

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.1933, 13.5131,
-5.8470)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.1933, 13.5131,
-5.8470) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.1933, 13.5131,
-5.8470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	381230
RGB	56, 18, 48
RGB Percent	22%, 7%, 19%
CMY	0.7804, 0.9294, 0.8118
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.14, 0.78
HSL	313°, 51%, 15%
HSV	313°, 68%, 22%
XYZ	2.3807, 1.4868, 2.9578
YIQ	32.7820, 13.0180, 17.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

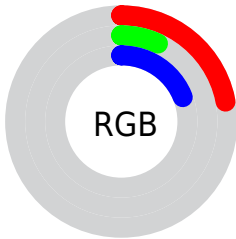
Format	Color
RYB	56, 18, 48
Decimal	3674672
CIELab	12.52, 23.35, -10.94
CIELCh	13, 25.783, 334.887
Yxy	1.4868, 0.3488, 0.2178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281864752 (0xFF381230)
YUV	32.7820, 7.5025, 20.3622
Hunter-Lab	12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470

Details

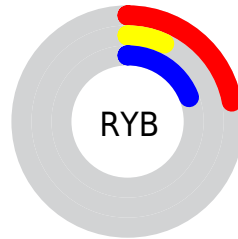
The HunterLab color **12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **17.4114, -11.5024, 7.1992**, and the grayscale version is **12.2383, -0.6530, 0.6649**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0300, 15.4782, -6.3016**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.4776, 15.3229, -6.4541**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.0423, 11.4952, -5.0619**.

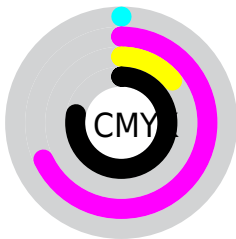
Distribution



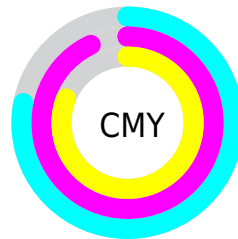
- Red (22%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (78%)













- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470 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 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470	 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470
 103.2817, 19.6200, -5.6728	 5.2862, 18.9619, -8.3361
 27.0551, 15.7047, -6.3161	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 35.8357, 16.5763, -6.4215	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 45.4023, 17.3220, -6.4504	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 55.6952, 17.9576, -6.4102	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 66.6662, 18.4957, -6.3074	0.0000, NaN, NaN
 78.2757, 18.9469,	0.0000, NaN, NaN

-6.1473

90.4904, 19.3193,
-5.9346

12.1933, 13.5131,
-5.8470

12.1933, 13.5131,
-5.8470

11.4776, 15.3229,
-6.4541

13.0423, 11.4952,
-5.0619

10.8759, 16.9240,
-6.8920

14.0101, 9.3567,
-4.1458

10.2577, 18.7198,
-7.3899

15.0831, 7.1622,
-3.1375

10.1202, 19.1437,
-7.5106

16.2482, 4.9562,
-2.0672

17.4936, 2.7663,
-0.9569

■ 18.8094, 0.6076,
0.1782

■ 20.1867, -1.5128,
1.3282

■ 21.6186, -3.5932,
2.4865

■ 23.0988, -5.6346,
3.6494

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.1936, 7.7211, -14.4853



12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470



12.1936, 15.2144, 1.6719

Triad

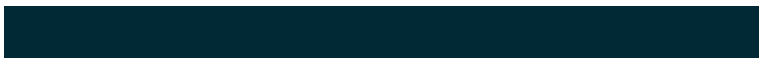
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.1936, 13.5125, -5.8466



12.1936, -1.7402, 8.5355



12.1936, -9.6053, -8.7529

Complementary

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



12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470



17.4114, -11.5024, 7.1992

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.



