

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.9522, 0.9166,
-5.1167)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.9522, 0.9166, -5.1167)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.9340, 1.1315,
-5.3303)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	202231
RGB	32, 34, 49
RGB Percent	13%, 13%, 19%
CMY	0.8745, 0.8667, 0.8078
CMYK	0.35, 0.31, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	233°, 21%, 16%
HSV	233°, 35%, 19%
XYZ	1.7221, 1.6729, 3.1379
YIQ	35.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

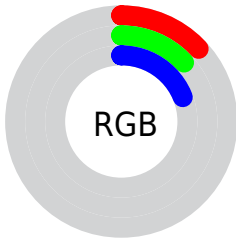
Format	Color
R_YB	32, 34, 49
Decimal	2105905
CIE Lab	13.67, 3.45, -10.17
CIE LCh	14, 10.735, 288.723
Yxy	1.6729, 0.2636, 0.2561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280295985 (0xFF202231)
YUV	35.1120, 6.8468, -2.7292
Hunter-Lab	12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303

Details

The HunterLab color **12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.7042, -2.0486, 5.4067**, and the grayscale version is **12.9805, -0.6926, 0.7053**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.0228, 0.9664, -5.6219**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.6980, 1.8858, -7.4862**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.2137, 0.4599, -3.3544**.

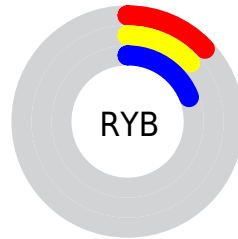
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (13%)

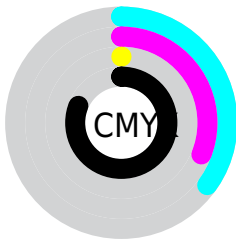
Blue (19%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (19%)

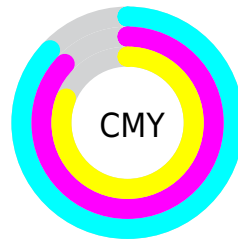


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303 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 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.9340, 1.1315,
-5.3303

■ 12.9340, 1.1315,
-5.3303

104.7802, -2.0098,
-4.7969

■ 6.3722, 2.0160,
-6.3836

■ 28.0173, 0.8360,
-5.7121

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.8912, 0.5792,
-5.7736

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.5437, 0.2638,
-5.7602

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.9164, -0.1037,
-5.6796

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.9623, -0.5183,
-5.5382

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.6426, -0.9762,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-5.3411

91.9246, -1.4742,
-5.0928

12.9340, 1.1315,
-5.3303

12.9340, 1.1315,
-5.3303

11.6980, 1.8858,
-7.4862

14.2137, 0.4599,
-3.3544

10.5124, 2.7424,
-9.8628

15.5308, -0.1441,
-1.5254

9.3870, 3.7233,
-12.5038

16.8812, -0.6933,
0.1844

8.3349, 4.8511,
-15.4492

18.2614, -1.1978,
1.7973

7.3654, 6.1214,
-18.7450

19.6685, -1.6653,
3.3312

■ 6.4304, 7.4678,
-22.6987

■ 21.1004, -2.1023,
4.8002

■ 5.8899, 8.3904,
-25.4743

■ 22.5550, -2.5139,
6.2160

■ 24.0308, -2.9041,
7.5876

■ 25.5264, -3.2762,
8.9227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.9343, -1.7539, -5.5855



12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303



12.9343, 3.7300, -3.2664

Triad

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



12.9343, 1.1314, -5.3300



12.9343, 3.1605, 4.0645



12.9343, -5.6766, 1.6905

Complementary

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



12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303



16.7042, -2.0486, 5.4067

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.



12.9343, -4.5876, 3.7141



12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303



12.9343, 0.4077, 4.8757

Square

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



12.9343, 1.1314, -5.3300



12.9343, 4.9702, 2.2804



12.9343, -2.4174, 4.7601



12.9343, -5.5197, -1.0997

Rectangle

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



12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303



12.9343, 4.8722, -1.3526



12.9343, -2.4174, 4.7601



12.9343, -5.4482, 2.4701

Sweetspot

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



12.9343, 1.1314, -5.3300



20.7050, -0.4866, -1.0332



16.4524, -4.9041, 0.4617



11.3349, -0.2552, -0.6039



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.



12.9343, 1.1314, -5.3300



15.1203, 2.3846, -9.5152



12.9281, 3.3181, -5.3019



9.3632, -0.2862, -0.2398



9.7649, 18.1498, -51.3854



23.9033, 54.1302, -146.7286

Inverse Universe

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



13.4221, 4.0655, 1.6565



15.9914, 7.1097, 2.4939



16.7616, -4.3540, 5.4183



9.4168, 0.1240, 0.6179



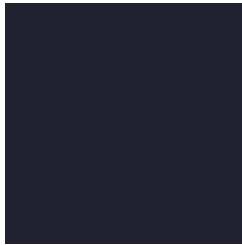
14.6944, 25.3213, 8.2807



38.4523, 66.0390, 23.3879

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

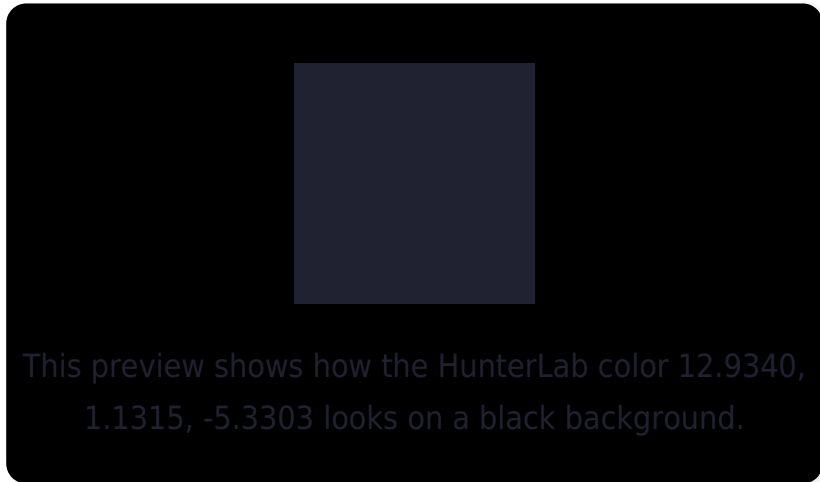
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

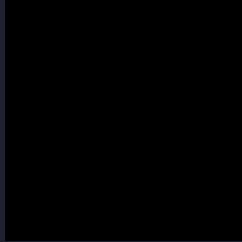
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303.

-5.3303.

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

12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303

Protanopia

12.8134, 0.7271, -5.5371

Deuteranopia

13.0378, 0.3330, -5.1743



Tritanopia

12.9779, -1.6330, -0.8008

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303

Protanomaly

12.8729, 0.9271, -5.4348

Deuteranomaly

13.0963, 0.5315, -5.0758

Tritanomaly

12.9143, -0.4552, -2.5431

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303

Achromatopsia

12.9643, -0.6917, 0.7044

Achromatomaly

13.0205, -0.2520, -1.1224

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303 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(32, 34, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 34, 49)  
}
```

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(32, 34, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 34, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303 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(32, 34, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 34, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 34, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 34, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 34, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 34, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.9340, 1.1315, -5.3303 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 34, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 34,  
49) }
```

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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