

Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.2654, 2.5376,
-0.4903)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(26.2654, 2.5376, -0.4903)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(26.2008, 2.8203,
-0.5448)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52474F
RGB	82, 71, 79
RGB Percent	32%, 28%, 31%
CMY	0.6784, 0.7216, 0.6902
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.04, 0.68
HSL	316°, 7%, 30%
HSV	316°, 13%, 32%
XYZ	7.1442, 6.8648, 8.3456
YIQ	75.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

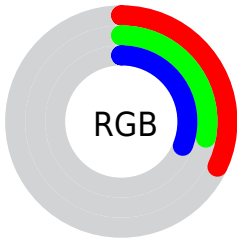
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 71, 79
Decimal	5392207
CIE Lab	31.50, 6.28, -3.06
CIE LCh	31, 6.990, 334.000
Yxy	6.8651, 0.3196, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283582287 (0xFF52474F)
YUV	75.2010, 1.8729, 5.9627
Hunter-Lab	26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448

Details

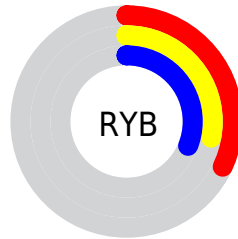
The HunterLab color $[26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333333 . A complement of this color would be $[28.0513, -5.4875, 3.4950]$, and the grayscale version is $[26.5904, -1.4188, 1.4447]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[44.2464, 2.6609, -0.0545]$, and $[11.5982, 2.5053, -0.9381]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[24.2063, 6.1421, -2.0670]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[28.3067, -0.4486, 1.0315]$.

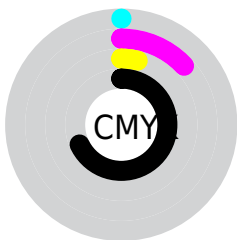
Distribution



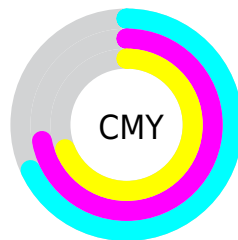
- Red (32%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448 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 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.2008, 2.8203,
-0.5448

■ 26.2008, 2.8203,
-0.5448

■ 129.0497, 0.1439,
3.7523

■ 18.3790, 2.7975,
-0.7677

■ 44.3862, 2.6136,
0.0926

■ 11.5415, 2.6651,
-0.9117

■ 54.6069, 2.4094,
0.4912

■ 4.0721, 6.5051,
-2.8973

■ 65.5102, 2.1482,
0.9363

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.0558, 1.8354,
1.4243

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.2098, 1.4753,
1.9522

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.9431, 1.0715,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.2305, 0.6269,
3.1181

■ 26.2008, 2.8203,
-0.5448

■ 26.2008, 2.8203,
-0.5448

■ 24.2063, 6.1421,
-2.0670

■ 28.3067, -0.4486,
1.0315

■ 22.3386, 9.4982,
-3.5119

■ 30.5081, -3.6549,
2.6437

■ 20.6181, 12.8473,
-4.8434

■ 32.7939, -6.7989,
4.2813

■ 19.0680, 16.1188,
-6.0125

■ 35.1546, -9.8844,
5.9371

■ 17.7133, 19.2044,
-6.9561

■ 37.5820, -12.9172,
7.6067

■ 16.5787, 21.9560,
-7.6014

■ 40.0695, -15.9036,
9.2869

■ 15.6846, 24.2003,
-7.8788

■ 42.6115, -18.8500,
10.9762

■ 14.9973, 25.9280,
-7.8179

■ 45.2034, -21.7623,
12.6734

■ 14.5473, 27.1286,
-7.7777

■ 47.8411, -24.6460,
14.3779

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26.2014, 1.1955, -2.4245



26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448



26.2014, 3.2989, 1.7266

Triad

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



26.2014, 2.8196, -0.5443



26.2014, -1.7163, 5.3893



26.2014, -5.0682, -1.1132

Complementary

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



26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448



28.0513, -5.4875, 3.4950

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.



