

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.5998, -11.0179,
-1.6221)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.5998, -11.0179,
-1.6221) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.5635, -7.1537,
-0.2604)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002724
RGB	0, 39, 36
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 14%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8471, 0.8588
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.08, 0.85
HSL	175°, 100%, 8%
HSV	175°, 100%, 15%
XYZ	1.0440, 1.5784, 1.9187
YIQ	26.9970, -22.2810, -9.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

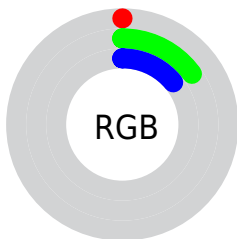
Format	Color
RYB	0, 20, 39
Decimal	10020
CIELab	13.10, -14.28, -1.88
CIELCh	13, 14.402, 187.483
Yxy	1.5785, 0.2299, 0.3476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278200100 (0xFF002724)
YUV	26.9970, 4.4385, -23.6764
Hunter-Lab	12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604

Details

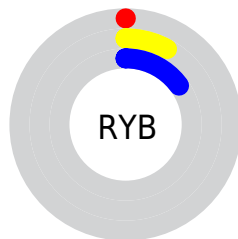
The HunterLab color **12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **6.6179, 11.4313, 3.5057**, and the grayscale version is **10.4602, -0.5581, 0.5683**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.4302, -10.3211, 0.3173**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.5637, -7.1539, -0.2603**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.6708, -6.7137, -0.2330**.

Distribution



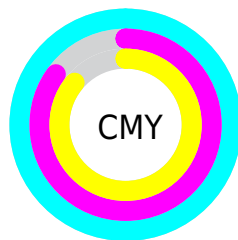
- Red (0%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (85%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604 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 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.5635, -7.1537,
-0.2604

■ 12.5635, -7.1537,
-0.2604

■ 104.0333,
-19.8789, 3.8056

■ 5.8568, -10.2494,
-1.0087

■ 27.5369, -10.3036,
0.2909

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.3645, -11.7465,
0.6590

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.9744, -13.1447,
1.0785

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.3074, -14.5146,
1.5444

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.3160, -15.8666,
2.0529

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.9612, -17.2081,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.6008

■ 91.2097, -18.5443,
3.1857

■ 12.5635, -7.1537,
-0.2604

■ 12.5635, -7.1537,
-0.2604

■ 12.5637, -7.1539,
-0.2603

■ 12.6708, -6.7137,
-0.2330

■ 12.7770, -6.2812,
-0.2070

■ 12.8844, -5.8480,
-0.1797

■ 13.0100, -5.3486,
-0.1288

■ 13.1582, -4.7694,
-0.0491

■ 13.3292, -4.1117,
0.0596

■ 13.5234, -3.3780,
0.1970

■ 13.7408, -2.5719,
0.3626

■ 13.9811, -1.6975,
0.5553

Harmonies

Analogous

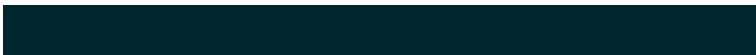
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



12.5637, -6.7599, 3.0754



12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604



12.5637, -5.9828, -4.3523

Triad

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



12.5637, -7.1537, -0.2602



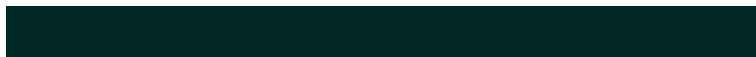
12.5637, 4.1166, -6.2172



12.5637, 2.2663, 5.7329

Complementary

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



12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604



6.6179, 11.4313, 3.5057

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.



12.5637, 5.7025, 4.2351



12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604



12.5637, 6.8567, -2.2958

Square

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



12.5637, -7.1537, -0.2602



12.5637, 0.2996, -8.3995



12.5637, 7.4692, 1.5600



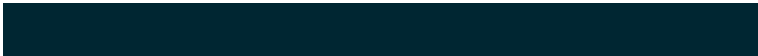
12.5637, -1.6131, 6.0547

Rectangle

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



12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604



12.5637, -4.3794, -6.7467



12.5637, 7.4692, 1.5600



12.5637, 3.5245, 5.3503

Sweetspot

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



12.5637, -7.1537, -0.2602



17.2224, -4.5094, 0.2138



12.1329, -9.9594, 7.3016



9.4822, -2.4593, 0.1219



56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665



10.0114, -0.5342, 0.5439

Same Dimension

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



12.5637, -7.1537, -0.2602



16.0422, -9.1751, -0.2449



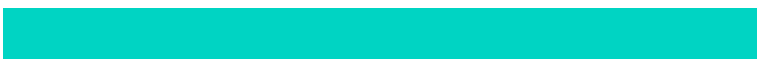
8.6571, -1.3823, -7.8360



8.3547, -0.9054, 0.3547



26.2857, -15.1323, -0.1886



71.3225, -41.3537, 0.1238

Inverse Universe

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



6.6179, 11.4313, 3.5057



8.4404, 14.5563, 4.6643



8.9968, 4.6074, 5.6241



8.0169, 0.0497, 0.5428



13.8056, 23.7452, 8.1242



37.3943, 64.1412, 23.3702

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

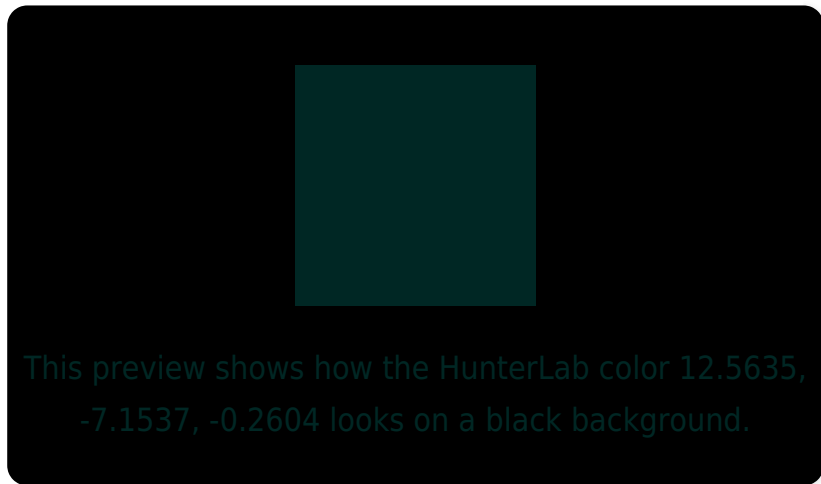
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

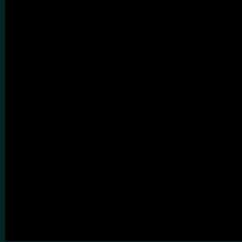
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604.

-0.2604.

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

12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604

Protanopia

12.6932, -0.5613, 1.0909

Deuteranopia

12.9265, 0.4243, -0.0553



Tritanopia

12.6665, -5.1709, -2.1051

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604

Protanomaly

12.4411, -3.8306, 0.3869

Deuteranomaly

12.6076, -3.0702, -0.5160

Tritanomaly

12.5357, -5.7839, -1.4553

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.9219, -3.4974, 0.0010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604 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, 39, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 39, 36)  
}
```

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, 39, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 39, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604 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, 39, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 39, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 39, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 39, 36); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 39, 36); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 39, 36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.5635, -7.1537, -0.2604 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 39, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 39,  
36) }
```

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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