

Converting Colors

HunterLab(13.0539, -2.4463,
4.7043)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(13.0539, -2.4463, 4.7043)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(13.0037, -2.2515,
4.7386)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	242415
RGB	36, 36, 21
RGB Percent	14%, 14%, 8%
CMY	0.8588, 0.8588, 0.9176
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.42, 0.86
HSL	60°, 26%, 11%
HSV	60°, 42%, 14%
XYZ	1.4938, 1.6910, 0.9571
YIQ	34.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

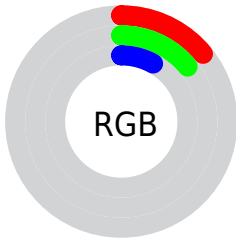
Format	Color
RYB	21, 36, 21
Decimal	2368533
CIELab	13.77, -3.09, 10.06
CIElCh	14, 10.523, 107.097
Yxy	1.6910, 0.3607, 0.4083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280558613 (0xFF242415)
YUV	34.2900, -6.5520, 1.4997
Hunter-Lab	13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386

Details

The HunterLab color **13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **9.0729, 1.7488, -5.2864**, and the grayscale version is **12.7586, -0.6808, 0.6932**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.0099, -3.3935, 7.2458**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.9562, -2.5201, 5.4367**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.0590, -1.9447, 3.9391**.

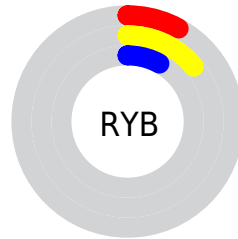
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (14%)

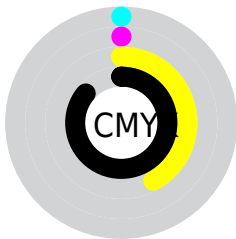
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (8%)

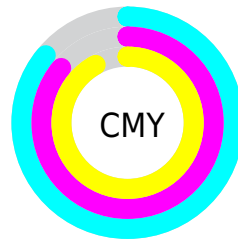


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (86%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386 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 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.0037, -2.2515,
4.7386

■ 13.0037, -2.2515,
4.7386

■ 104.9201, -8.7848,
15.1339

■ 6.4641, -2.4307,
4.5249

■ 28.1075, -3.5345,
7.1915

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.9901, -4.2093,
8.3450

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.6506, -4.9090,
9.4793

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.0306, -5.6342,
10.6052

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.0834, -6.3848,
11.7296

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.7703, -7.1603,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

12.8573

■ 92.0586, -7.9605,
13.9913

■ 13.0037, -2.2515,
4.7386

■ 13.0037, -2.2515,
4.7386

■ 12.9562, -2.5201,
5.4367

■ 13.0590, -1.9447,
3.9391

■ 12.9153, -2.7501,
6.0354

■ 13.1214, -1.5978,
3.0361

■ 12.8811, -2.9431,
6.5375

■ 13.1913, -1.2109,
2.0289

■ 12.8504, -3.1167,
6.9894

■ 13.2690, -0.7838,
0.9172

■ 12.8197, -3.2912,
7.4434

■ 13.3544, -0.3167,
-0.2989

■ 12.7940, -3.4372,
7.8234

■ 13.4478, 0.1901,
-1.6185

■ 13.5491, 0.7361,
-3.0403

■ 13.6584, 1.3208,
-4.5626

■ 13.7757, 1.9431,
-6.1832

Harmonies

Analogous

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



13.0040, 0.5397, 4.8023



13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386



13.0040, -4.4359, 3.7548

Triad

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



13.0040, -2.2519, 4.7387



13.0040, -4.1867, -3.6701



13.0040, 5.0296, -0.4986

Complementary

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



13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386



9.0729, 1.7488, -5.2864

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.



