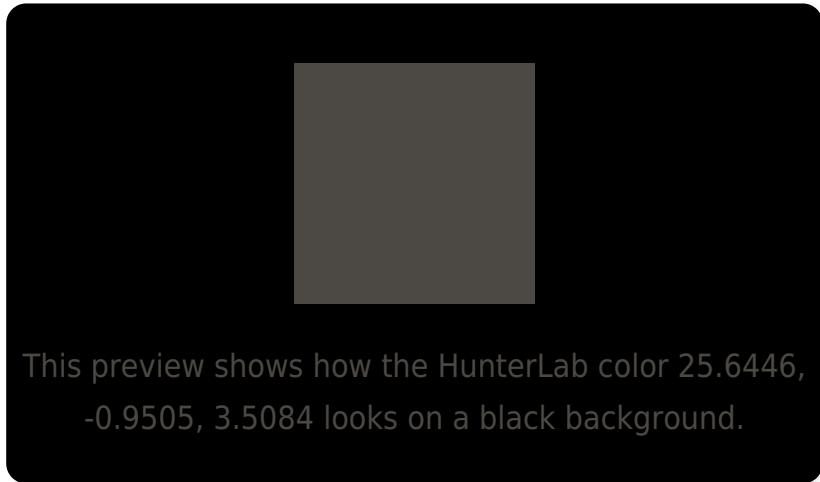
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

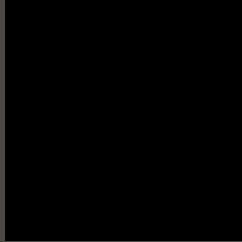
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084.



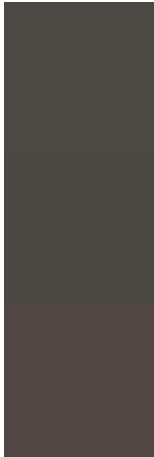
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 25.6446, -0.9505,

3.5084.

# 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

25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084

### Protanopia

25.5653, -1.2257, 3.4166

### Deuteranopia

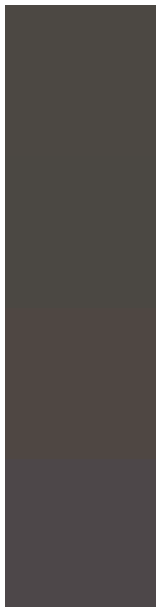
25.5634, 1.3257, 3.4592



## Tritanopia

25.7023, 0.9847, 0.0821

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084

## Protanomaly

25.5653, -1.2257, 3.4166

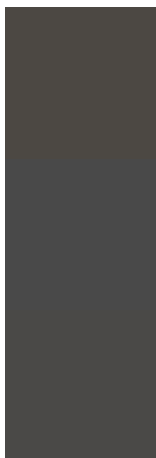
## Deuteranomaly

25.6398, 0.3183, 3.5253

## Tritanomaly

25.6228, 0.5562, 1.2128

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084

## Achromatopsia

25.8120, -1.3773, 1.4024

## Achromatomaly

25.8377, -1.3890, 2.2174

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084 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, 72, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 72, 67)  
}
```

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, 72, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 72, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084 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, 72, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 72, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 72, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 72, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 72, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 72, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 25.6446, -0.9505, 3.5084 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 72, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 72,  
67) }
```

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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