

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.7488, 2.3942,
8.9242)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.7488, 2.3942, 8.9242)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.8767, 2.4925,
7.9782)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	321F00
RGB	50, 31, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 12%, 0%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	37°, 100%, 10%
HSV	37°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.8054, 1.6581, 0.2249
YIQ	33.1470, 21.2750, -5.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	31, 50, 0
Decimal	3284736
CIELab	13.58, 5.91, 20.20
CIELCh	14, 21.043, 73.696
Yxy	1.6582, 0.4895, 0.4496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281474816 (0xFF321F00)
YUV	33.1470, -16.3415, 14.7801
Hunter-Lab	12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782

Details

The HunterLab color **12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **8.3426, 2.7010, -16.2578**, and the grayscale version is **12.4240, -0.6629, 0.6750**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.9894, 2.4599, 11.5932**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.8770, 2.4919, 7.9784**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.3091, 1.9758, 7.5959**.

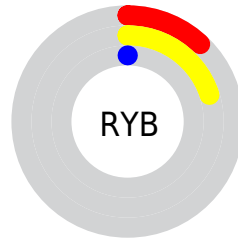
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (12%)

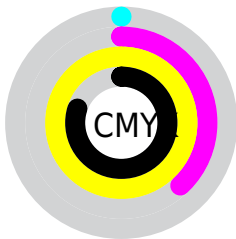
Blue (0%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782 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 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.8767, 2.4925,
7.9782

■ 12.8767, 2.4925,
7.9782

■ 104.6652, 0.5856,
23.6728

■ 6.2957, 3.7525,
4.4070

■ 27.9432, 2.5487,
11.5243

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.8101, 2.4436,
13.4450

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.4560, 2.2685,
15.2690

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.8226, 2.0322,
17.0247

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 67.8627, 1.7412,
18.7313

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 79.5377, 1.4005,

0.0000, NaN, NaN


20.4022


 91.8145, 1.0143,
22.0470


 12.8767, 2.4925,
7.9782


 12.8767, 2.4925,
7.9782


 12.8770, 2.4919,
7.9784

 13.3091, 1.9758,
7.5959

 13.7493, 1.4542,
7.2594

 14.2029, 0.9584,
6.8818

 14.6751, 0.5203,
6.3779

 15.1653, 0.1397,
5.7515

■ 15.6727, -0.1845,
5.0075

■ 16.1966, -0.4538,
4.1514

■ 16.7362, -0.6702,
3.1891

■ 17.2907, -0.8358,
2.1267

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.8770, 8.1036, 6.1565



12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782



12.8770, -3.1502, 8.0581

Triad

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



12.8770, 2.4918, 7.9783



12.8770, -9.6022, -1.9813



12.8770, 7.6695, -9.1791

Complementary

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



12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782



8.3426, 2.7010, -16.2578

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.



12.8770, 1.9748, -13.8398



12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782



12.8770, -7.6126, -8.6267

Square

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



12.8770, 2.4918, 7.9783



12.8770, -9.5122, 3.2680



12.8770, -3.5859, -13.6028



12.8770, 11.4259, -2.5353

Rectangle

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



12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782



12.8770, -6.1563, 7.1126



12.8770, -3.5859, -13.6028



12.8770, 5.8798, -11.1356

Sweetspot

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



12.8770, 2.4918, 7.9783



20.3559, -0.5268, 5.4127



8.5188, 15.1470, 1.1743



11.1390, -0.2733, 3.0265



59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

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



12.8770, 2.4918, 7.9783



16.0235, 3.6081, 9.9368



16.7939, -6.1497, 10.2406



9.7474, -0.4818, 1.0832



22.1379, 5.8168, 13.7431



56.4556, 18.5693, 35.1128

Inverse Universe

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



8.3426, 2.7010, -16.2578



10.1480, 4.2204, -21.7947



5.1763, 13.3128, -31.1409



9.5072, -0.5268, -0.0645



13.6547, 7.2586, -32.7365



33.2947, 25.0271, -95.6418

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

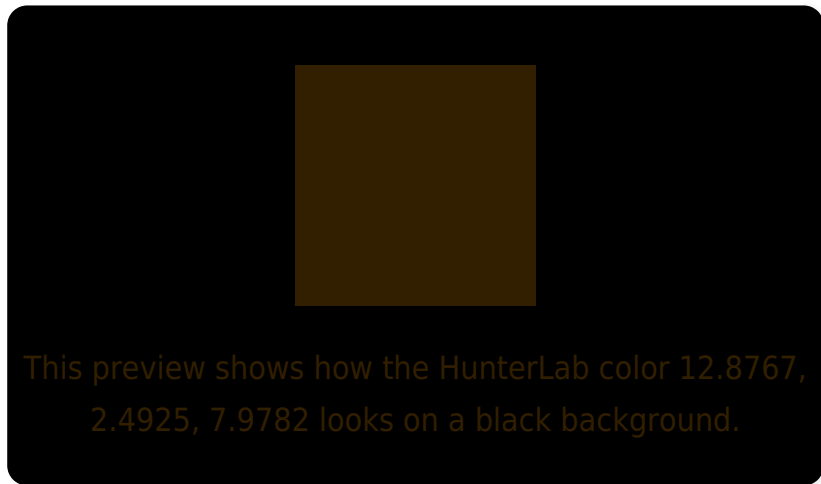
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

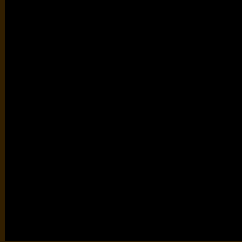
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782.

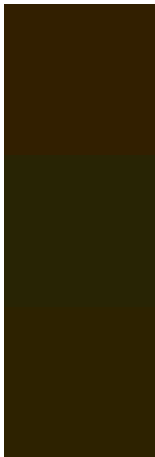


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.8767, 2.4925,

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

12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782

Protanopia

13.1211, -2.1768, 7.5280

Deuteranopia

13.0459, -0.1964, 8.0354



Tritanopia

12.9671, 5.5535, 2.1603

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782

Protanomaly

12.9850, -0.3556, 7.6017

Deuteranomaly

13.0079, 0.7859, 8.0292

Tritanomaly

12.9725, 4.2094, 5.0425

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

12.3227, -0.0023, 4.1796

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782 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(50, 31, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 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(50, 31, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 31, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782 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(50, 31, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 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(50, 31, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 31, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 31, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 31, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.8767, 2.4925, 7.9782 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 31, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 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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