

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.5096, -20.2144,  
15.9812)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.5096, -20.2144,  
15.9812) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.6038,  
-20.2893, 16.0379)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5700
RGB	29, 87, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 34%, 0%
CMY	0.8863, 0.6588, 1.0000
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	100°, 100%, 17%
HSV	100°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	3.9149, 7.0776, 1.1598
YIQ	59.7400, -6.6410, -39.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

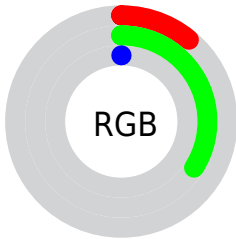
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 87, 58
Decimal	1922816
CIELab	31.98, -34.15, 38.72
CIELCh	32, 51.629, 131.407
Yxy	7.0779, 0.3221, 0.5824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280112896 (0xFF1D5700)
YUV	59.7400, -29.4518, -26.9590
Hunter-Lab	26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[12.6015, 27.0392, -34.1878]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[21.2680, -1.1348, 1.1555]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[44.9754, -26.2755, 22.8134]$ , and  $[12.5932, -10.7986, 7.5708]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[26.6043, -20.2902, 16.0382]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[26.8135, -19.3470, 15.6309]$ .

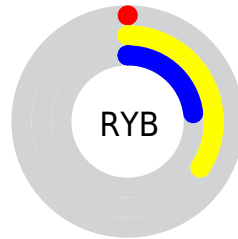
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (34%)

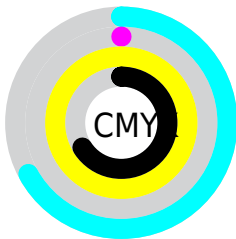
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (23%)

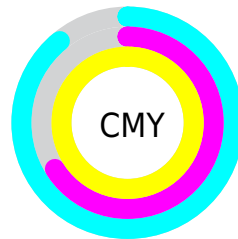


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379 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 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.6038, -20.2893,  
16.0379

■ 26.6038, -20.2893,  
16.0379

■ 129.7342,  
-42.7063, 41.6630

■ 18.7373, -17.0317,  
13.1161

■ 44.8662, -26.0270,  
22.7093

■ 11.8487, -14.2973,  
8.2941

■ 55.1212, -28.6481,  
25.7409

■ 4.6862, -8.2008,  
3.2803

■ 66.0566, -31.1577,  
28.6257

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.6325, -33.5808,  
31.3928

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.8152, -35.9352,  
34.0646


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 102.5760,


-38.2344, 36.6583


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 115.8897,  
-40.4887, 39.1876


 26.6038, -20.2893,  
16.0379


 26.6038, -20.2893,  
16.0379


 26.6043, -20.2902,  
16.0382

 26.8135, -19.3470,  
15.6309

 27.0586, -18.2520,  
15.1552

 27.3532, -16.9303,  
14.4268

 27.6990, -15.3790,  
13.4275

 28.0971, -13.6009,  
12.1492

■ 28.5480, -11.6030,  
10.5902

■ 29.0517, -9.3953,  
8.7541

■ 29.6076, -6.9902,  
6.6486

■ 30.2151, -4.4020,  
4.2847

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.6044, -7.7818, 17.9165



26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379



26.6044, -26.4765, 9.7957

# Triad

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



26.6044, -20.2897, 16.0380



26.6044, -11.3632, -50.6095



26.6044, 40.4823, 7.0552

# Complementary

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



26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379



12.6015, 27.0392, -34.1878

# 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.



26.6044, 38.7947, -10.9792



26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379



26.6044, 5.6000, -53.2850

# Square

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



26.6044, -20.2897, 16.0380



26.6044, -22.3229, -29.8055



26.6044, 24.8303, -35.7183



26.6044, 28.9741, 15.1450



# Rectangle

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



26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379



26.6044, -27.4814, 0.6462



26.6044, 24.8303, -35.7183



26.6044, 41.5049, 2.2259

# Sweetspot

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



26.6044, -20.2897, 16.0380



37.8840, -12.5647, 11.6840



22.4783, 3.8929, 13.9188



18.6295, -6.5682, 6.0769



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.



26.6044, -20.2897, 16.0380



34.6889, -26.7772, 20.9064



26.1722, -21.9910, 14.7599



15.3632, -2.0662, 2.0179



33.0240, -25.4416, 19.9039



77.9844, -61.5072, 46.9768



# Inverse Universe

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



12.6015, 27.0392, -34.1878



16.3165, 35.1394, -45.2455



15.8142, 30.0809, -13.0379



14.5577, 0.5121, -0.4666



15.5518, 33.4720, -42.9669

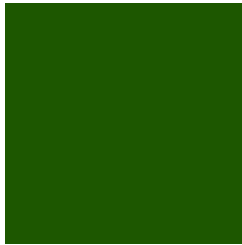


36.1716, 78.4632, -104.6726



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

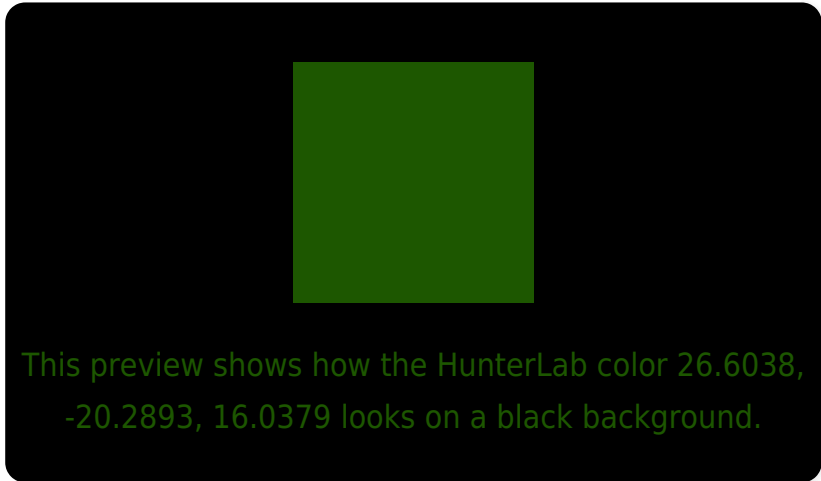
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

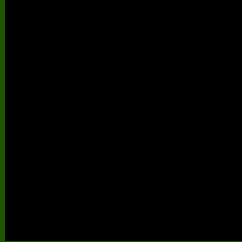
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.6038,

-20.2893, 16.0379.

# 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

26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379

### Protanopia

26.3883, -3.8186, 16.1935

### Deuteranopia

26.4255, 1.5915, 15.0271



**Tritanopia**

26.7037, -8.3297, -3.7111

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379

## Protanomaly

25.9148, -11.0768, 15.7747

## Deuteranomaly

25.8293, -8.4856, 15.0406

## Tritanomaly

26.2558, -14.5418, 7.7622

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379

## Achromatopsia

21.2570, -1.1342, 1.1549

## Achromatomaly

22.7447, -9.9289, 9.0613

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379 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, 87, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 87, 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(29, 87, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 87, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379 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, 87, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 87, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 87, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 87, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 87, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 87, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.6038, -20.2893, 16.0379 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 87, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 87,  
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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