

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.3002, 12.9194,
-6.5632)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.3002, 12.9194,
-6.5632) contains.

HunterLab(12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(12.2811, 13.1604,
-6.7703)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	371332
RGB	55, 19, 50
RGB Percent	22%, 7%, 20%
CMY	0.7843, 0.9255, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.09, 0.78
HSL	308°, 49%, 15%
HSV	308°, 65%, 22%
XYZ	2.3841, 1.5083, 3.1831
YIQ	33.2980, 11.5050, 17.2730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

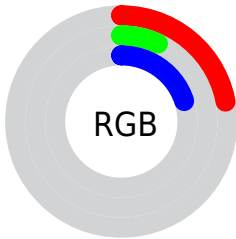
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 19, 50
Decimal	3609394
CIE _{Lab}	12.66, 22.83, -12.20
CIE _{LCh}	13, 25.881, 331.885
Yxy	1.5083, 0.3370, 0.2132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281799474 (0xFF371332)
YUV	33.2980, 8.2341, 19.0327
Hunter-Lab	12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703

Details

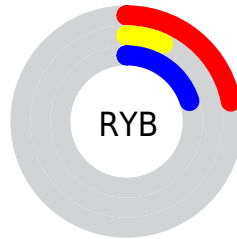
The HunterLab color **12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **17.1371, -11.2446, 7.3729**, and the grayscale version is **12.3987, -0.6616, 0.6736**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.1935, 15.0209, -7.1084**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.5621, 15.0485, -7.6469**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.1275, 11.0881, -5.7393**.

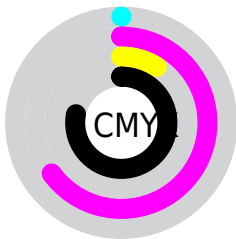
Distribution



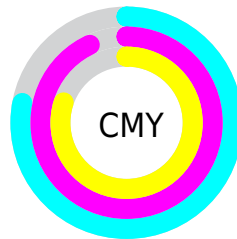
- Red (22%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703 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 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.2811, 13.1604,
-6.7703

12.2811, 13.1604,
-6.7703

103.4605, 19.0401,
-7.0392

5.4275, 18.0367,
-9.1880

27.1696, 15.2961,
-7.3360

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

35.9613, 16.1400,
-7.4943

0.0000, NaN, NaN

45.5383, 16.8592,
-7.5755

0.0000, NaN, NaN

55.8408, 17.4694,
-7.5864

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.8207, 17.9833,
-7.5333

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.4387, 18.4111,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-7.4216

90.6615, 18.7611,
-7.2556

12.2811, 13.1604,
-6.7703

12.2811, 13.1604,
-6.7703

11.5621, 15.0485,
-7.6469

13.1275, 11.0881,
-5.7393

10.9693, 16.6967,
-8.3404

14.0875, 8.9136,
-4.6032

10.3805, 18.4649,
-9.0724

15.1480, 6.6965,
-3.4001

10.1014, 19.3597,
-9.4464

16.2966, 4.4770,
-2.1583

17.5223, 2.2798,
-0.8972

■ 18.8155, 0.1182,
0.3707

■ 20.1681, -2.0020,
1.6379

■ 21.5733, -4.0800,
2.9001

■ 23.0252, -6.1172,
4.1553

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.2814, 7.0549, -15.3103



12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703



12.2814, 15.3640, 1.0713

Triad

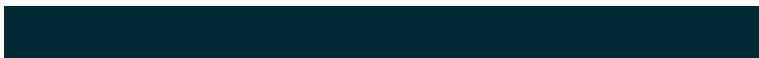
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.2814, 13.1598, -6.7699



12.2814, -1.0838, 8.5970



12.2814, -9.9267, -7.8999

Complementary

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



12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703



17.1371, -11.2446, 7.3729

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.



