

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.5988, 16.8350,
-6.6233)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.5988, 16.8350,
-6.6233) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.5588, 16.9831,
-6.7501)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E0E33
RGB	62, 14, 51
RGB Percent	24%, 5%, 20%
CMY	0.7569, 0.9451, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.18, 0.76
HSL	314°, 63%, 15%
HSV	314°, 77%, 24%
XYZ	2.7412, 1.5772, 3.2919
YIQ	32.5700, 16.7310, 21.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

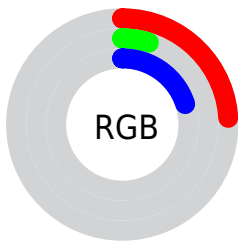
Format	Color
RYB	62, 14, 51
Decimal	4066867
CIELab	13.09, 27.94, -12.15
CIELCh	13, 30.468, 336.501
Yxy	1.5773, 0.3602, 0.2073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282256947 (0xFF3E0E33)
YUV	32.5700, 9.0860, 25.8101
Hunter-Lab	12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501

Details

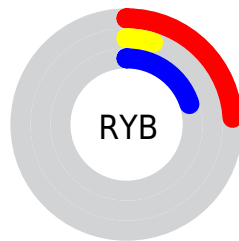
The HunterLab color **12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **18.9970, -13.7074, 8.5950**, and the grayscale version is **12.1662, -0.6492, 0.6610**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.6501, 19.4516, -6.8720**, and **0.4681, 1.2698, -3.3263** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.9172, 18.6578, -7.1075**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.3544, 14.9881, -6.1545**.

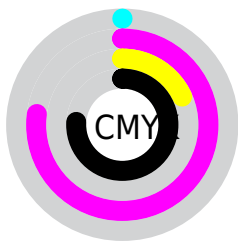
Distribution



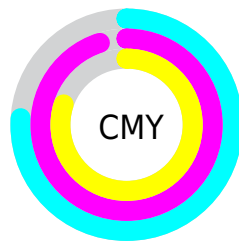
- Red (24%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501 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 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.5588, 16.9831,
-6.7501

12.5588, 16.9831,
-6.7501

104.0240, 24.8600,
-6.9764

5.8501, 20.8380,
-8.5289

27.5309, 19.5832,
-7.3052

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

36.3579, 20.6666,
-7.4581

0.0000, NaN, NaN

45.9673, 21.6195,
-7.5341

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.2998, 22.4560,
-7.5403

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

67.3079, 23.1888,
-7.4826

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.9526, 23.8281,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-7.3666

91.2008, 24.3827,
-7.1966

12.5588, 16.9831,
-6.7501

12.5588, 16.9831,
-6.7501

11.9172, 18.6578,
-7.1075

13.3544, 14.9881,
-6.1545

11.2856, 20.4371,
-7.4690

14.3030, 12.7483,
-5.3501

11.1168, 20.9419,
-7.5769

15.3893, 10.3645,
-4.3887

16.5968, 7.9139,
-3.3157

17.9100, 5.4488,
-2.1665

■ 19.3153, 3.0016,
-0.9669

■ 20.8008, 0.5896,
0.2651

■ 22.3566, -1.7791,
1.5178

■ 23.9742, -4.1027,
2.7832

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.5591, 9.9677, -17.9362



12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501



12.5591, 18.7862, 2.2441

Triad

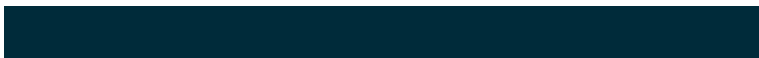
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.5591, 16.9823, -6.7496



12.5591, -2.3814, 8.7914



12.5591, -10.8976, -11.6631

Complementary

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



12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501



18.9970, -13.7074, 8.5950

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.



12.5591, -12.9032, -1.1069



12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501



12.5591, -8.6387, 8.7914

Square

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



12.5591, 16.9823, -6.7496



12.5591, 6.1415, 8.7914



12.5591, -12.0945, 5.3513



12.5591, -6.2832, -21.8154

Rectangle

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



12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501



12.5591, 16.4704, 5.8288



12.5591, -12.0945, 5.3513



12.5591, -11.8604, -7.8575

Sweetspot

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



12.5591, 16.9823, -6.7496



24.1918, 6.0921, -2.3300



9.2796, 10.9390, -23.2094



12.2707, 3.3711, -1.3146



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



12.5591, 16.9823, -6.7496



15.0748, 26.1733, -9.4524



11.9174, 14.3217, 2.2519



10.8959, 0.4366, 0.0748



16.9578, 31.8560, -10.8660



42.9493, 80.3984, -25.3187

Inverse Universe

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



12.5591, 16.9823, -6.7496



15.0748, 26.1733, -9.4524



19.3788, -11.3863, 3.0531



10.8959, 0.4366, 0.0748



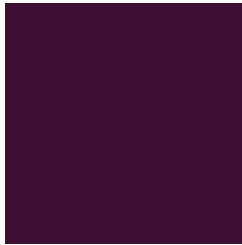
16.9578, 31.8560, -10.8660



42.9493, 80.3984, -25.3187

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

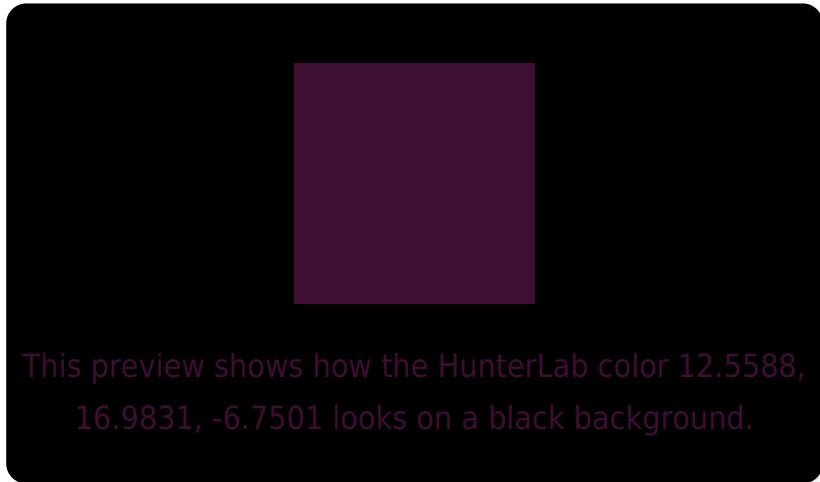
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

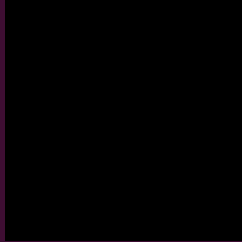
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501.

-6.7501.

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

12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501

Protanopia

13.1856, 2.3161, -16.4257

Deuteranopia

13.1246, 0.5635, -4.5351



Tritanopia

12.8204, 10.2186, 3.8255

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501

Protanomaly

12.0623, 6.8392, -14.8486

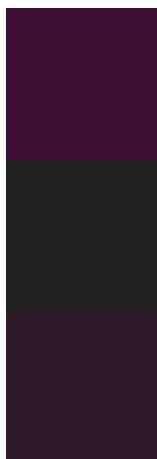
Deuteranomaly

12.3256, 6.5626, -6.2676

Tritanomaly

12.6803, 12.4860, 0.9560

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

11.9476, 5.8510, -2.4976

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501 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(62, 14, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 14, 51)  
}
```

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(62, 14, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 14, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501 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(62, 14, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 14, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(62, 14, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 14, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 14, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 14, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.5588, 16.9831, -6.7501 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 14, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 14,  
51) }
```

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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