

Converting Colors

HunterLab(10.6971, -7.6921,
-20.1663)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(10.6971, -7.6921,
-20.1663) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.5389, -0.2129,
-15.2129)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002340
RGB	0, 35, 64
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8627, 0.7490
CMYK	1.00, 0.45, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	207°, 100%, 13%
HSV	207°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	1.5265, 1.5722, 5.0735
YIQ	27.8410, -30.1690, 1.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

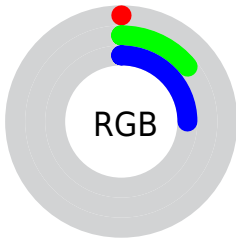
Format	Color
RYB	0, 23, 64
Decimal	9024
CIELab	13.06, 0.89, -21.87
CIELCh	13, 21.883, 272.333
Yxy	1.5723, 0.1868, 0.1924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199104 (0xFF002340)
YUV	27.8410, 17.8264, -24.4166
Hunter-Lab	12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129

Details

The HunterLab color **12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **14.0319, 7.9320, 8.7848**, and the grayscale version is **10.6812, -0.5699, 0.5803**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.5210, -0.8391, -16.0810**, and **2.7541, 4.6566, -13.4947** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.5386, -0.2123, -15.2139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.3842, -0.8098, -13.2540**.

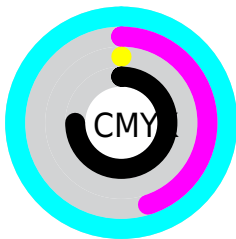
Distribution



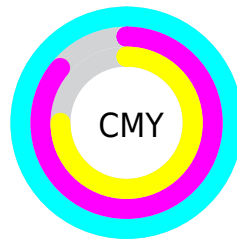
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129 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 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.5389, -0.2129,
-15.2129

■ 12.5389, -0.2129,
-15.2129

■ 103.9834, -4.6336,
-18.1566

■ 5.8207, 0.3560,
-18.6505

■ 27.5049, -0.8769,
-16.1386

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.3294, -1.2911,
-16.6068

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.9364, -1.7517,
-17.0202

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.2667, -2.2547,
-17.3709

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.2729, -2.7967,
-17.6578

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.9157, -3.3753,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-17.8825

■ 91.1620, -3.9881,
-18.0478

■ 12.5389, -0.2129,
-15.2129

■ 12.5389, -0.2129,
-15.2129

■ 12.5386, -0.2123,
-15.2139

■ 13.3842, -0.8098,
-13.2540

■ 14.2351, -1.4051,
-11.4558

■ 15.1322, -1.8564,
-9.7131

■ 16.0807, -2.1441,
-8.0128

■ 17.0766, -2.2820,
-6.3585

■ 18.1162, -2.2846,
-4.7516

■ 19.1957, -2.1659,
-3.1915

■ 20.3121, -1.9392,
-1.6763

■ 21.4623, -1.6163,
-0.2031

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.5391, -5.4383, -12.8133



12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129



12.5391, 5.8681, -11.9936

Triad

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



12.5391, -0.2126, -15.2126



12.5391, 10.2104, 5.2025



12.5391, -9.0955, 4.6925

Complementary

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



12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129



14.0319, 7.9320, 8.7848

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.



12.5391, -6.0932, 7.4459



12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129



12.5391, 4.9388, 7.7404

Square

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



12.5391, -0.2126, -15.2126



12.5391, 12.5286, 1.1067



12.5391, -1.1204, 8.5616



12.5391, -9.9787, 0.2431

Rectangle

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



12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129



12.5391, 9.4329, -7.6824



12.5391, -1.1204, 8.5616



12.5391, -8.3313, 5.7540

Sweetspot

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



12.5391, -0.2126, -15.2126



25.0927, -2.8833, -4.4796



19.3768, -14.9988, 8.1596



13.0343, -1.5322, -2.5451



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



12.5391, -0.2126, -15.2126



16.1177, 0.4090, -21.0286



6.6313, 14.2428, -39.0326



11.8252, -0.8546, 0.0021



18.4566, 0.8314, -24.8639



44.1570, 5.8220, -67.7603

Inverse Universe

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



11.0066, 19.9495, -1.4343



14.4539, 26.1183, -1.2465



20.9911, -4.6543, 12.8528



11.6121, 0.4012, 0.3126



16.7118, 30.1569, -1.1195



41.6343, 74.7175, 0.4114

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129 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

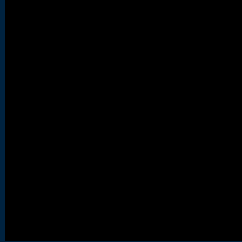
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129.

-15.2129.

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

12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129

Protanopia

12.8933, 2.0590, -13.6443

Deuteranopia

12.4494, -0.7017, -14.0458



Tritanopia

12.6930, -6.3815, -2.0894

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129

Protanomaly

12.6036, 1.1026, -14.3366

Deuteranomaly

12.4938, -0.4587, -14.6260

Tritanomaly

12.6806, -4.6306, -5.8535

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129

Achromatopsia

10.7760, -0.5750, 0.5855

Achromatomaly

11.2635, -1.6499, -4.1311

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129 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(0, 35, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 35, 64)  
}
```

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(0, 35, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 35, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129 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(0, 35, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 35, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 35, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 35, 64); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 64); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 35, 64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.5389, -0.2129, -15.2129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 35, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 35,  
64) }
```

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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