

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.5902, 1.3466,
7.7816)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.5902, 1.3466, 7.7816)
contains.

HunterLab(12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831)	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(12.5869, 1.5462,
7.7831)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F1F00
RGB	47, 31, 0
RGB Percent	18%, 12%, 0%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 1.00, 0.82
HSL	40°, 100%, 9%
HSV	40°, 100%, 18%
XYZ	1.6623, 1.5843, 0.2182
YIQ	32.2500, 19.4870, -6.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

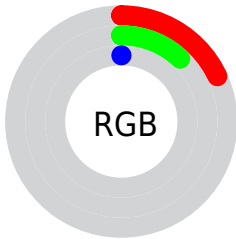
Format	Color
RYB	24, 47, 0
Decimal	3088128
CIELab	13.13, 4.21, 19.52
CIElCh	13, 19.973, 77.846
Yxy	1.5844, 0.4798, 0.4573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281278208 (0xFF2F1F00)
YUV	32.2500, -15.8993, 12.9358
Hunter-Lab	12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831

Details

The HunterLab color **12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.5880, 3.1492, -16.2825**, and the grayscale version is **12.1408, -0.6478, 0.6596**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.5990, 1.1483, 11.2491**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.5872, 1.5456, 7.7832**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.9628, 1.1496, 7.3904**.

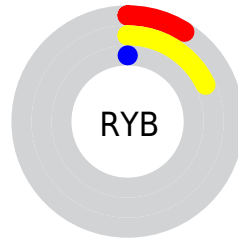
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (12%)

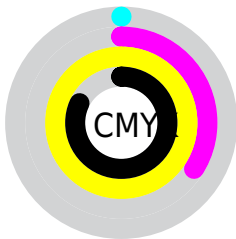
Blue (0%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (0%)

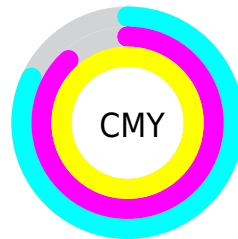


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831 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 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.5869, 1.5462,
7.7831

12.5869, 1.5462,
7.7831

104.0808, -1.1855,
23.0625

5.8910, 2.7958,
4.1237

27.5674, 1.3691,
11.1876

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

36.3980, 1.1629,
13.0605

0.0000, NaN, NaN

46.0106, 0.8939,
14.8404

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.3461, 0.5697,
16.5552

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

67.3571, 0.1958,
18.2236

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.0045, -0.2235,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

19.8584

■ 91.2552, -0.6849,
21.4691

■ 12.5869, 1.5462,
7.7831

■ 12.5869, 1.5462,
7.7831

■ 12.5872, 1.5456,
7.7832

■ 12.9628, 1.1496,
7.3904

■ 13.3436, 0.7486,
7.0360

■ 13.7333, 0.3643,
6.6597

■ 14.1382, 0.0320,
6.1662

■ 14.5578, -0.2478,
5.5567

■ 14.9917, -0.4759,
4.8348

■ 15.4394, -0.6536,
4.0050

■ 15.9003, -0.7822,
3.0718

■ 16.3740, -0.8636,
2.0405

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.5872, 6.9218, 6.2294



12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831



12.5872, -3.6452, 7.6142

Triad

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



12.5872, 1.5456, 7.7832



12.5872, -8.9770, -2.6619



12.5872, 7.8070, -7.7100

Complementary

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



12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831



7.5880, 3.1492, -16.2825

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.



12.5872, 2.6050, -12.4736



12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831



12.5872, -6.8066, -8.8266

Square

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



12.5872, 1.5456, 7.7832



12.5872, -9.1647, 2.5598



12.5872, -2.7465, -12.9505



12.5872, 10.9174, -1.5311

Rectangle

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



12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831



12.5872, -6.3336, 6.5472



12.5872, -2.7465, -12.9505



12.5872, 6.2091, -9.6234

Sweetspot

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



12.5872, 1.5456, 7.7832



19.7468, -0.8060, 5.3377



8.0194, 14.2167, 1.4343



10.5413, -0.4267, 2.8739



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.



12.5872, 1.5456, 7.7832



15.9404, 2.4290, 9.8649



15.7579, -6.1713, 9.6019



9.0263, -0.4791, 1.0027



22.2637, 4.1326, 13.7911



57.8456, 14.0478, 35.8901

Inverse Universe

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



7.5880, 3.1492, -16.2825



9.3234, 4.9889, -22.4230



5.0073, 12.6734, -28.5355



8.7741, -0.4547, -0.0613



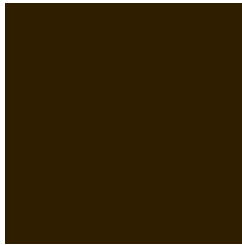
12.5986, 8.5568, -34.2189



31.0142, 29.4088, -102.2502

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

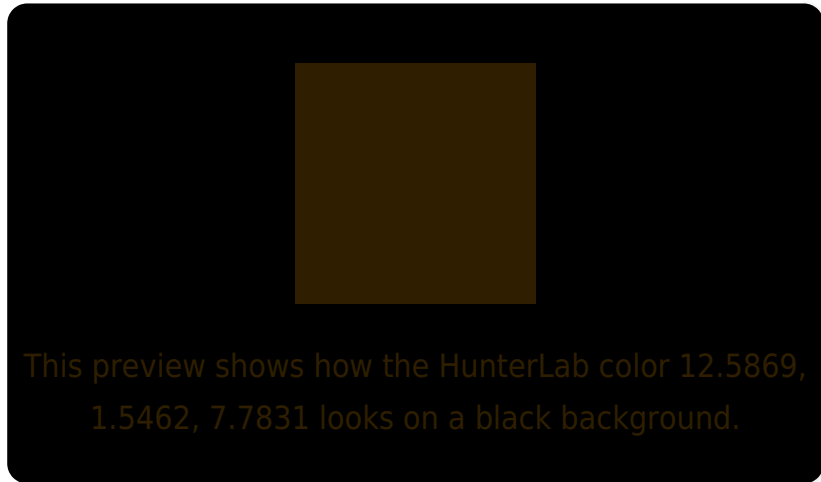
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

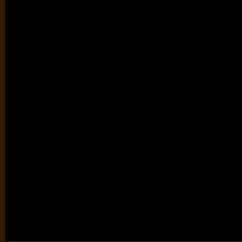
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831.

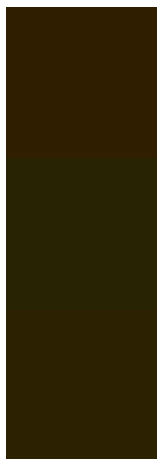


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5869, 1.5462,

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

12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831

Protanopia

12.8061, -2.1416, 7.4547

Deuteranopia

12.7404, -0.1232, 7.8484



Tritanopia

12.6730, 4.6631, 1.8258

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831

Protanomaly

12.8089, -0.9850, 7.6097

Deuteranomaly

12.6131, 0.5517, 7.7818

Tritanomaly

12.6785, 3.2882, 4.7750

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831

Achromatopsia

12.0183, -0.6413, 0.6530

Achromatomaly

12.1526, -0.6192, 4.2486

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831 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, 31, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 31, 0)  
}
```

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, 31, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 31, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831 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, 31, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 31, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 31, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 31, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 31, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 31, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.5869, 1.5462, 7.7831 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 31, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 31,  
0) }
```

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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