

Converting Colors

HunterLab(13.3058, -6.9873,
-1.3067)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(13.3058, -6.9873,
-1.3067) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(13.2379, -6.9088,
-1.3595)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	012929
RGB	1, 41, 41
RGB Percent	0%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.9961, 0.8392, 0.8392
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	180°, 95%, 8%
HSV	180°, 98%, 16%
XYZ	1.2057, 1.7524, 2.3725
YIQ	29.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

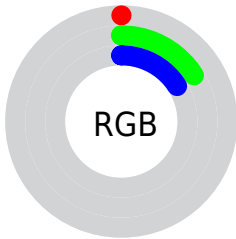
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 21, 41
Decimal	76073
CIE _{Lab}	14.13, -13.26, -3.91
CIE _{LCh}	14, 13.827, 196.436
Yxy	1.7525, 0.2262, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278266153 (0xFF012929)
YUV	29.0400, 5.8963, -24.5911
Hunter-Lab	13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595

Details

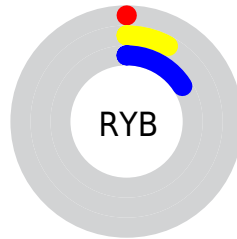
The HunterLab color **13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **7.0383, 11.2905, 4.2922**, and the grayscale version is **11.0847, -0.5915, 0.6023**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **28.2941, -9.6253, -1.1827**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.2137, -7.0054, -1.3934**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.3377, -6.5175, -1.2210**.

Distribution



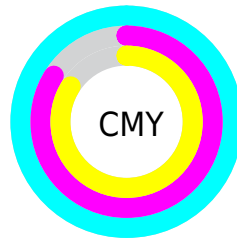
- Red (0%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595 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 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 13.2379, -6.9088,
-1.3595

■ 13.2379, -6.9088,
-1.3595

■ 105.3887,
-19.0185, 1.8079

■ 6.7624, -8.9069,
-2.0301

■ 28.4098, -9.8587,
-1.0586

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 37.3214, -11.2244,
-0.8004

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 47.0084, -12.5540,
-0.4833

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.4132, -13.8616,
-0.1136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.4892, -15.1565,
0.3038

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.1981, -16.4448,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.7652

■ 92.5072, -17.7311,
1.2674

■ 13.2379, -6.9088,
-1.3595

■ 13.2379, -6.9088,
-1.3595

■ 13.2137, -7.0054,
-1.3934

■ 13.3377, -6.5175,
-1.2210

■ 13.4365, -6.1324,
-1.0848

■ 13.5422, -5.7241,
-0.9404

■ 13.6709, -5.2314,
-0.7660

■ 13.8239, -4.6525,
-0.5609

■ 14.0015, -3.9887,
-0.3256

■ 14.2042, -3.2428,
-0.0610

■ 14.4317, -2.4183,
0.2317

■ 14.6841, -1.5197,
0.5511

Harmonies

Analogous

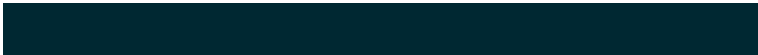
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



13.2381, -6.9837, 2.2232



13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595



13.2381, -5.2970, -5.2391

Triad

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



13.2381, -6.9088, -1.3593



13.2381, 4.9023, -4.8977



13.2381, 1.0177, 5.8468

Complementary

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



13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595



7.0383, 11.2905, 4.2922

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.



13.2381, 4.6083, 4.7730



13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595



13.2381, 7.0131, -0.9818

Square

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



13.2381, -6.9088, -1.3593



13.2381, 1.3844, -7.6377



13.2381, 6.8999, 2.5097



13.2381, -2.6763, 5.7907

Rectangle

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



13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595



13.2381, -3.4545, -7.1846



13.2381, 6.8999, 2.5097



13.2381, 2.2845, 5.6066

Sweetspot

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



13.2381, -6.9088, -1.3593



18.0865, -4.4743, -0.1934



12.6447, -10.5621, 7.4718



10.2363, -2.5600, -0.1187



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



10.7914, -0.5758, 0.5863

Same Dimension

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



13.2381, -6.9088, -1.3593



16.9079, -8.9639, -1.7830



8.5309, -0.4207, -9.3310



8.3581, -0.8867, 0.3064



26.4696, -14.0331, -2.7913



71.8664, -38.1007, -7.5783

Inverse Universe

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



7.0383, 11.2905, 4.2922



8.7857, 15.0457, 5.6770



9.9289, 3.7677, 6.0123



8.0137, 0.0320, 0.5894



13.7541, 23.5543, 8.8874



37.3431, 63.9513, 24.1301

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

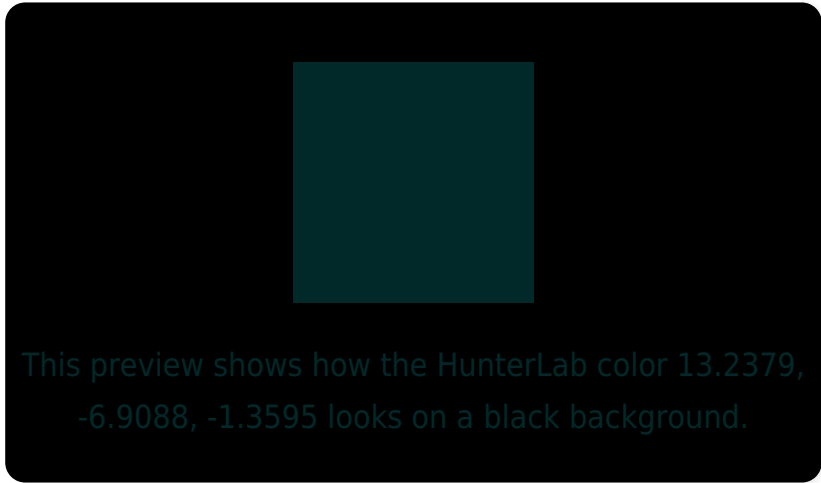
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

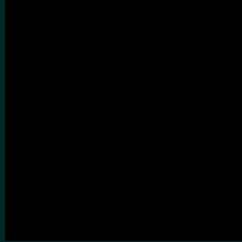
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595.

-1.3595.

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

13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595

Protanopia

13.3978, -0.2150, 0.1370

Deuteranopia

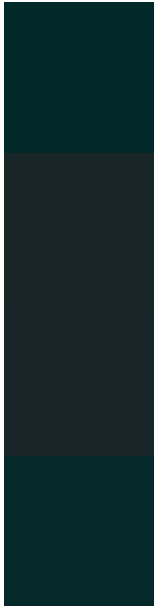
13.4990, 0.3337, -1.2971



Tritanopia

13.4644, -5.8619, -2.2988

Trichromacy



Original Color

13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595

Protanomaly

13.1412, -3.4913, -0.6238

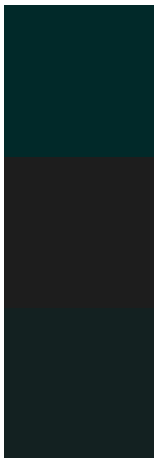
Deuteranomaly

13.2196, -3.0462, -1.7318

Tritanomaly

13.3886, -6.2107, -1.9798

Monochromacy



Original Color

13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595

Achromatopsia

11.0844, -0.5914, 0.6022

Achromatomaly

11.5584, -3.4414, -0.3187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595 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(1, 41, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 41, 41)  
}
```

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(1, 41, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 41, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595 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(1, 41, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 41, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 41, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 41, 41); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 41, 41); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 41, 41) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 13.2379, -6.9088, -1.3595 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 41, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 41,  
41) }
```

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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