

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.0462, 8.7073,
-6.1530)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.0462, 8.7073, -6.1530)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.1285, 8.6871,
-6.0441)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F1830
RGB	47, 24, 48
RGB Percent	18%, 9%, 19%
CMY	0.8157, 0.9059, 0.8118
CMYK	0.02, 0.50, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	298°, 33%, 14%
HSV	298°, 50%, 19%
XYZ	2.0324, 1.4710, 2.9731
YIQ	33.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

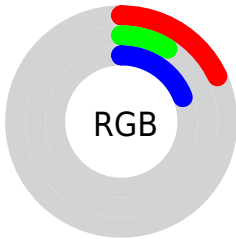
Format	Color
R_YB	47, 24, 48
Decimal	3086384
CIE _{Lab}	12.42, 16.27, -11.22
CIE _{LCh}	12, 19.763, 325.406
Yxy	1.4711, 0.3138, 0.2271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281276464 (0xFF2F1830)
YUV	33.6130, 7.0928, 11.7404
Hunter-Lab	12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441

Details

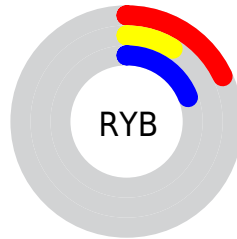
The HunterLab color **12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **15.4485, -8.2845, 6.0574**, and the grayscale version is **12.5027, -0.6671, 0.6793**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0593, 10.0604, -6.3532**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.3384, 10.5875, -7.4504**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.0059, 6.7414, -4.6154**.

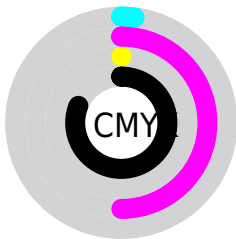
Distribution



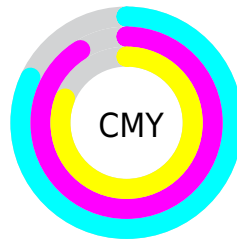
- Red (18%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441 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 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.1285, 8.6871,
-6.0441

■ 12.1285, 8.6871,
-6.0441

■ 103.1494, 11.7628,
-5.9781

■ 5.1791, 13.4113,
-8.7490

■ 26.9706, 10.1152,
-6.5379

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.7428, 10.6196,
-6.6564

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.3018, 11.0141,
-6.6979

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.5876, 11.3138,
-6.6701

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 66.5519, 11.5305,
-6.5792

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.1551, 11.6729,


0.0000, NaN, NaN

-6.4307


 90.3639, 11.7484,
-6.2291


 12.1285, 8.6871,
-6.0441


 12.1285, 8.6871,
-6.0441


 11.3384, 10.5875,
-7.4504


 13.0059, 6.7414,
-4.6154

 10.6455, 12.3897,
-8.7976


 13.9596, 4.7893,
-3.1911


 10.0599, 14.0244,
-10.0364

 14.9804, 2.8543,
-1.7865

 9.5033, 15.7016,
-11.3151

 16.0604, 0.9498,
-0.4102

 8.9122, 17.6561,
-12.8022

 17.1925, -0.9178,
0.9344

■ 8.9121, 17.6567,
-12.8026

■ 18.3706, -2.7465,
2.2468

■ 19.5899, -4.5373,
3.5285

■ 20.8460, -6.2926,
4.7817

■ 22.1353, -8.0155,
6.0093

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.1288, 3.9272, -11.3925



12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441



12.1288, 10.9603, -0.1233

Triad

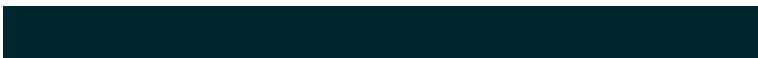
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.1288, 8.6867, -6.0437



12.1288, 0.1602, 7.9026



12.1288, -8.3961, -4.1478

Complementary

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



12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441



15.4485, -8.2845, 6.0574

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.



12.1288, -9.0650, 1.3947



12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441



12.1288, -4.6314, 7.2711

Square

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



12.1288, 8.6867, -6.0437



12.1288, 5.5398, 6.7301



12.1288, -7.8051, 5.0048



12.1288, -5.7997, -10.0135

Rectangle

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



12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441



12.1288, 10.5232, 2.9168



12.1288, -7.8051, 5.0048



12.1288, -8.8327, -2.1357

Sweetspot

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



12.1288, 8.6867, -6.0437



19.4504, 2.5774, -1.5137



10.5428, 2.9200, -9.1783



10.3810, 1.4005, -0.8256



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



12.1288, 8.6867, -6.0437



14.0098, 14.0622, -9.9248



11.9019, 7.4076, -1.3381



8.7513, 0.3104, -0.0762



15.8941, 31.5176, -23.0508



42.2891, 83.9257, -61.8543

Inverse Universe

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



11.6271, 6.0746, 2.5807



13.2148, 10.1024, 3.9325



15.5830, -7.4064, 3.4813



8.7094, 0.0712, 0.6203



14.2118, 24.3938, 8.7515



37.8759, 64.9152, 24.0742

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

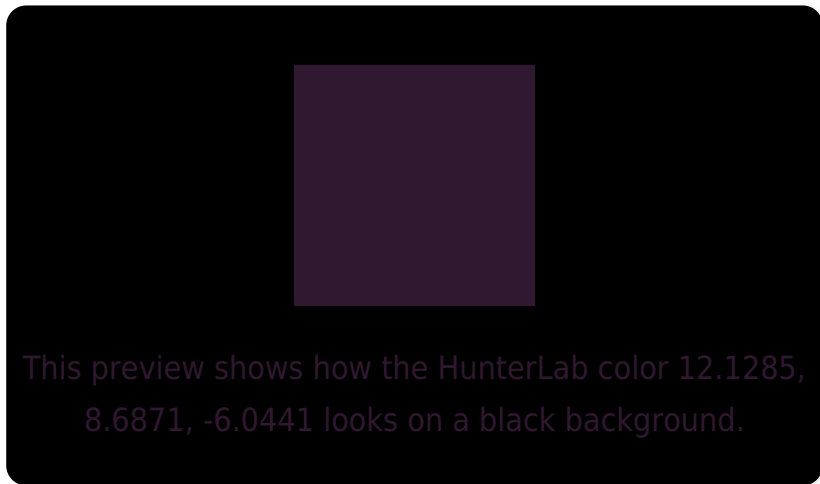
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441.

-6.0441.

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

12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441

Protanopia

12.2599, 1.5901, -9.8974

Deuteranopia

12.3768, 0.2030, -4.7521



Tritanopia

12.1743, 4.0865, 1.5914

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441

Protanomaly

11.9739, 3.7155, -8.6435

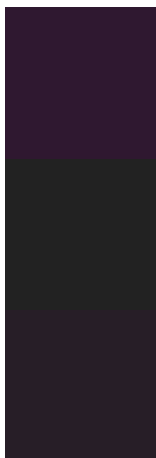
Deuteranomaly

12.2111, 3.0497, -5.4800

Tritanomaly

12.2404, 5.5951, -0.8375

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.2734, 2.7684, -1.6612

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441 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(47, 24, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 24, 48)  
}
```

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(47, 24, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 24, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441 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(47, 24, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 24, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 24, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 24, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 24, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 24, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.1285, 8.6871, -6.0441 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 24, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 24,  
48) }
```

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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