

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.0872, 7.4868,
-3.1834)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.0872, 7.4868, -3.1834)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.1110, 7.3669,
-3.1319)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F192A
RGB	47, 25, 42
RGB Percent	18%, 10%, 16%
CMY	0.8157, 0.9020, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.11, 0.82
HSL	314°, 31%, 14%
HSV	314°, 47%, 18%
XYZ	1.9378, 1.4668, 2.3715
YIQ	33.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

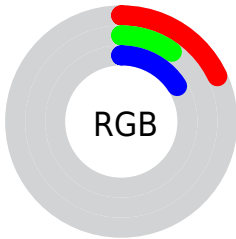
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 25, 42
Decimal	3086634
CIE Lab	12.40, 14.20, -6.90
CIE LCh	12, 15.785, 334.098
Yxy	1.4668, 0.3355, 0.2539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281276714 (0xFF2F192A)
YUV	33.5160, 4.1826, 11.8255
Hunter-Lab	12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319




Details

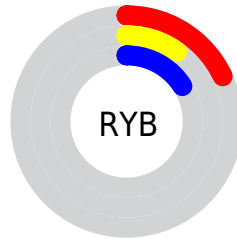
The HunterLab color **12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.2758, -7.4307, 4.5150**, and the grayscale version is **12.4806, -0.6659, 0.6781**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0630, 8.4694, -2.9299**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.2915, 9.1196, -3.8653**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.0106, 5.5809, -2.3303**.

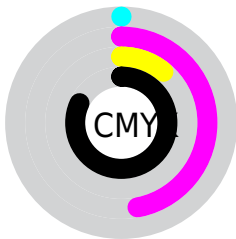
Distribution







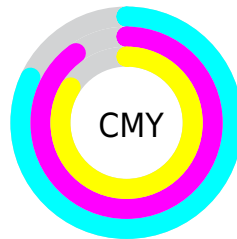
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (10%)
-  Blue (16%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (10%)
-  Blue (16%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (47%)
-  Yellow (11%)
-  Black (82%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (90%)
-  Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319 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 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.1110, 7.3669,
-3.1319

■ 12.1110, 7.3669,
-3.1319

■ 103.1137, 9.5057,
-1.3636

■ 5.1498, 11.7398,
-5.2700

■ 26.9477, 8.5470,
-3.2124

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.7177, 8.9374,
-3.1253

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.2747, 9.2241,
-2.9685

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.5585, 9.4217,
-2.7499

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.5210, 9.5411,
-2.4757

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.1226, 9.5907,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-2.1507

90.3297, 9.5770,
-1.7789

12.1110, 7.3669,
-3.1319

12.1110, 7.3669,
-3.1319

11.2915, 9.1196,
-3.8653

13.0106, 5.5809,
-2.3303

10.5617, 10.7962,
-4.5041

13.9798, 3.7926,
-1.4825

9.9326, 12.3365,
-5.0155

15.0103, 2.0198,
-0.6035

9.3656, 13.8203,
-5.4499

16.0946, 0.2726,
0.2960

8.7657, 15.5555,
-5.9758

17.2264, -1.4447,
1.2086

■ 8.5655, 16.1784,
-6.1689

■ 18.4004, -3.1311,
2.1296

■ 19.6121, -4.7874,
3.0559

■ 20.8576, -6.4160,
3.9855

■ 22.1339, -8.0194,
4.9172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.1113, 4.1401, -7.4243



12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319



12.1113, 8.3468, 1.1874

Triad

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



12.1113, 7.3664, -3.1316



12.1113, -1.2098, 6.5521



12.1113, -6.5522, -4.3931

Complementary

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



12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319



15.2758, -7.4307, 4.5150

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.



12.1113, -7.6004, 0.1062



12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319



12.1113, -4.7894, 5.6371

Square

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



12.1113, 7.3664, -3.1316



12.1113, 3.0254, 6.0232



12.1113, -7.0008, 3.5195



12.1113, -3.9278, -8.3077

Rectangle

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



12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319



12.1113, 7.4984, 3.3585



12.1113, -7.0008, 3.5195



12.1113, -7.0833, -2.8530

Sweetspot

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



12.1113, 7.3664, -3.1316



19.5695, 2.1402, -0.5442



10.8309, 3.9443, -7.9789



10.4323, 1.1856, -0.3122



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.



12.1113, 7.3664, -3.1316



14.2824, 12.2393, -5.1734



11.8314, 6.0046, 0.8180



8.7459, 0.2685, 0.1000



15.5467, 29.2303, -10.1561



41.3057, 77.3594, -24.6425

Inverse Universe

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



12.1113, 7.3664, -3.1316



14.2824, 12.2393, -5.1734



15.4862, -6.1960, 1.4837



8.7459, 0.2685, 0.1000



15.5467, 29.2303, -10.1561



41.3057, 77.3594, -24.6425

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

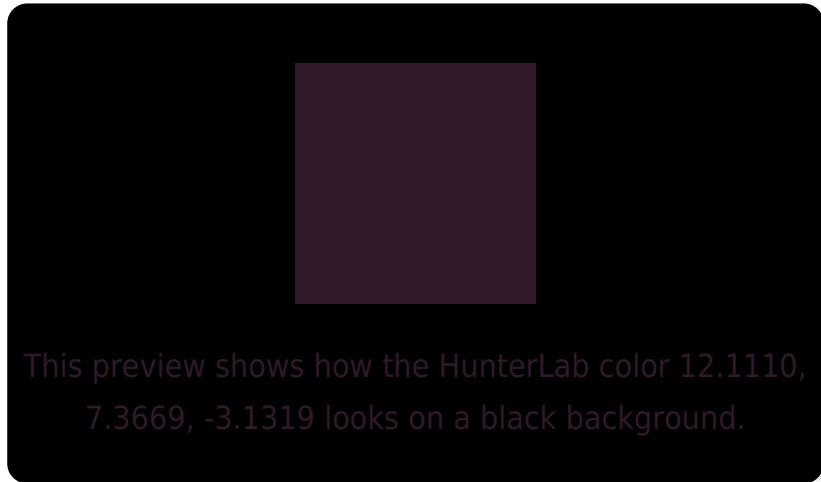
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

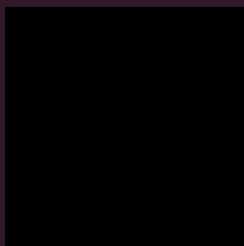
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319.

-3.1319.

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

12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319

Protanopia

12.2201, 0.9477, -6.0207

Deuteranopia

12.2482, 0.6068, -2.5970



Tritanopia

12.2682, 4.3756, 1.7001

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319

Protanomaly

11.9721, 3.2866, -5.3660

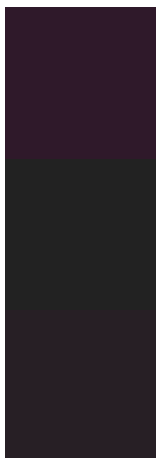
Deuteranomaly

11.9672, 2.9607, -2.9674

Tritanomaly

12.1664, 5.2261, 0.2133

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.4293, 2.0971, -0.6535

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319 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, 25, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 25, 42)  
}
```

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, 25, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 25, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319 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, 25, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 25, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 25, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 25, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 25, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 25, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.1110, 7.3669, -3.1319 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 25, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 25,  
42) }
```

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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