

Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.0467, -17.8339,
18.2327)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(26.0467, -17.8339,
18.2327) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(26.3087,
-16.8856, 15.9157)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E5400
RGB	46, 84, 0
RGB Percent	18%, 33%, 0%
CMY	0.8196, 0.6706, 1.0000
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 1.00, 0.67
HSL	87°, 100%, 16%
HSV	87°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	4.2970, 6.9215, 1.1095
YIQ	63.0620, 4.3160, -34.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

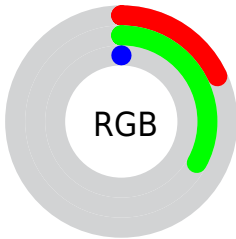
Format	Color
RYB	0, 84, 38
Decimal	3036160
CIELab	31.63, -27.17, 38.76
CIELCh	32, 47.332, 125.034
Yxy	6.9218, 0.3486, 0.5614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281226240 (0xFF2E5400)
YUV	63.0620, -31.0896, -14.9634
Hunter-Lab	26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157

Details

The HunterLab color $[26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $[10.2585, 23.8059, -41.7407]$, and the grayscale version is $[22.4206, -1.1963, 1.2182]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[44.5518, -21.4831, 22.5941]$, and $[12.0459, -10.3294, 7.2418]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[26.3092, -16.8865, 15.9160]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[26.5187, -15.9691, 15.5216]$.

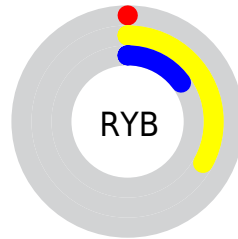
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (33%)

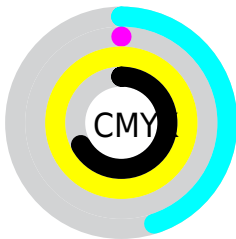
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (15%)

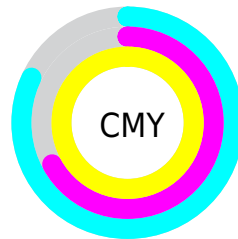


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157 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 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.3087, -16.8856,
15.9157

■ 26.3087, -16.8856,
15.9157

■ 129.2332,
-35.6712, 41.6000

■ 18.4749, -14.2482,
12.9324

■ 44.5148, -21.5892,
22.6091

■ 11.6236, -11.7377,
8.1365

■ 54.7447, -23.7629,
25.6490

■ 4.2456, -7.4297,
2.9719

■ 65.6566, -25.8587,
28.5405

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.2104, -27.8952,
31.3134

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.3721, -29.8859,
33.9902


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 102.1128,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-31.8406, 36.5882


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 115.4072,
-33.7670, 39.1212


 26.3087, -16.8856,
15.9157


 26.3087, -16.8856,
15.9157


 26.3092, -16.8865,
15.9160

 26.5187, -15.9691,
15.5216

 26.7471, -14.9736,
15.0615

 27.0068, -13.8286,
14.3549

 27.2995, -12.5287,
13.3804

 27.6261, -11.0735,
12.1272

■ 27.9870, -9.4646,
10.5896

■ 28.3825, -7.7058,
8.7662

■ 28.8126, -5.8023,
6.6591

■ 29.2773, -3.7606,
4.2733

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26.3093, -4.0597, 17.2534



26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157



26.3093, -23.9513, 11.0570

Triad

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



26.3093, -16.8862, 15.9158



26.3093, -13.2094, -41.5281



26.3093, 36.9531, 3.8809

Complementary

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



26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157



10.2585, 23.8059, -41.7407

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.



26.3093, 32.8408, -14.2245



26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157



26.3093, 1.3589, -47.8363

Square

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



26.3093, -16.8862, 15.9158



26.3093, -22.2127, -21.6213



26.3093, 18.7672, -35.7507



26.3093, 28.9470, 13.3284

Rectangle

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



26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157



26.3093, -25.6389, 3.8497



26.3093, 18.7672, -35.7507



26.3093, 36.9579, -1.2393

Sweetspot

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



26.3093, -16.8862, 15.9158



37.4557, -10.4360, 11.8550



18.0515, 11.3569, 11.3217



18.8899, -5.5917, 6.3274



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



26.3093, -16.8862, 15.9158



34.6965, -22.6266, 20.9837



25.2350, -21.3627, 15.1755



14.6094, -1.7342, 1.9619



32.9984, -21.4640, 19.9577



78.9041, -52.9470, 47.6934

Inverse Universe

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



10.2585, 23.8059, -41.7407



13.3654, 31.2546, -56.2151



15.2874, 30.3661, -22.5795



13.7382, 0.2549, -0.5049



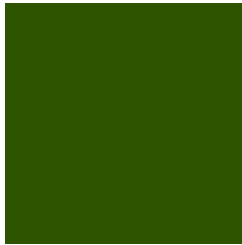
12.7365, 29.7468, -53.2821



29.7174, 70.5062, -132.8443

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157 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 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.3087,

-16.8856, 15.9157.

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

26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157

Deuteranopia

26.3185, 1.2187, 15.0440

Tritanopia

26.3242, -5.6840, -2.7699

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157

Deuteranomaly

26.0208, -6.3979, 15.2005

Tritanomaly

25.9315, -11.4620, 8.0772

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157

Achromatopsia

22.2950, -1.1896, 1.2113

Achromatomaly

23.5150, -8.3312, 9.2823

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157 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(46, 84, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 84, 0)  
}
```

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(46, 84, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 84, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157 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(46, 84, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 84, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 84, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 84, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 84, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 84, 0) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.3087, -16.8856, 15.9157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 84, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 84,  
0) }
```

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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