

Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.8790, 15.1310,
16.8276)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(26.8790, 15.1310,
16.8276) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(26.8790, 15.1310,
16.8276)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	783C00
RGB	120, 60, 0
RGB Percent	47%, 24%, 0%
CMY	0.5294, 0.7647, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	30°, 100%, 24%
HSV	30°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	9.3616, 7.2248, 0.9011
YIQ	71.1000, 55.0200, -5.9400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

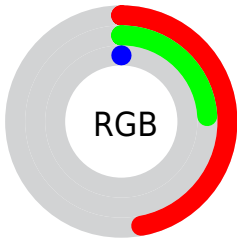
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 120, 0
Decimal	7879680
CIE Lab	32.31, 22.66, 42.82
CIE LCh	32, 48.449, 62.115
Yxy	7.2252, 0.5353, 0.4131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286069760 (0xFF783C00)
YUV	71.1000, -35.0523, 42.8853
Hunter-Lab	26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276

Details

The HunterLab color **26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **21.4186, 4.2362, -35.9158**, and the grayscale version is **25.2445, -1.3470, 1.3716**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **45.1889, 16.9000, 24.1818**, and **12.1056, 13.4781, 7.6954** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.8795, 15.1295, 16.8279**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.1362, 12.6835, 16.8264**.

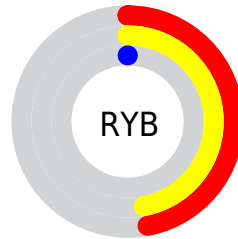
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (24%)

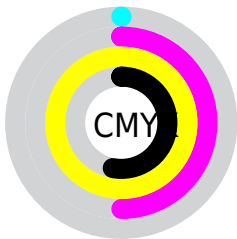
Blue (0%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (0%)

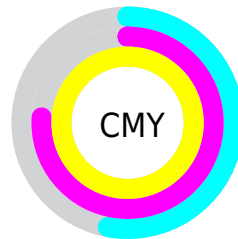


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 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 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.8790, 15.1310,
16.8276

■ 26.8790, 15.1310,
16.8276

■ 130.2006, 19.2026,
44.7237

■ 18.9825, 14.1447,
13.2877

■ 45.1938, 16.6845,
24.1150

■ 12.0592, 12.9986,
8.4414

■ 55.4720, 17.2905,
27.4282

■ 5.0616, 19.2371,
3.5431

■ 66.4291, 17.8000,
30.5764

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.0256, 18.2235,
33.5908

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 90.2279, 18.5691,
36.4957

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 103.0073, 18.8439,

39.3100

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 116.3389, 19.0534,
42.0486

■ 26.8790, 15.1310,
16.8276

■ 26.8790, 15.1310,
16.8276

■ 26.8795, 15.1295,
16.8279

■ 28.1362, 12.6835,
16.8264

■ 29.4859, 10.3183,
16.6118

■ 30.9349, 8.1172,
16.0048

■ 32.4770, 6.0955,
15.0135

■ 34.1058, 4.2589,
13.6583

■ 35.8149, 2.6063,
11.9646

■ 37.5982, 1.1321,
9.9605

■ 39.4500, -0.1723,
7.6735

■ 41.3650, -1.3169,
5.1299

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26.8797, 31.1837, 13.0954



26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276



26.8797, -2.6002, 17.6903

Triad

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



26.8797, 15.1291, 16.8279



26.8797, -26.4210, 0.3216



26.8797, 17.6641, -38.8891

Complementary

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



26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276



21.4186, 4.2362, -35.9158

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.



26.8797, -0.2510, -49.7871



26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276



26.8797, -23.4309, -20.1230

Square

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



26.8797, 15.1291, 16.8279



26.8797, -24.1801, 12.1212



26.8797, -14.7609, -41.4145



26.8797, 32.8789, -16.8991

Rectangle

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



26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276



26.8797, -12.3993, 17.1457



26.8797, -14.7609, -41.4145



26.8797, 11.6268, -44.4159

Sweetspot

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



26.8797, 15.1291, 16.8279



49.6857, 1.6376, 13.4188



20.7830, 37.1608, 1.2610



23.7908, 1.1123, 6.9909



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202

Same Dimension

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



26.8797, 15.1291, 16.8279



35.2712, 20.9288, 22.1003



41.7444, -11.2122, 25.5263



20.7734, -0.7069, 2.4433



28.0245, 15.9183, 17.5472



59.8002, 38.0256, 37.5143

Inverse Universe

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



21.4186, 4.2362, -35.9158



27.9309, 6.5343, -49.0168



11.6452, 31.5862, -82.7404



20.4788, -1.4279, -0.2699



22.3073, 4.5473, -37.6984



46.9408, 13.4178, -87.6371

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 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 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 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 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.8790, 15.1310,

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

26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276

Protanopia

27.1218, -3.7681, 16.0186

Deuteranopia

27.0305, 0.9846, 16.6733



Tritanopia

27.0040, 20.5353, 7.6131

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276

Protanomaly

26.7811, 2.6665, 16.1676

Deuteranomaly

26.7161, 5.9816, 16.5671

Tritanomaly

26.7042, 18.0933, 12.7004

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276

Achromatopsia

25.1018, -1.3394, 1.3638

Achromatomaly

25.1548, 2.8177, 9.6980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 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(120, 60, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 60, 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(120, 60, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 60, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 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(120, 60, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 60, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 60, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 60, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 60, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 60, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.8790, 15.1310, 16.8276 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 60, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 60,  
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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