

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.9661, -2.1556,
-7.3291)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.9661, -2.1556,
-7.3291) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.9682, -2.0315,
-7.4437)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F2535
RGB	15, 37, 53
RGB Percent	6%, 15%, 21%
CMY	0.9412, 0.8549, 0.7922
CMYK	0.72, 0.30, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	205°, 56%, 13%
HSV	205°, 72%, 21%
XYZ	1.5012, 1.6817, 3.6137
YIQ	32.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

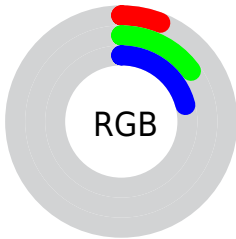
Format	Color
RYB	15, 29, 53
Decimal	992565
CIELab	13.72, -2.65, -13.03
CIELCh	14, 13.299, 258.493
Yxy	1.6818, 0.2209, 0.2474
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279182645 (0xFF0F2535)
YUV	32.2460, 10.2317, -15.1247
Hunter-Lab	12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437

Details

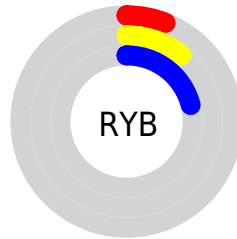
The HunterLab color **12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **13.3095, 4.1277, 6.2600**, and the grayscale version is **12.0687, -0.6440, 0.6557**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.9232, -3.0494, -8.4473**, and **1.0468, 2.8394, -7.4378** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.2808, -1.7484, -8.7245**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.6942, -2.1908, -6.1829**.

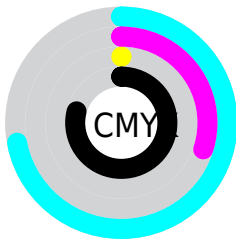
Distribution



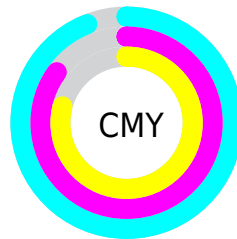
- Red (6%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437 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 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.9682, -2.0315,
-7.4437

■ 12.9682, -2.0315,
-7.4437

■ 104.8488, -8.3295,
-7.9388

■ 6.4174, -2.1441,
-8.5892

■ 28.0615, -3.2450,
-8.0535

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.9397, -3.8907,
-8.2377

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.5961, -4.5639,
-8.3455

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.9724, -5.2644,
-8.3830

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.0217, -5.9918,
-8.3563

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.7052, -6.7456,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-8.2705

91.9903, -7.5250,
-8.1301

12.9682, -2.0315,
-7.4437

12.9682, -2.0315,
-7.4437

12.2808, -1.7484,
-8.7245

13.6942, -2.1908,
-6.1829

11.6089, -1.4211,
-10.0739

14.4555, -2.2356,
-4.9466

11.0481, -1.1677,
-11.2883

15.2499, -2.1757,
-3.7363

16.0750, -2.0211,
-2.5530

16.9286, -1.7810,
-1.3965

■ 17.8085, -1.4642,
-0.2659

■ 18.7129, -1.0784,
0.8401

■ 19.6399, -0.6309,
1.9229

■ 20.5882, -0.1277,
2.9843

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.9684, -4.9284, -5.1857



12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437



12.9684, 1.5531, -7.1221

Triad

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



12.9684, -2.0315, -7.4434



12.9684, 6.4665, 2.6079



12.9684, -5.4355, 4.3253

Complementary

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



12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437



13.3095, 4.1277, 6.2600

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.



12.9684, -2.7953, 5.5480



12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437



12.9684, 4.1679, 4.7001

Square

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



12.9684, -2.0315, -7.4434



12.9684, 6.7280, -0.6629



12.9684, 0.7028, 5.6821



12.9684, -6.7473, 1.9401

Rectangle

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



12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437



12.9684, 3.8538, -5.5023



12.9684, 0.7028, 5.6821



12.9684, -4.6880, 4.8438

Sweetspot

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



12.9684, -2.0315, -7.4434



21.6811, -2.3479, -2.0112



16.5707, -10.5214, 5.4291



11.7156, -1.2811, -1.1291



60.6009, -3.2335, 3.2926



13.1868, -0.7036, 0.7165

Same Dimension

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



12.9684, -2.0315, -7.4434



15.1173, -1.8027, -12.7025



8.9259, 5.5514, -16.7759



9.6173, -0.7085, 0.0679



17.7543, -0.6366, -20.8172



44.4828, 1.9577, -59.8259

Inverse Universe

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



11.1003, 12.3016, -2.2937



12.8461, 19.2238, -2.7088



17.4883, -3.1690, 9.1883



9.4426, 0.2635, 0.2500



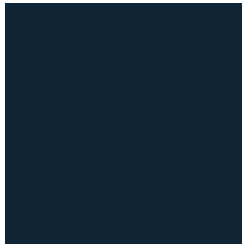
15.4312, 28.0138, -2.3346



40.2573, 72.6507, -2.7367

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437 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

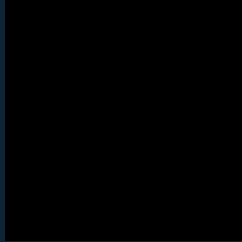
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437.

-7.4437.

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

12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437

Protanopia

13.1038, 0.6888, -6.0844

Deuteranopia

12.9565, 0.3284, -7.4234



Tritanopia

12.8471, -5.7256, -2.2932

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437

Protanomaly

13.1010, -0.4236, -6.6375

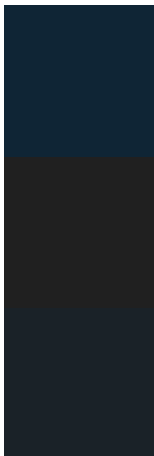
Deuteranomaly

12.9976, -0.7126, -7.3677

Tritanomaly

12.8123, -4.3253, -4.1420

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437

Achromatopsia

12.0183, -0.6413, 0.6530

Achromatomaly

12.3161, -1.5376, -2.1018

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437 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(15, 37, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 37, 53)  
}
```

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(15, 37, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 37, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437 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(15, 37, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 37, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 37, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 37, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 37, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 37, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.9682, -2.0315, -7.4437 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 37, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 37,  
53) }
```

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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