13.0040, 3.5244, -3.3200



13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386



13.0040, -1.8844, -5.3970

Square

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



13.0040, -2.2519, 4.7387



13.0040, -5.4859, -0.9032



13.0040, 0.9397, -5.2567



13.0040, 4.9099, 2.1360

Rectangle

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



13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386



13.0040, -5.3257, 2.5610



13.0040, 0.9397, -5.2567



13.0040, 4.6918, -1.4659

Sweetspot

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



13.0040, -2.2519, 4.7387



16.3629, -1.6123, 2.8021



9.8264, 3.3512, 1.8328



9.1670, -0.9022, 1.5672



55.4075, -2.9564, 3.0104



9.2414, -0.4931, 0.5021

Same Dimension

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



13.0040, -2.2519, 4.7387



16.0821, -3.1771, 6.8752



12.5298, -3.9918, 4.2937



7.6976, -0.6112, 0.9370



27.8389, -7.4796, 17.0233



76.9527, -20.6758, 47.0560

Inverse Universe

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



9.0729, 1.7488, -5.2864



9.9442, 3.2193, -9.1656



9.5798, 3.3464, -4.3689



7.2555, -0.1745, -0.1562



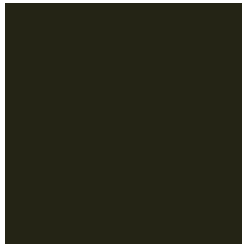
7.7664, 21.0658, -55.1789



21.4675, 58.2300, -152.5312

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

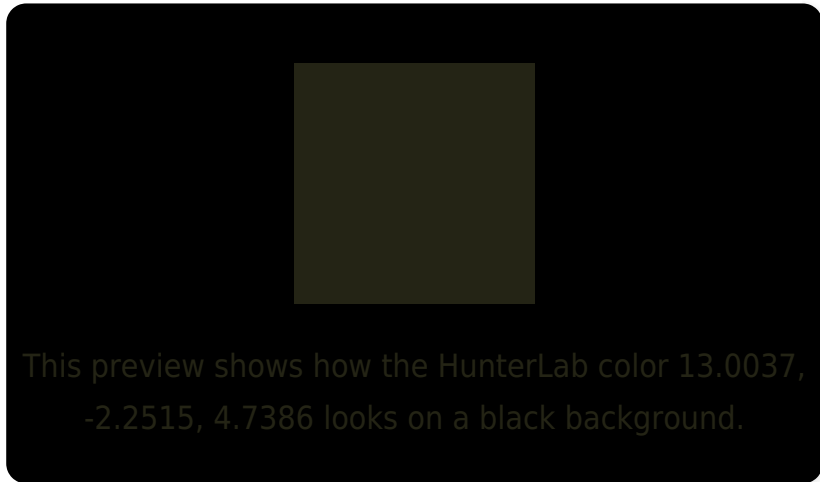
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

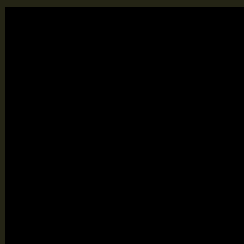
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

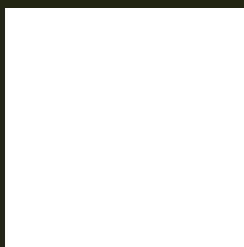
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386.

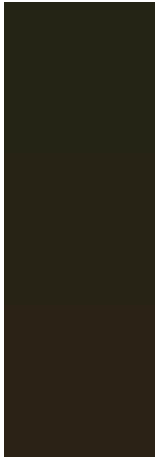


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.0037, -2.2515,

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

13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386

Protanopia

12.9905, -1.1180, 4.7471

Deuteranopia

13.0980, 0.4248, 4.6424



Tritanopia

12.9988, 0.6690, 0.0383

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386

Protanomaly

12.9162, -1.3799, 4.6780

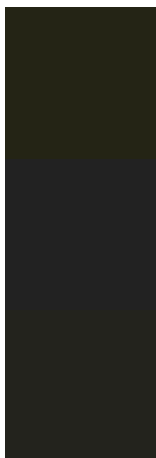
Deuteranomaly

13.0809, -0.7728, 4.6064

Tritanomaly

13.0166, -0.6827, 2.1041

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386

Achromatopsia

12.6476, -0.6748, 0.6872

Achromatomaly

12.8378, -1.3882, 2.5179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386 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(36, 36, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 36, 21)  
}
```

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(36, 36, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 36, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386 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(36, 36, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 36, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 36, 21)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 36, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 36, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 36, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 13.0037, -2.2515, 4.7386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 36, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 36,  
21) }
```

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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