

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.3948, 9.6047,  
-48.3249)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.3948, 9.6047,  
-48.3249) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.4002, 9.6817,  
-48.3640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1D4796
RGB	29, 71, 150
RGB Percent	11%, 28%, 59%
CMY	0.8862, 0.7216, 0.4118
CMYK	0.81, 0.53, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	219°, 68%, 35%
HSV	219°, 81%, 59%
XYZ	8.2650, 6.9697, 29.7638
YIQ	67.4480, -50.3910, 15.6650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

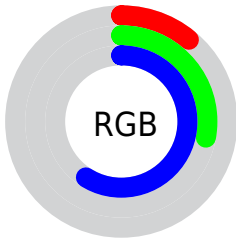
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 60, 150
Decimal	1918870
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.74, 15.75, -47.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 50.036, 288.347
Yxy	6.9699, 0.1837, 0.1549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280108950 (0xFF1D4796)
YUV	67.4480, 40.6981, -33.7189
Hunter-Lab	26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640




# Details

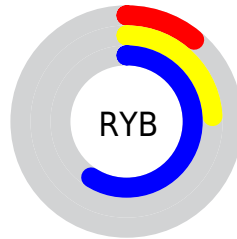
The HunterLab color  $[26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $3366CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $[41.5936, 5.1599, 24.0622]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[23.7242, -1.2659, 1.2890]$ .




A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[44.7002, 10.5544, -48.8803]$ , and  $[13.2687, 12.3485, -43.2416]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[23.7802, 13.6762, -57.0484]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[29.3123, 6.3806, -40.1900]$ .

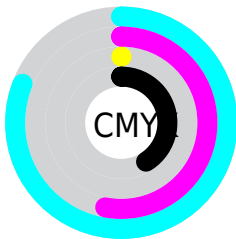
# Distribution







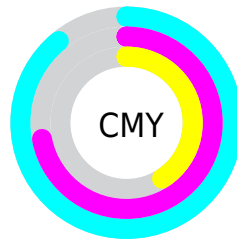
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (28%)
-  Blue (59%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (59%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (53%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (41%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (72%)
-  Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 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 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.4002, 9.6817,  
-48.3640

■ 26.4002, 9.6817,  
-48.3640

■ 129.3883, 11.0275,  
-53.7607

■ 18.5561, 9.0677,  
-49.0261

■ 44.6236, 10.5412,  
-48.9427

■ 11.6932, 8.2937,  
-51.5775

■ 54.8612, 10.8215,  
-49.5779

■ 4.3868, 15.4107,  
-84.4786

■ 65.7804, 11.0191,  
-50.2870

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 77.3410, 11.1431,  
-51.0194

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.5093, 11.2006,  
-51.7465

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 102.2562, 11.1975,

-52.4517

0.0000, NaN, NaN

115.5566, 11.1384,  
-53.1250

■ 26.4002, 9.6817,  
-48.3640

■ 26.4002, 9.6817,  
-48.3640

■ 23.7802, 13.6762,  
-57.0484

■ 29.3123, 6.3806,  
-40.1900

■ 21.5944, 17.8869,  
-65.6037

■ 32.4718, 3.7264,  
-32.6106

■ 35.8417, 1.6411,  
-25.6171

■ 39.3911, 0.0393,  
-19.1572

■ 43.0950, -1.1572,  
-13.1630

■ 46.9338, -2.0158,  
-7.5658

■ 50.8912, -2.5922,  
-2.3028

■ 54.9544, -2.9317,  
2.6805

■ 59.1127, -3.0713,  
7.4303

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.4006, -7.6909, -50.7270



26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640



26.4006, 27.7087, -28.6914

# Triad

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



26.4006, 9.6826, -48.3633



26.4006, 24.0047, 15.7097



26.4006, -26.3953, 6.9758

# Complementary

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



26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640



41.5936, 5.1599, 24.0622

# 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.



26.4006, -21.6572, 14.8727



26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640



26.4006, 5.5190, 17.5828

# Square

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



26.4006, 9.6826, -48.3633



26.4006, 37.3127, 9.4683



26.4006, -10.9282, 17.3454



26.4006, -25.8165, -10.3388



# Rectangle

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



26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640



26.4006, 36.3400, -12.7967



26.4006, -10.9282, 17.3454



26.4006, -25.4328, 10.5257

# Sweetspot

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



26.4006, 9.6826, -48.3633



60.3847, -2.2909, -12.8294



48.1140, -31.8826, 11.7254



27.6524, -0.9028, -7.1725



86.5109, -4.6160, 4.7003



34.5370, -1.8428, 1.8765



# Same Dimension

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



26.4006, 9.6826, -48.3633



29.0465, 23.1866, -85.6366



19.2078, 32.5933, -76.6602



24.3774, -1.2576, -0.7363



19.8065, 15.9338, -59.1530



3.1496, -0.1671, -3.5760



# Inverse Universe

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



27.9611, 41.4297, 5.3143



34.6767, 59.7634, 12.2057



51.7641, -19.4793, 30.2236



24.1798, 1.0847, 1.0644



23.6419, 41.3827, 8.3369



2.7125, 4.9313, -0.4641



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 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 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

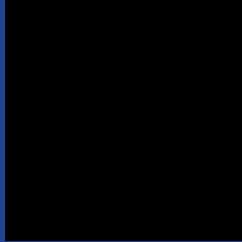
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640.



# 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

26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640

### Protanopia

26.4183, 8.6118, -49.2788

### Deuteranopia

26.1435, 0.3311, -33.3918



## Tritanopia

26.2509, -12.9282, -4.9031

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640

## Protanomaly

26.5114, 8.8998, -48.9857

## Deuteranomaly

26.1396, 3.7434, -39.2308

## Tritanomaly

26.0975, -5.9781, -18.1899

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640

## Achromatopsia

23.6915, -1.2641, 1.2872

## Achromatomaly

23.9879, 0.3841, -13.1647

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 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(29, 71, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 71, 150)  
}
```

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(29, 71, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 71, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 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(29, 71, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 71, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 71, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 71, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 71, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 71,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.4002, 9.6817, -48.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 71, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 71,  
150) }
```

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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