12.1936, -11.2276, -0.4387



12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470



12.1936, -7.2380, 8.3846

Square

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



12.1936, 13.5125, -5.8466



12.1936, 5.3786, 8.5355



12.1936, -10.3901, 4.9148



12.1936, -5.6979, -16.7101

Rectangle

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



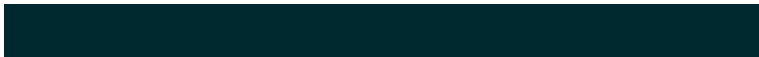
12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470



12.1936, 13.5433, 4.8834



12.1936, -10.3901, 4.9148



12.1936, -10.4055, -5.7803

Sweetspot

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



12.1936, 13.5125, -5.8466



22.4746, 4.5463, -1.7252



9.6571, 7.9800, -16.8800



11.9513, 2.5786, -0.9974



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.



12.1936, 13.5125, -5.8466



14.5254, 21.6388, -8.8873



11.6797, 11.2576, 1.3603



10.1717, 0.3858, 0.0668



16.5502, 31.2071, -11.5097



42.5779, 80.0136, -27.5070

Inverse Universe

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



12.1936, 13.5125, -5.8466



14.5254, 21.6388, -8.8873



17.7296, -9.5854, 2.5890



10.1717, 0.3858, 0.0668



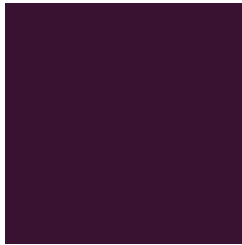
16.5502, 31.2071, -11.5097



42.5779, 80.0136, -27.5070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

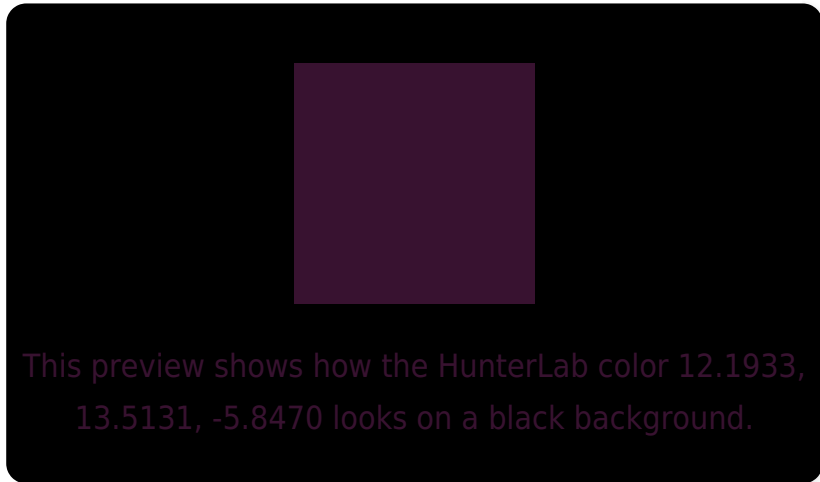
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

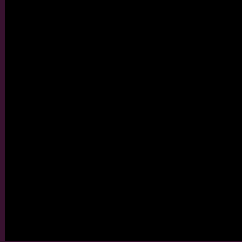
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470.

-5.8470.

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

12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470

Protanopia

12.5860, 2.0198, -13.0069

Deuteranopia

12.5550, 0.8062, -4.4559



Tritanopia

12.2968, 8.0119, 3.0055

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470

Protanomaly

12.0669, 5.3429, -10.8538

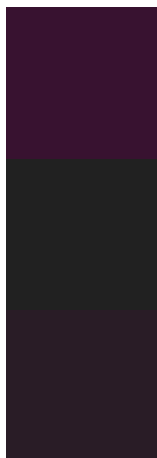
Deuteranomaly

12.1937, 5.0608, -5.4741

Tritanomaly

12.2537, 9.8924, 0.4014

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

12.0078, 3.9536, -1.5859

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470 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, 18, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 18, 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(56, 18, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 18, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470 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, 18, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 18, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 18, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 18, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 18, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 18, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.1933, 13.5131, -5.8470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 18, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 18,  
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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