

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.1463, 4.4810,
-4.8845)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.1463, 4.4810, -4.8845)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.0793, 4.6490,
-5.1624)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	271C2E
RGB	39, 28, 46
RGB Percent	15%, 11%, 18%
CMY	0.8471, 0.8902, 0.8196
CMYK	0.15, 0.39, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	277°, 24%, 15%
HSV	277°, 39%, 18%
XYZ	1.7451, 1.4591, 2.7744
YIQ	33.3410, 0.7780, 7.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

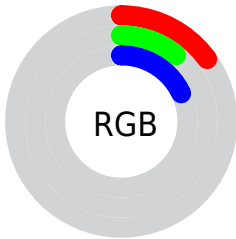
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 28, 46
Decimal	2563118
CIE Lab	12.35, 9.73, -9.98
CIE LCh	12, 13.936, 314.259
Yxy	1.4592, 0.2919, 0.2441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280753198 (0xFF271C2E)
YUV	33.3410, 6.2409, 4.9629
Hunter-Lab	12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624

Details

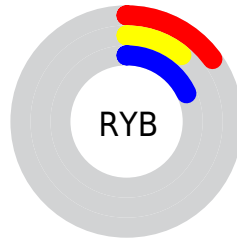
The HunterLab color **12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.4764, -5.4029, 5.2329**, and the grayscale version is **12.4207, -0.6627, 0.6748**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0042, 4.9974, -5.5035**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.0605, 6.1129, -6.9334**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.1531, 3.2018, -3.4904**.

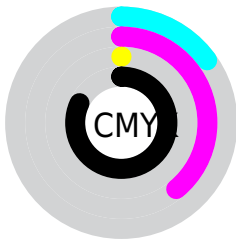
Distribution



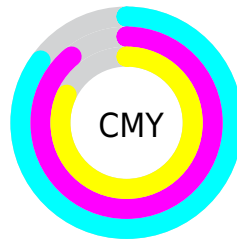
- Red (15%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624 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 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.0793, 4.6490,
-5.1624

■ 12.0793, 4.6490,
-5.1624

■ 103.0489, 4.6878,
-4.6380

■ 5.0962, 8.0436,
-7.8416

■ 26.9063, 5.2573,
-5.5517

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.6722, 5.3912,
-5.6151

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.2254, 5.4374,
-5.6028

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.5058, 5.4083,
-5.5227

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.4651, 5.3125,
-5.3812

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.0635, 5.1571,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-5.1838

90.2677, 4.9474,
-4.9348

12.0793, 4.6490,
-5.1624

12.0793, 4.6490,
-5.1624

11.0605, 6.1129,
-6.9334

13.1531, 3.2018,
-3.4904

10.1047, 7.5816,
-8.8071

14.2740, 1.7775,
-1.9098

9.2231, 9.0303,
-10.7747

15.4362, 0.3769,
-0.4098

8.4278, 10.4176,
-12.8086

16.6349, -1.0012,
1.0202

7.6333, 12.0013,
-15.1628

17.8663, -2.3589,
2.3901

■ 6.7574, 14.1602,
-18.2675

■ 19.1271, -3.6989,
3.7090

■ 6.6761, 14.3876,
-18.5896

■ 20.4146, -5.0237,
4.9845

■ 21.7265, -6.3358,
6.2232

■ 23.0610, -7.6376,
7.4309

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.0796, 1.1310, -7.7590



12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624



12.0796, 6.8724, -1.2958

Triad

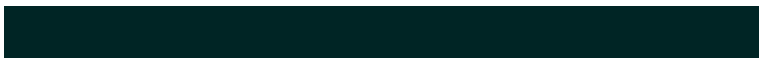
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.0796, 4.6487, -5.1621



12.0796, 1.3167, 5.7539



12.0796, -6.7180, -1.1036

Complementary

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



12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624



15.4764, -5.4029, 5.2329

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.



12.0796, -6.6808, 2.3308



12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624



12.0796, -2.3243, 5.7860

Square

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



12.0796, 4.6487, -5.1621



12.0796, 4.7985, 4.4886



12.0796, -5.1600, 4.5761



12.0796, -5.2684, -4.9859

Rectangle

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



12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624



12.0796, 7.1735, 1.1425



12.0796, -5.1600, 4.5761



12.0796, -6.8730, 0.1516

Sweetspot

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



12.0796, 4.6487, -5.1621



18.8994, 1.0889, -1.1668



12.8765, -0.6450, -3.9784



10.5354, 0.5957, -0.6384



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.



12.0796, 4.6487, -5.1621



13.8680, 7.7573, -8.8058



12.6284, 6.1755, -3.3907



8.6984, 0.1309, -0.1451



11.9985, 26.2419, -36.3863



31.1167, 68.9234, -101.0934

Inverse Universe

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



12.3804, 4.9407, 0.1000



14.3851, 8.2002, 0.0546



15.1447, -6.6111, 4.4597



8.7264, 0.1635, 0.3769



14.5798, 25.7492, 3.3672



38.6723, 67.8544, 12.3774

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

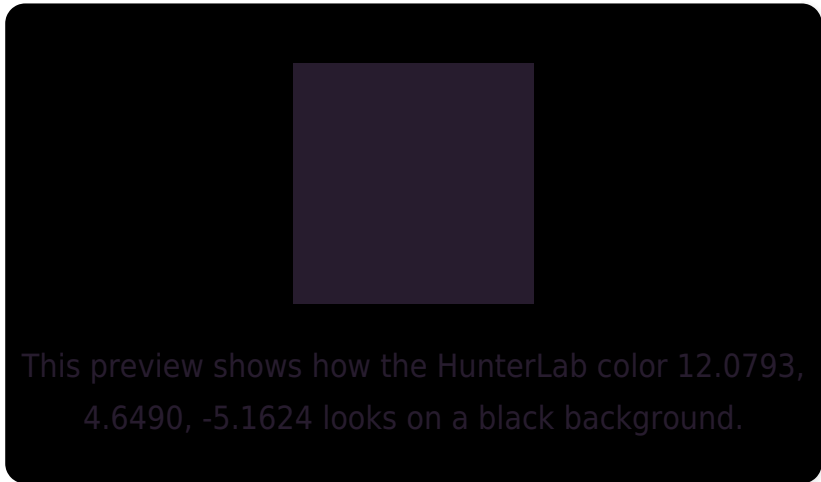
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624.

-5.1624.

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

12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624

Protanopia

12.1424, 0.7558, -6.6930

Deuteranopia

12.1217, 0.4197, -4.6664



Tritanopia

12.1782, 1.0764, 0.5180

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624

Protanomaly

12.1847, 1.9483, -6.0643

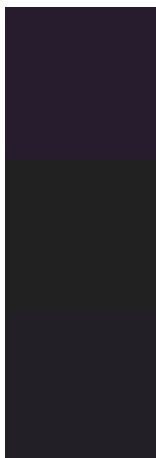
Deuteranomaly

12.1512, 1.6415, -4.5974

Tritanomaly

12.1678, 2.3755, -1.3958

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

12.1542, 1.2440, -1.4341

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624 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(39, 28, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 28, 46)  
}
```

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(39, 28, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 28, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624 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(39, 28, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 28, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 28, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 28, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 28, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 28, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.0793, 4.6490, -5.1624 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 28, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 28,  
46) }
```

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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