

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.8628, -1.9998,
6.3642)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.8628, -1.9998, 6.3642)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.7996, -2.0278,
6.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26230B
RGB	38, 35, 11
RGB Percent	15%, 14%, 4%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8627, 0.9569
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.71, 0.85
HSL	53°, 55%, 10%
HSV	53°, 71%, 15%
XYZ	1.4608, 1.6383, 0.5558
YIQ	33.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

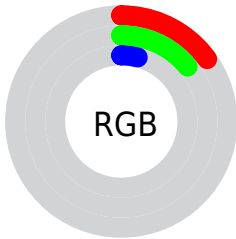
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 38, 11
Decimal	2499339
CIE _{Lab}	13.46, -2.68, 15.26
CIE _{LCh}	13, 15.493, 99.950
Y _{xy}	1.6384, 0.3997, 0.4482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280689419 (0xFF26230B)
YUV	33.1610, -10.9254, 4.2438
Hunter-Lab	12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850

Details

The HunterLab color **12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **7.2467, 3.2034, -10.4815**, and the grayscale version is **12.4144, -0.6624, 0.6745**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.7440, -3.3280, 9.5792**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.6701, -2.0614, 6.8036**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.9349, -1.9681, 5.8984**.

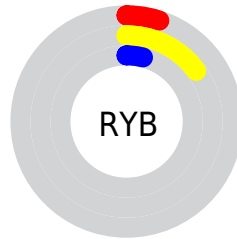
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (14%)

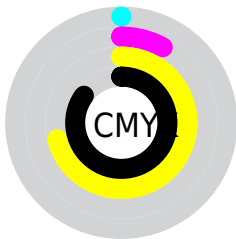
Blue (4%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (4%)

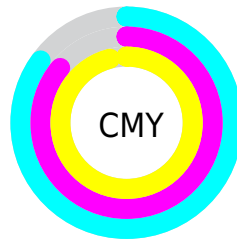


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (85%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850 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 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.7996, -2.0278,
6.3850

■ 12.7996, -2.0278,
6.3850

■ 104.5100, -8.3331,
19.6007

■ 6.1908, -2.2149,
4.3336

■ 27.8433, -3.2443,
9.5410

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.7005, -3.8910,
11.0806

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.3377, -4.5649,
12.5618

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.6960, -5.2660,
14.0045

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.7284, -5.9940,
15.4219

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.3960, -6.7483,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

16.8231

■ 91.6660, -7.5281,
18.2144

■ 12.7996, -2.0278,
6.3850

■ 12.7996, -2.0278,
6.3850

■ 12.6701, -2.0614,
6.8036

■ 12.9349, -1.9681,
5.8984

■ 12.5403, -2.0961,
7.2289

■ 13.0773, -1.8689,
5.3126

■ 12.4240, -2.1296,
7.6183

■ 13.2271, -1.7302,
4.6262

■ 13.3845, -1.5515,
3.8390

■ 13.5495, -1.3329,
2.9509

■ 13.7222, -1.0744,
1.9629

■ 13.9026, -0.7764,
0.8763

■ 14.0907, -0.4396,
-0.3071

■ 14.2863, -0.0645,
-1.5853

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.7999, 2.1567, 6.1565



12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850



12.7999, -5.3978, 5.2896

Triad

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



12.7999, -2.0283, 6.3851



12.7999, -6.2245, -5.1710



12.7999, 7.6709, -2.1758

Complementary

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



12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850



7.2467, 3.2034, -10.4815

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.



