

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.5865, -18.3718,
8.1496)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.5865, -18.3718,
8.1496) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.6545,
-18.4039, 8.1996)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A5C3D
RGB	26, 92, 61
RGB Percent	10%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.8980, 0.6392, 0.7608
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.34, 0.64
HSL	152°, 56%, 23%
HSV	152°, 72%, 36%
XYZ	5.0954, 8.2108, 5.7312
YIQ	68.7320, -29.3850, -23.6330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

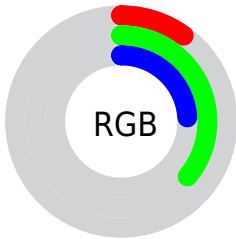
Format	Color
RYB	26, 69, 92
Decimal	1727549
CIELab	34.42, -28.79, 11.97
CIELCh	34, 31.179, 157.414
Yxy	8.2111, 0.2677, 0.4313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279917629 (0xFF1A5C3D)
YUV	68.7320, -3.8119, -37.4760
Hunter-Lab	28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996

Details

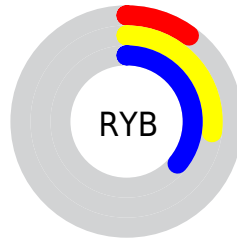
The HunterLab color $[28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[18.1925, 22.3414, -1.0150]$, and the grayscale version is $[24.3214, -1.2977, 1.3214]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.3406, -23.2441, 10.6442]$, and $[13.8701, -10.6834, 5.7260]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[28.3974, -19.6151, 9.1603]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[28.9842, -16.9072, 7.2334]$.

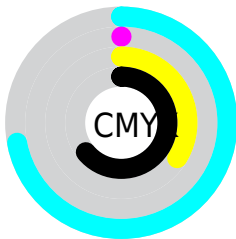
Distribution



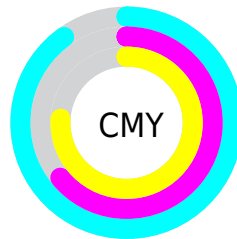
- Red (10%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996 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 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.6545, -18.4039,
8.1996

■ 28.6545, -18.4039,
8.1996

133.1836,
-37.8463, 19.3869

■ 20.5678, -15.6958,
6.8556

■ 47.2983, -23.2617,
10.7475

■ 13.4284, -12.6739,
5.4224

■ 57.7230, -25.5126,
11.9871

■ 6.9942, -12.2398,
4.8959

■ 68.8178, -27.6841,
13.2173

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.5444, -29.7945,
14.4442

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.8704, -31.8569,
15.6719

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 105.7680,

-33.8815, 16.9035

0.0000, NaN, NaN

119.2129,
-35.8760, 18.1413

28.6545, -18.4039,
8.1996

28.6545, -18.4039,
8.1996

28.3974, -19.6151,
9.1603

28.9842, -16.9072,
7.2334

28.2042, -20.5589,
10.1006

29.3883, -15.1223,
6.2728

28.0616, -21.2644,
10.8292

29.8694, -13.0557,
5.3293

30.4286, -10.7201,
4.4129

31.0658, -8.1330,
3.5327

■ 31.7802, -5.3155,
2.6960

■ 32.5701, -2.2907,
1.9089

■ 33.4335, 0.9175,
1.1756

■ 34.3676, 4.2854,
0.4992

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.6551, -13.1678, 13.2934



28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996



28.6551, -19.4682, -1.1296

Triad

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



28.6551, -18.4042, 8.1998



28.6551, 1.2200, -26.0318



28.6551, 17.0550, 11.2096

Complementary

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



28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996



18.1925, 22.3414, -1.0150

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.



28.6551, 22.3113, 4.0114



28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996



28.6551, 12.3233, -19.1817

Square

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



28.6551, -18.4042, 8.1998



28.6551, -9.1322, -23.5770



28.6551, 20.4617, -7.1865



28.6551, 6.9569, 14.5238

Rectangle

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



28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996



28.6551, -17.8401, -9.2018



28.6551, 20.4617, -7.1865



28.6551, 19.5105, 9.2944

Sweetspot

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



28.6551, -18.4042, 8.1998



41.0130, -11.1017, 4.7829



29.3696, -16.4320, 15.8367



20.4624, -5.8552, 2.4914



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



28.6551, -18.4042, 8.1998



37.3826, -26.8519, 12.9932



29.0822, -13.5113, -2.9593



16.1367, -2.2466, 1.2412



33.7394, -25.6833, 13.2716



78.8387, -60.8112, 32.7323

Inverse Universe

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



18.1925, 22.3414, -1.0150



21.8181, 34.4817, 0.3784



17.7158, 19.3208, 7.9837



15.3746, 0.6168, 0.4970



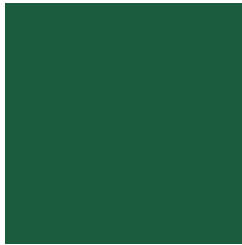
18.8044, 33.4979, 2.1142



43.8026, 77.6531, 7.8411

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996 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

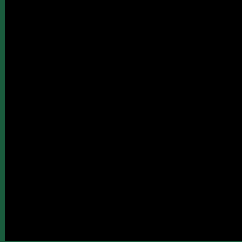
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.6545,

-18.4039, 8.1996.

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

28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996

Protanopia

28.6297, -2.8006, 9.8444

Deuteranopia

28.3859, 1.8599, 7.3926



Tritanopia

28.7346, -10.3401, -4.8138

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996

Protanomaly

28.1537, -10.0092, 8.7429

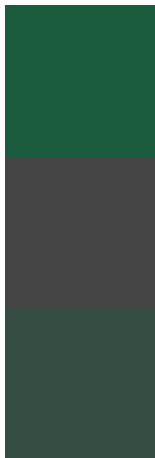
Deuteranomaly

27.6743, -7.3515, 6.8491

Tritanomaly

28.5072, -13.4024, 0.3109

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996

Achromatopsia

24.3949, -1.3017, 1.3254

Achromatomaly

25.4126, -8.6109, 3.4830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996 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(26, 92, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 92, 61)  
}
```

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(26, 92, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 92, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996 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(26, 92, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 92, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 92, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 92, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 92, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 92, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.6545, -18.4039, 8.1996 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 92, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 92,  
61) }
```

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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