

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.2656, 20.4274,  
-6.2671)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(12.2656, 20.4274,  
-6.2671) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(12.2006, 20.4250,  
-6.2452)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	420531
RGB	66, 5, 49
RGB Percent	26%, 2%, 19%
CMY	0.7412, 0.9804, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.92, 0.26, 0.74
HSL	317°, 86%, 14%
HSV	317°, 92%, 26%
XYZ	2.8554, 1.4885, 3.0426
YIQ	28.2550, 22.2320, 26.6160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

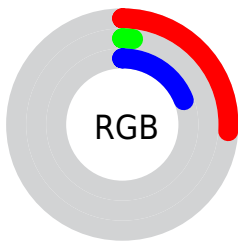
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">66, 5, 49</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4326705</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">12.54, 32.44, -11.49</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">13, 34.413, 340.492</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.4886, 0.3866, 0.2015</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282516785 (0xFF420531)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">28.2550, 10.2273, 33.1024</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452</a>

# Details

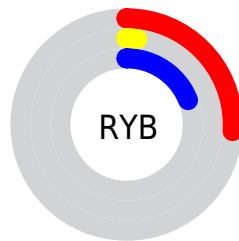
The HunterLab color **12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **19.9667, -15.6699, 9.7746**, and the grayscale version is **10.8197, -0.5773, 0.5879**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0934, 23.5288, -6.5855**, and **0.8033, 1.3757, 0.5191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.6979, 21.8296, -6.3672**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.8425, 18.7716, -6.1319**.

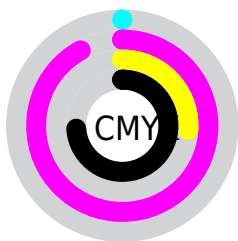
# Distribution



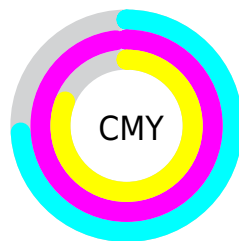
- Red (26%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452 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 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



12.2006, 20.4250,  
-6.2452

12.2006, 20.4250,  
-6.2452

103.2966, 30.0253,  
-6.2707

5.2981, 27.0405,  
-8.7849

27.0647, 23.3959,  
-6.7587

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

35.8462, 24.6861,  
-6.8880

0.0000, NaN, NaN

45.4137, 25.8438,  
-6.9404

0.0000, NaN, NaN

55.7074, 26.8803,  
-6.9232

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.6791, 27.8071,  
-6.8426

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.2893, 28.6345,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-6.7041

90.5047, 29.3714,  
-6.5122

12.2006, 20.4250,  
-6.2452

12.2006, 20.4250,  
-6.2452

11.6979, 21.8296,  
-6.3672

12.8425, 18.7716,  
-6.1319

13.6073, 16.8744,  
-5.8276

14.5478, 14.6434,  
-5.2647

15.6476, 12.2004,  
-4.4954

16.8885, 9.6443,  
-3.5704

■ 18.2525, 7.0459,  
-2.5326

■ 19.7235, 4.4502,  
-1.4150

■ 21.2874, 1.8835,  
-0.2417

■ 22.9322, -0.6415,  
0.9705

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.2009, 12.8041, -19.7769



12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452



12.2009, 21.5632, 3.3067

# Triad

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



12.2009, 20.4241, -6.2447



12.2009, -3.6571, 8.5406



12.2009, -11.4009, -15.6805

# Complementary

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



12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452



19.9667, -15.6699, 9.7746

# 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.



12.2009, -14.1390, -2.7452



12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452



12.2009, -10.0348, 8.5406

# Square

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



12.2009, 20.4241, -6.2447



12.2009, 5.7093, 8.5406



12.2009, -13.6390, 5.1020



12.2009, -5.9285, -27.4436



# Rectangle

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



12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452



12.2009, 18.2195, 7.1302



12.2009, -13.6390, 5.1020



12.2009, -12.6447, -11.0510

# Sweetspot

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



12.2009, 20.4241, -6.2447



24.6609, 8.1900, -2.8767



8.1508, 15.3595, -32.2019



12.3655, 4.5044, -1.6061



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507



# Same Dimension

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



12.2009, 20.4241, -6.2447



15.3803, 28.6390, -7.8889



11.4660, 17.6186, 4.1331



11.6256, 0.4739, 0.1204



17.2533, 32.1019, -8.6582



43.0290, 79.7391, -19.0996



# Inverse Universe

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



12.2009, 20.4241, -6.2447



15.3803, 28.6390, -7.8889



20.4318, -12.8186, 3.0175



11.6256, 0.4739, 0.1204



17.2533, 32.1019, -8.6582

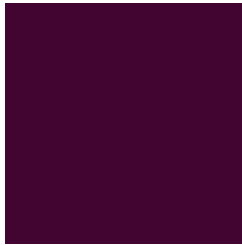


43.0290, 79.7391, -19.0996



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

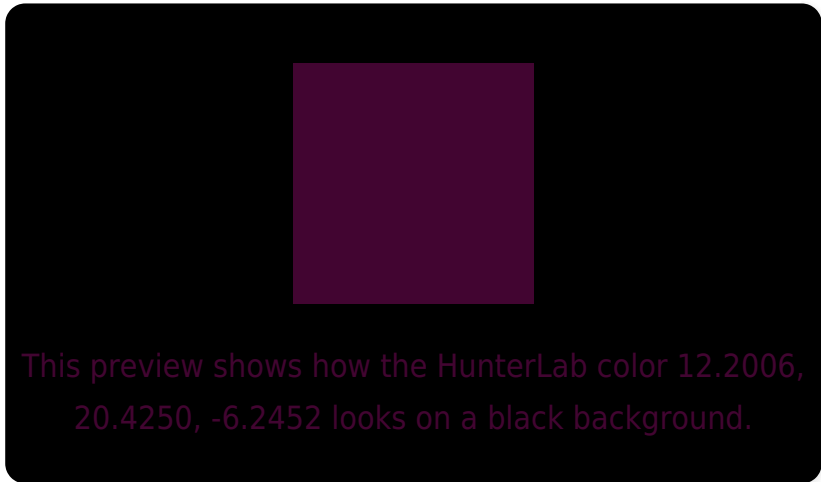
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

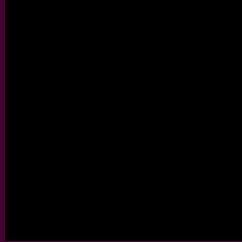
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452.

-6.2452.

# 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

12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452

### Protanopia

13.1981, 2.4501, -17.1173

### Deuteranopia

13.1886, 0.6573, -3.4816



## Tritanopia

12.8236, 12.3560, 4.8379

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452

## Protanomaly

11.5808, 8.3382, -16.0506

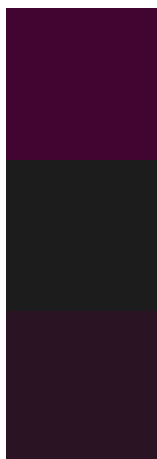
## Deuteranomaly

11.9973, 8.2622, -5.7532

## Tritanomaly

12.5076, 15.1904, 1.8280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452

## Achromatopsia

10.7760, -0.5750, 0.5855

## Achromatomaly

10.5827, 7.1765, -2.7044

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452 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(66, 5, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 5, 49)  
}
```

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(66, 5, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 5, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452 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(66, 5, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 5, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 5, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 5, 49); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 5, 49); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 5, 49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.2006, 20.4250, -6.2452 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 5, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 5,  
49) }
```

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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