26.2014, -5.7884, 1.1223



26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448



26.2014, -3.8971, 4.7688

Square

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



26.2014, 2.8196, -0.5443



26.2014, 0.6264, 5.0280



26.2014, -5.3673, 3.2547



26.2014, -3.3656, -2.7728

Rectangle

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



26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448



26.2014, 2.8910, 3.1274



26.2014, -5.3673, 3.2547



26.2014, -5.4304, -0.3973

Sweetspot

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



26.2014, 2.8196, -0.5443



37.1956, -0.2807, 1.2093



25.6305, 1.0796, -2.6539



18.3951, -0.0333, 0.5483



67.9972, -3.6282, 3.6944



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353

Same Dimension

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



26.2014, 2.8196, -0.5443



33.7728, 5.1036, -1.3628



26.0561, 2.0451, 1.5226



13.8715, 0.6516, 0.0973



18.7038, 34.8229, -9.5577



44.7431, 83.0052, -20.5549

Inverse Universe

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



26.2014, 2.8196, -0.5443



33.7728, 5.1036, -1.3628



28.1872, -4.7257, 1.5518



13.8715, 0.6516, 0.0973



18.7038, 34.8229, -9.5577



44.7431, 83.0052, -20.5549

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

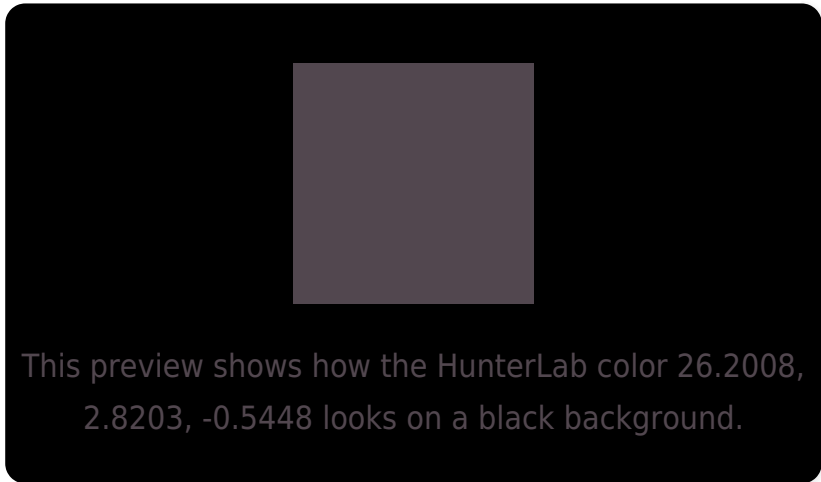
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

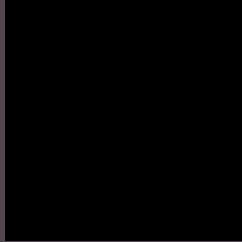
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.2008, 2.8203,

-0.5448.

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

26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448

Protanopia

26.3581, -0.3605, -1.2753

Deuteranopia

26.1945, 1.5409, -0.5752



Tritanopia

26.1460, 2.5286, 0.2337

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448

Protanomaly

26.3098, 0.7107, -0.8786

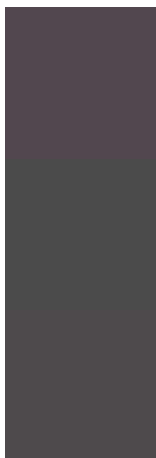
Deuteranomaly

26.2768, 1.8177, -0.4671

Tritanomaly

26.1732, 2.6735, -0.1530

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448

Achromatopsia

26.5255, -1.4153, 1.4412

Achromatomaly

26.5312, -0.0395, 1.0679

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448 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(82, 71, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 71, 79)  
}
```

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(82, 71, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 71, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448 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(82, 71, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 71, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(82, 71, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 71, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 71, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 71, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.2008, 2.8203, -0.5448 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 71, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 71,  
79) }
```

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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