

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.9666, -4.4526,
-11.2210)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.9666, -4.4526,
-11.2210) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.4390, -2.4718,
-10.2116)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002438
RGB	0, 36, 56
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8588, 0.7804
CMYK	1.00, 0.36, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	201°, 100%, 11%
HSV	201°, 100%, 22%
XYZ	1.3447, 1.5473, 3.9692
YIQ	27.5160, -27.8760, -1.4120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

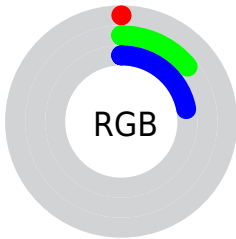
Format	Color
RYB	0, 22, 56
Decimal	9272
CIELab	12.91, -3.66, -16.48
CIELCh	13, 16.879, 257.466
Yxy	1.5473, 0.1960, 0.2255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199352 (0xFF002438)
YUV	27.5160, 14.0426, -24.1315
Hunter-Lab	12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116

Details

The HunterLab color **12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **11.5810, 8.7275, 7.2884**, and the grayscale version is **10.5921, -0.5652, 0.5755**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.2886, -3.7130, -11.1300**, and **1.4804, 4.0155, -10.5186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.4388, -2.4715, -10.2122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.0689, -2.6958, -8.9680**.

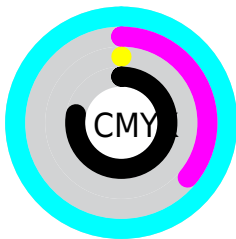
Distribution



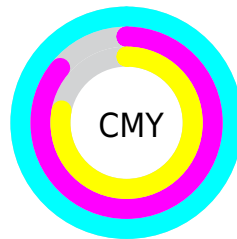
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116 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 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.4390, -2.4718,
-10.2116

■ 12.4390, -2.4718,
-10.2116

■ 103.7811, -9.2915,
-11.8384

■ 5.6719, -3.1172,
-12.8436

■ 27.3750, -3.8415,
-11.0265

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.1869, -4.5519,
-11.3448

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.7823, -5.2840,
-11.5898

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.1018, -6.0389,
-11.7640

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.0979, -6.8172,
-11.8716

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.7311, -7.6188,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-11.9171

■ 90.9683, -8.4437,
-11.9048

■ 12.4390, -2.4718,
-10.2116

■ 12.4390, -2.4718,
-10.2116

■ 12.4388, -2.4715,
-10.2122

■ 13.0689, -2.6958,
-8.9680

■ 13.6956, -2.9400,
-7.8093

■ 14.3488, -3.0980,
-6.6723

■ 15.0405, -3.1263,
-5.5356

■ 15.7687, -3.0329,
-4.4041

■ 16.5315, -2.8269,
-3.2814

■ 17.3268, -2.5177,
-2.1701

■ 18.1524, -2.1144,
-1.0720

■ 19.0064, -1.6261,
0.0119

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.4392, -5.9480, -6.9607



12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116



12.4392, 2.0161, -9.8914

Triad

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



12.4392, -2.4716, -10.2113



12.4392, 8.6203, 2.8855



12.4392, -6.3748, 5.0950

Complementary

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



12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116



11.5810, 8.7275, 7.2884

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.



12.4392, -3.1355, 6.6580



12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116



12.4392, 5.6814, 5.4373

Square

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



12.4392, -2.4716, -10.2113



12.4392, 8.8646, -1.2270



12.4392, 1.2523, 6.7832



12.4392, -7.9788, 2.3209

Rectangle

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



12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116



12.4392, 4.9949, -7.6960



12.4392, 1.2523, 6.7832



12.4392, -5.4637, 5.7570

Sweetspot

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



12.4392, -2.4716, -10.2113



22.6210, -3.3817, -3.0775



16.9632, -13.5122, 7.9672



12.0329, -1.8440, -1.7575



61.6487, -3.2894, 3.3495



14.0024, -0.7471, 0.7608

Same Dimension

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



12.4392, -2.4716, -10.2113



16.0314, -2.7520, -14.0972



6.8408, 9.0356, -28.0538



10.3921, -0.8343, 0.1032



19.7445, -3.0228, -18.1536



49.1657, -4.9078, -50.8584

Inverse Universe

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



9.8398, 18.1434, -3.6764



12.8976, 23.7126, -4.2635



17.0944, -2.0179, 10.4978



10.1623, 0.3349, 0.2011



16.0653, 29.4785, -4.8614



41.2662, 75.3279, -9.4448

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116 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

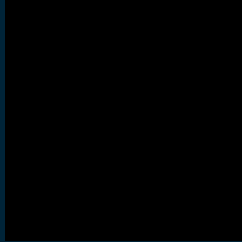
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116.

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

12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116

Protanopia

12.8195, 1.0957, -8.2227

Deuteranopia

12.5630, 0.3833, -9.9091



Tritanopia

12.4351, -6.0669, -2.4461

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116

Protanomaly

12.6375, -0.6210, -9.1811

Deuteranomaly

12.5425, -0.8750, -9.9726

Tritanomaly

12.3304, -4.8622, -4.9159

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116

Achromatopsia

10.7760, -0.5750, 0.5855

Achromatomaly

11.1737, -2.1525, -2.8826

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116 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, 36, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 56)  
}
```

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, 36, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116 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, 36, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 36, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 56); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 56); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.4390, -2.4718, -10.2116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 36, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
56) }
```

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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