

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.6526, -17.4583,  
12.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(26.6526, -17.4583,  
12.1590) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.7661,  
-17.5690, 12.3085)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	245625
RGB	36, 86, 37
RGB Percent	14%, 34%, 15%
CMY	0.8588, 0.6627, 0.8549
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.57, 0.66
HSL	121°, 41%, 24%
HSV	121°, 58%, 34%
XYZ	4.3893, 7.1642, 2.9018
YIQ	65.4640, -14.0710, -25.8390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

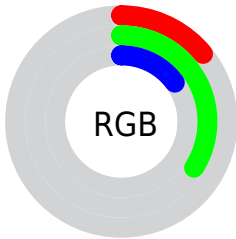
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 85, 86
Decimal	2381349
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.18, -28.28, 23.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 36.657, 140.482
Yxy	7.1645, 0.3036, 0.4956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280571429 (0xFF245625)
YUV	65.4640, -14.0328, -25.8399
Hunter-Lab	26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085

# Details

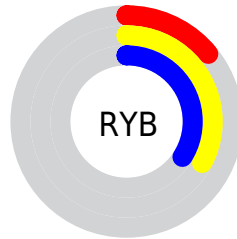
The HunterLab color  $[26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336633$ . A complement of this color would be  $[19.7388, 20.6973, -13.2903]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[23.2051, -1.2382, 1.2608]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[44.9570, -22.2812, 16.5195]$ , and  $[12.3190, -10.5636, 7.4060]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[26.4216, -19.1663, 13.3985]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[27.1984, -15.6057, 10.9794]$ .

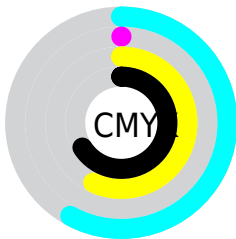
# Distribution



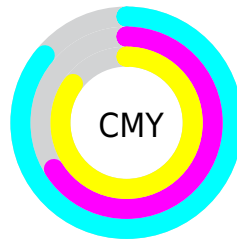
- Red (14%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085 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 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 26.7661, -17.5690,  
12.3085

■ 26.7661, -17.5690,  
12.3085

130.0092,  
-36.8930, 29.3941

■ 18.8818, -14.8474,  
9.9366

■ 45.0594, -22.4196,  
16.5603

■ 11.9727, -12.1387,  
8.3809

■ 55.3280, -24.6590,  
18.5308

■ 4.9110, -8.5943,  
3.4377

■ 66.2762, -26.8163,  
20.4339

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.8643, -28.9109,  
22.2864

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.0586, -30.9566,  
24.1005

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 102.8303,

-32.9638, 25.8854

0.0000, NaN, NaN

116.1546,  
-34.9406, 27.6481

26.7661, -17.5690,  
12.3085

26.7661, -17.5690,  
12.3085

26.4216, -19.1663,  
13.3985

27.1984, -15.6057,  
10.9794

26.1598, -20.3952,  
14.2471

27.7186, -13.2873,  
9.4198

25.9761, -21.2679,  
14.8606

28.3276, -10.6349,  
7.6442

25.8330, -21.9494,  
15.3171

29.0245, -7.6758,  
5.6712

25.8063, -22.0767,  
15.4016

29.8074, -4.4411,  
3.5219

■ 30.6736, -0.9641,  
1.2183

■ 31.6198, 2.7222,  
-1.2177

■ 32.6425, 6.5861,  
-3.7651

■ 33.7377, 10.5984,  
-6.4049

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.7667, -9.3353, 15.2487



26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085



26.7667, -21.2574, 4.9705

# Triad

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



26.7667, -17.5694, 12.3087



26.7667, -5.2913, -32.3480



26.7667, 25.0287, 8.2892

# Complementary

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



26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085



19.7388, 20.6973, -13.2903

# 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.



26.7667, 26.6558, -2.6086



26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085



26.7667, 7.5155, -30.0530

# Square

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



26.7667, -17.5694, 12.3087



26.7667, -15.0775, -22.8796



26.7667, 19.7624, -17.5699



26.7667, 15.6558, 13.7784



# Rectangle

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



26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085



26.7667, -21.2095, -3.0478



26.7667, 19.7624, -17.5699



26.7667, 26.5590, 5.2936

# Sweetspot

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



26.7667, -17.5694, 12.3087



38.4260, -9.9153, 7.3430



29.5338, -6.9106, 14.7268



18.9301, -5.1071, 3.7664



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.



26.7667, -17.5694, 12.3087



34.7701, -26.0840, 18.2261



27.1605, -15.1934, 6.5735



15.2712, -2.3909, 1.8816



32.4668, -27.7886, 19.4070



76.9403, -65.9286, 46.1522



# Inverse Universe

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



19.7388, 20.6973, -13.2903



23.9209, 33.6451, -21.6804



18.8900, 16.9193, -1.5548



14.6614, 0.8581, -0.2958



20.3740, 39.8926, -25.6047

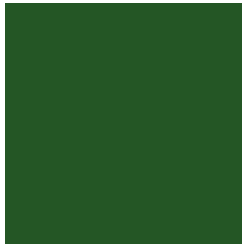


48.2720, 94.4911, -60.4636



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085 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

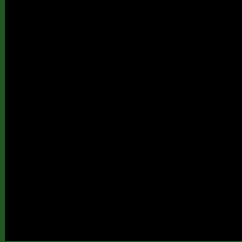
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.7661,

-17.5690, 12.3085.

# 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

26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085

### Protanopia

26.7754, -3.3286, 13.0894

### Deuteranopia

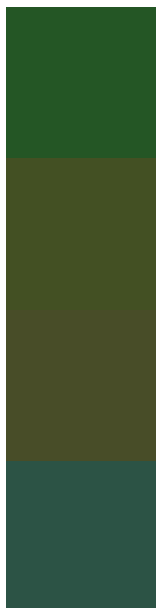
26.5897, 1.3408, 11.7302



## Tritanopia

26.8353, -7.8390, -3.5232

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085

## Protanomaly

26.5555, -9.5914, 12.6453

## Deuteranomaly

26.1509, -6.7931, 11.4437

## Tritanomaly

26.7426, -12.0498, 3.7851

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085

## Achromatopsia

22.9914, -1.2268, 1.2492

## Achromatomaly

24.1354, -8.2649, 5.8484

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085 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(36, 86, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 86, 37)  
}
```

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(36, 86, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 86, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085 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(36, 86, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 86, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 86, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 86, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 86, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 86, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.7661, -17.5690, 12.3085 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 86, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 86,  
37) }
```

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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