

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.2968, -7.3693,  
-16.9605)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.2968, -7.3693,  
-16.9605) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.1975, -7.1230,  
-17.3681)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	00506E
RGB	0, 80, 110
RGB Percent	0%, 31%, 43%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6863, 0.5686
CMYK	1.00, 0.27, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	196°, 100%, 22%
HSV	196°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	5.6831, 6.8631, 15.7770
YIQ	59.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

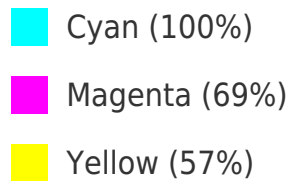
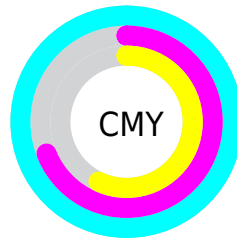
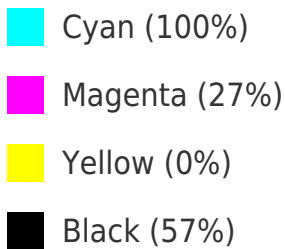
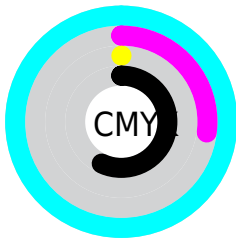
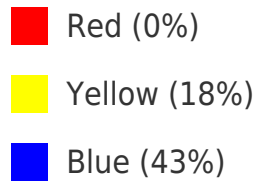
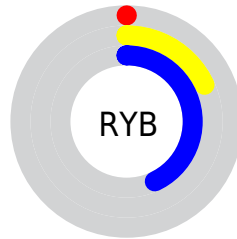
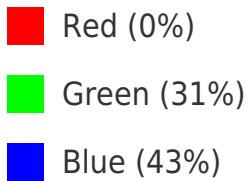
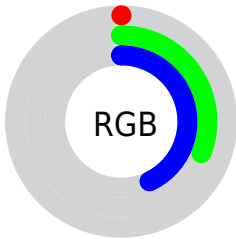
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 46, 110</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">20590</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">31.49, -9.19, -23.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">31, 24.920, 248.350</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.8633, 0.2007, 0.2423</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278210670</a> (0xFF00506E)
YUV	<a href="#">59.5000, 24.8965, -52.1815</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **20.6014, 23.6898, 13.1082**, and the grayscale version is **21.0175, -1.1214, 1.1419**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.3269, -9.2341, -18.5687**, and **12.6868, -1.0920, -13.5000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.1969, -7.1220, -17.3695**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **27.1730, -7.8364, -15.5813**.

# Distribution





# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 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 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 26.1975, -7.1230,  
-17.3681


 26.1975, -7.1230,  
-17.3681


 129.0438,  
-16.9242, -19.8579


 18.3760, -6.0053,  
-16.8656

 44.3821, -9.2860,  
-18.3238

 11.5389, -4.8282,  
-16.4956


 54.6025, -10.3571,  
-18.7215

 4.0665, -7.1163,  
-27.2411


 65.5056, -11.4301,  
-19.0573

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 77.0509, -12.5089,  
-19.3314

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 89.2047, -13.5961,  
-19.5459

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 101.9377,

-14.6935, -19.7033

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.2248,  
-15.8026, -19.8064

26.1975, -7.1230,  
-17.3681

26.1975, -7.1230,  
-17.3681

26.1969, -7.1220,  
-17.3695

27.1730, -7.8364,  
-15.5813

28.1998, -8.3734,  
-13.7859

29.3161, -8.5928,  
-11.9208

30.5224, -8.4943,  
-9.9967

31.8169, -8.0876,  
-8.0260

■ 33.1968, -7.3893,  
-6.0208

■ 34.6583, -6.4197,  
-3.9923

■ 36.1971, -5.2009,  
-1.9499

■ 37.8090, -3.7555,  
0.0988

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.1979, -12.9521, -10.0773



26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681



26.1979, 0.9999, -18.9126

# Triad

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



26.1979, -7.1227, -17.3676



26.1979, 16.6722, 3.5707



26.1979, -10.7289, 10.8751

# Complementary

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



26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681



20.6014, 23.6898, 13.1082

# 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.



26.1979, -3.7150, 12.5648



26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681



26.1979, 12.5840, 9.3113

# Square

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



26.1979, -7.1227, -17.3676



26.1979, 15.4586, -4.9341



26.1979, 4.8621, 12.1008



26.1979, -14.8433, 6.5070



# Rectangle

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



26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681



26.1979, 6.7626, -16.1271



26.1979, 4.8621, 12.1008



26.1979, -8.6700, 11.7003

# Sweetspot

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



26.1979, -7.1227, -17.3676



45.7687, -8.6243, -5.5094



33.5297, -27.7885, 18.0795



21.7824, -4.3678, -3.0641



75.5302, -4.0301, 4.1037



25.2436, -1.3469, 1.3715



# Same Dimension

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



26.1979, -7.1227, -17.3676



34.4206, -9.0097, -23.5734



13.6029, 17.8829, -55.6033



19.1542, -1.8182, 0.1501



28.6267, -7.6815, -19.1988



62.7162, -15.4298, -45.0812



# Inverse Universe

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



19.7344, 36.7274, -9.9989



26.1118, 48.5332, -12.7081



31.1577, 0.6263, 19.2096



18.5437, 1.0222, 0.0601



21.6174, 40.2157, -10.8005



48.0921, 89.2012, -21.9629



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 looks on a 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 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681.



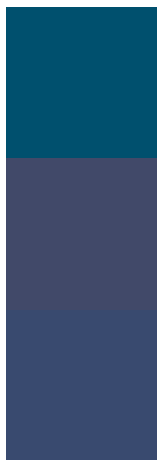
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.1975, -7.1230,



# 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

26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681

### Protanopia

26.2846, 2.3019, -13.9096

### Deuteranopia

26.2966, 1.5330, -17.6770





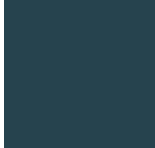
## Tritanopia

26.2827, -12.7403, -5.3484

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 25.8879, -2.8800, -15.9557
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 25.8682, -2.6166, -18.5752
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 26.2634, -10.7891, -9.5363

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 21.2570, -1.1342, 1.1549
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 22.3079, -5.5790, -5.5083

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 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(0, 80, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 80, 110)  
}
```

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(0, 80, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 80, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 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(0, 80, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 80, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 80, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 80, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 80, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 80, 110)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.1975, -7.1230, -17.3681 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 80, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 80,  
110) }
```

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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