12.2814, -11.3073, 0.2516



12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703



12.2814, -6.8360, 8.5970

Square

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



12.2814, 13.1598, -6.7699



12.2814, 6.1444, 8.5970



12.2814, -10.2288, 5.3456



12.2814, -6.2379, -16.1758

Rectangle

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



12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703



12.2814, 14.0110, 4.4853



12.2814, -10.2288, 5.3456



12.2814, -10.6505, -4.9404

Sweetspot

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



12.2814, 13.1598, -6.7699



21.7434, 4.5080, -2.0609



9.6613, 7.0093, -16.1055



11.3052, 2.4507, -1.1315



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



12.2814, 13.1598, -6.7699



14.3579, 21.0196, -10.5479



11.7619, 10.8605, 0.4769



10.1764, 0.4109, 0.0005



16.8234, 32.1702, -15.1730



43.3288, 82.6652, -37.6085

Inverse Universe

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



12.2814, 13.1598, -6.7699



14.3579, 21.0196, -10.5479



17.4259, -9.5050, 3.1818



10.1764, 0.4109, 0.0005



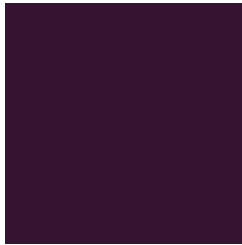
16.8234, 32.1702, -15.1730



43.3288, 82.6652, -37.6085

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

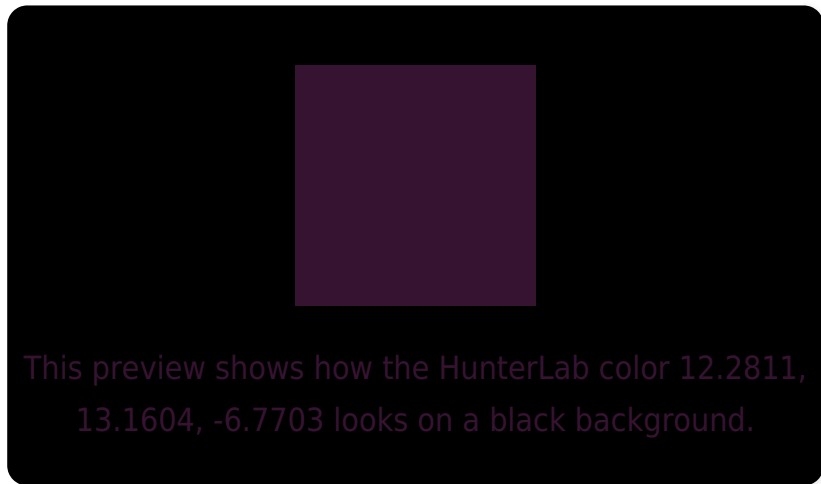
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

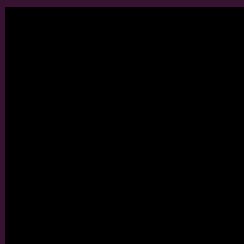
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703.

-6.7703.

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

12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703

Protanopia

12.5866, 2.1085, -13.6752

Deuteranopia

12.7227, 0.3549, -5.1854



Tritanopia

12.5491, 6.9911, 2.9561

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703

Protanomaly

12.0803, 5.5478, -12.1057

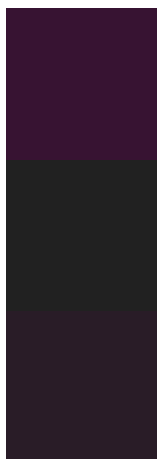
Deuteranomaly

12.2986, 4.5019, -6.3510

Tritanomaly

12.3224, 9.3064, 0.1050

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

12.0350, 4.0922, -1.9686

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703 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(55, 19, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 19, 50)  
}
```

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(55, 19, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 19, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703 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(55, 19, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 19, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 19, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 19, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 19, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 19, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.2811, 13.1604, -6.7703 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 19, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 19,  
50) }
```

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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