

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.0014, 16.2030,
-10.7970)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.0014, 16.2030,
-10.7970) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.0015, 16.2062,
-10.8043)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	380E38
RGB	56, 14, 56
RGB Percent	22%, 5%, 22%
CMY	0.7804, 0.9451, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	300°, 60%, 14%
HSV	300°, 75%, 22%
XYZ	2.5017, 1.4404, 3.8876
YIQ	31.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

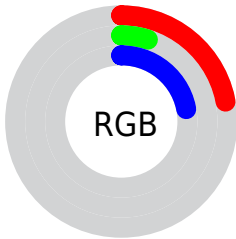
Format	Color
RYB	56, 14, 56
Decimal	3673656
CIELab	12.22, 27.08, -17.19
CIELCh	12, 32.075, 327.583
Yxy	1.4404, 0.3195, 0.1840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281863736 (0xFF380E38)
YUV	31.3460, 12.1544, 21.6216
Hunter-Lab	12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043

Details

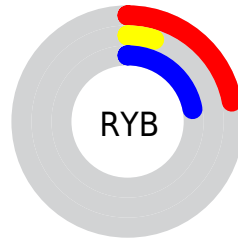
The HunterLab color **12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **17.1857, -12.6816, 8.9341**, and the grayscale version is **11.7747, -0.6283, 0.6397**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.8594, 18.7207, -11.4473**, and **1.4044, 3.8094, -9.9788** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.4398, 17.9893, -12.0268**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.6991, 14.1526, -9.3951**.

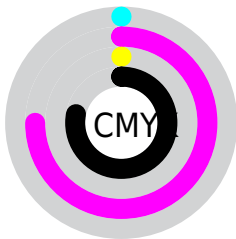
Distribution



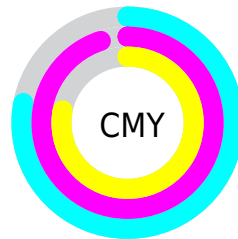
- Red (22%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043 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 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.0015, 16.2062,
-10.8043

12.0015, 16.2062,
-10.8043

102.8899, 23.8357,
-12.6667

4.9622, 23.5531,
-15.2123

26.8047, 18.7559,
-11.6500

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

35.5605, 19.8112,
-11.9967

0.0000, NaN, NaN

45.1046, 20.7354,
-12.2718

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

55.3764, 21.5433,
-12.4762

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.3276, 22.2475,
-12.6138

0.0000, NaN, NaN

77.9185, 22.8587,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-12.6888

90.1155, 23.3856,
-12.7052

12.0015, 16.2062,
-10.8043

12.0015, 16.2062,
-10.8043

11.4398, 17.9893,
-12.0268

12.6991, 14.1526,
-9.3951

10.8955, 19.8447,
-13.2984

13.5286, 11.9060,
-7.8523

10.6127, 20.8649,
-13.9973

14.4775, 9.5517,
-6.2342

15.5323, 7.1553,
-4.5856

16.6805, 4.7615,
-2.9370

■ 17.9104, 2.3977,
-1.3073

■ 19.2120, 0.0787,
0.2932

■ 20.5766, -2.1893,
1.8601

■ 21.9969, -4.4052,
3.3926

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.0018, 7.7641, -22.4048



12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043



12.0018, 20.0615, -0.0109

Triad

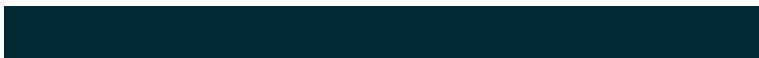
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.0018, 16.2057, -10.8038



12.0018, 0.0457, 8.4012



12.0018, -12.1947, -8.8264

Complementary

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



12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043



17.1857, -12.6816, 8.9341

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.



12.0018, -13.5080, 1.2815



12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043



12.0018, -7.2252, 8.4012

Square

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



12.0018, 16.2057, -10.8038



12.0018, 9.2707, 8.4012



12.0018, -11.7037, 7.0607



12.0018, -8.1121, -20.8117

Rectangle

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



12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043



12.0018, 18.8945, 4.4686



12.0018, -11.7037, 7.0607



12.0018, -12.9743, -4.9579

Sweetspot

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



12.0018, 16.2057, -10.8038



22.2298, 5.6755, -3.4584



8.3249, 7.9886, -21.3771



11.8467, 3.1502, -1.9285



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



12.0018, 16.2057, -10.8038



14.5194, 25.4238, -17.0270



11.2972, 13.2747, -1.1521



10.1855, 0.4600, -0.1290



17.4190, 34.2463, -22.9742



44.9854, 88.4426, -59.3318

Inverse Universe

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



12.0018, 16.2057, -10.8038



14.5194, 25.4238, -17.0270



17.4446, -11.0995, 5.1502



10.1855, 0.4600, -0.1290



17.4190, 34.2463, -22.9742



44.9854, 88.4426, -59.3318

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

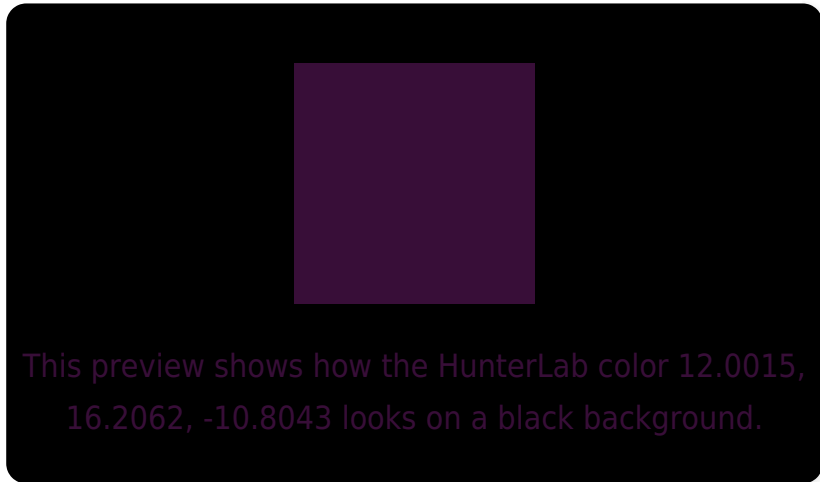
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

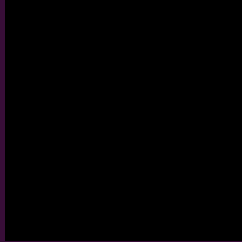
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043.

-10.8043.

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

12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043

Protanopia

12.3182, 1.8896, -19.4759

Deuteranopia

12.5827, 0.2237, -8.1135



Tritanopia

12.3745, 7.3914, 2.7863

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043

Protanomaly

11.2146, 5.5753, -18.6358

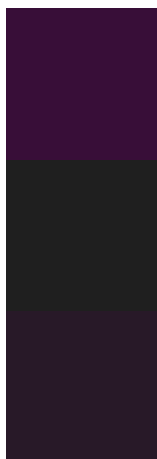
Deuteranomaly

11.8639, 5.5818, -10.0332

Tritanomaly

12.0853, 10.4488, -1.3664

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043

Achromatopsia

11.7056, -0.6246, 0.6360

Achromatomaly

11.3999, 5.1923, -3.3253

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043 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(56, 14, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 14, 56)  
}
```

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(56, 14, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 14, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043 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(56, 14, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 14, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 14, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 14, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 14, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 14, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.0015, 16.2062, -10.8043 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 14, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 14,  
56) }
```

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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