12.7999, 4.8301, -6.5600



12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850



12.7999, -3.2961, -8.6350

Square

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



12.7999, -2.0283, 6.3851



12.7999, -7.6090, -0.6798



12.7999, 0.7188, -9.2113



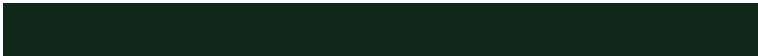
12.7999, 8.1231, 1.9355

Rectangle

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



12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850



12.7999, -6.8624, 3.9340



12.7999, 0.7188, -9.2113



12.7999, 6.9481, -3.6969

Sweetspot

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



12.7999, -2.0283, 6.3851



16.8517, -1.6969, 3.8203



8.2676, 7.1066, 2.2009



9.7310, -0.9760, 2.1912



56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665



10.0114, -0.5342, 0.5439

Same Dimension

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



12.7999, -2.0283, 6.3851



15.6443, -2.5480, 8.8044



12.8544, -5.5137, 6.3639



7.6562, -0.5433, 0.8922



25.4568, -3.8997, 15.6181



69.7394, -9.7938, 42.8016

Inverse Universe

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



7.2467, 3.2034, -10.4815



7.2329, 6.1815, -18.7582



7.3660, 6.1630, -10.1131



7.2962, -0.2431, -0.1066



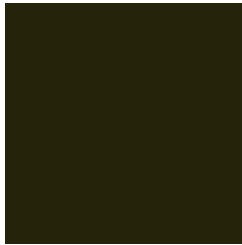
8.9435, 16.4060, -46.5945



22.8694, 52.3284, -141.5467

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

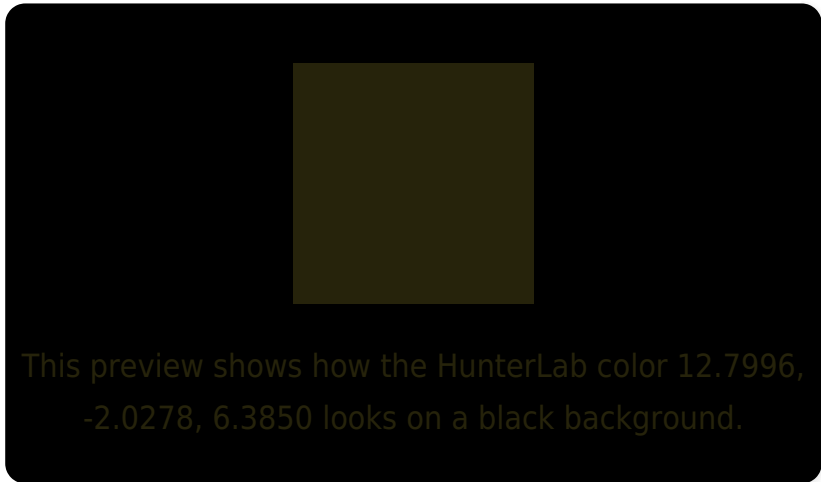
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

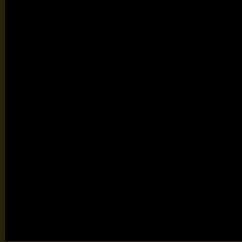
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

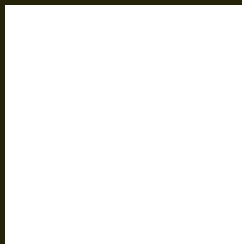
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850.

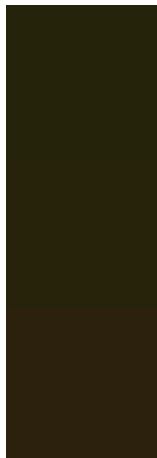


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850.

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

12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850

Protanopia

12.8746, -1.7597, 6.4444

Deuteranopia

12.7587, 0.1476, 6.2481



Tritanopia

12.8848, 1.3116, 0.6455

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850

Protanomaly

12.8746, -1.7597, 6.4444

Deuteranomaly

12.8141, -0.7937, 6.2727

Tritanomaly

12.8451, -0.3118, 3.3987

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850

Achromatopsia

12.3323, -0.6580, 0.6700

Achromatomaly

12.5362, -1.4256, 3.3501

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850 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(38, 35, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 35, 11)  
}
```

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(38, 35, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 35, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850 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(38, 35, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 35, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 35, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 35, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 35, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 35, 11)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.7996, -2.0278, 6.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 35, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 35,  
11) }
```

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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