

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.0131, -0.2245,
-14.5307)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.0131, -0.2245,
-14.5307) contains.

HunterLab(11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(11.9358, -0.1576,
-14.5785)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00213D
RGB	0, 33, 61
RGB Percent	0%, 13%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8706, 0.7608
CMYK	1.00, 0.46, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	208°, 100%, 12%
HSV	208°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	1.3862, 1.4246, 4.6168
YIQ	26.3250, -28.6560, 1.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

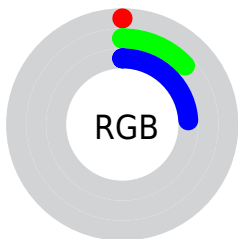
Format	Color
RYB	0, 21, 61
Decimal	8509
CIELab	12.12, 0.95, -21.26
CIELCh	12, 21.278, 272.560
Yxy	1.4247, 0.1866, 0.1918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278198589 (0xFF00213D)
YUV	26.3250, 17.0948, -23.0870
Hunter-Lab	11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785

Details

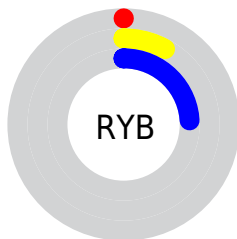
The HunterLab color **11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **13.5011, 7.3085, 8.4468**, and the grayscale version is **10.2188, -0.5453, 0.5552**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.8256, -0.7954, -15.4612**, and **2.4936, 3.6559, -11.0088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.9355, -0.1570, -14.5794**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.7515, -0.7079, -12.6827**.

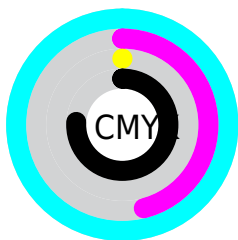
Distribution



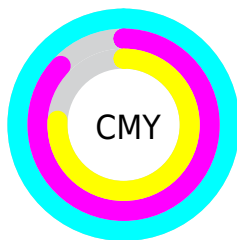
- Red (0%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785 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 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.9358, -0.1576,
-14.5785

■ 11.9358, -0.1576,
-14.5785

■ 102.7551, -4.5100,
-17.4220

■ 4.8456, 0.5960,
-20.7061

■ 26.7186, -0.8010,
-15.4905

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.4660, -1.2067,
-15.9494

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.0022, -1.6597,
-16.3519

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.2668, -2.1555,
-16.6904

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.2113, -2.6909,
-16.9643

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.7957, -3.2632,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-17.1755

■ 89.9866, -3.8702,
-17.3271

■ 11.9358, -0.1576,
-14.5785

■ 11.9358, -0.1576,
-14.5785

■ 11.9355, -0.1570,
-14.5794

■ 12.7515, -0.7079,
-12.6827

■ 13.5702, -1.2645,
-10.9496

■ 14.4299, -1.6951,
-9.2783

■ 15.3378, -1.9725,
-7.6499

■ 16.2902, -2.1100,
-6.0676

■ 17.2835, -2.1211,
-4.5322

■ 18.3143, -2.0193,
-3.0428

■ 19.3796, -1.8167,
-1.5971

■ 20.4766, -1.5244,
-0.1924

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.9360, -5.1652, -12.3163



11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785



11.9360, 5.6615, -11.4536

Triad

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



11.9360, -0.1573, -14.5782



11.9360, 9.7465, 5.0746



11.9360, -8.7088, 4.5028

Complementary

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



11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785



13.5011, 7.3085, 8.4468

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.



11.9360, -5.8520, 7.3258



11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785



11.9360, 4.6852, 7.6559

Square

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



11.9360, -0.1573, -14.5782



11.9360, 11.9943, 1.0941



11.9360, -1.1102, 8.3552



11.9360, -9.5750, 0.1875

Rectangle

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



11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785



11.9360, 9.0654, -7.3096



11.9360, -1.1102, 8.3552



11.9360, -7.9799, 5.5899

Sweetspot

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



11.9360, -0.1573, -14.5782



23.5394, -2.6411, -4.1969



18.4899, -14.2862, 7.7297



12.3578, -1.4141, -2.3873



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



11.9360, -0.1573, -14.5782



15.0858, 0.4403, -19.8063



6.3501, 13.4977, -37.0726



11.0707, -0.7888, 0.0125



17.8481, 0.9860, -24.4370



43.2454, 6.3880, -67.8430

Inverse Universe

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



10.4976, 19.0215, -1.3251



13.5539, 24.4855, -1.1176



20.0331, -4.4505, 12.2661



10.8797, 0.3489, 0.3062



16.2407, 29.2865, -0.9304



41.0637, 73.6258, 0.9305

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

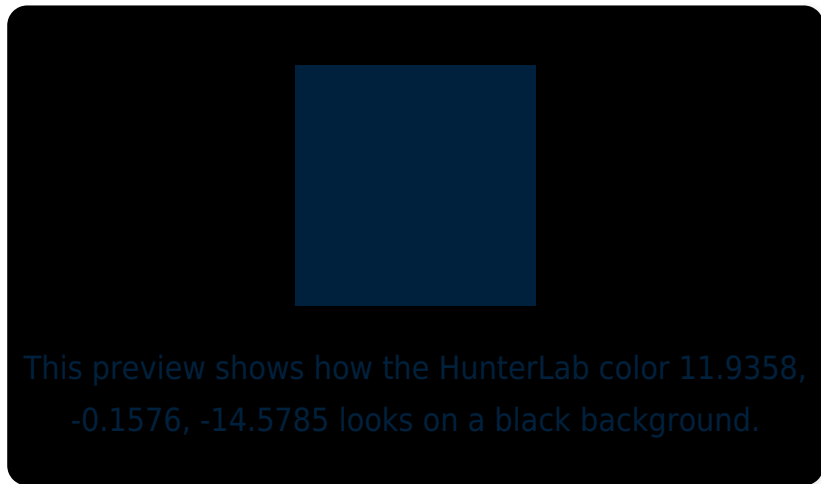
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

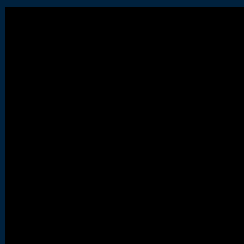
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785.

-14.5785.

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

11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785

Protanopia

12.2381, 1.9302, -13.1361

Deuteranopia

11.8469, -0.6432, -13.4191



Tritanopia

11.8669, -5.7691, -2.3787

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785

Protanomaly

11.9893, 1.1091, -13.7336

Deuteranomaly

11.8910, -0.4018, -13.9954

Tritanomaly

11.8630, -3.9962, -6.2010

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785

Achromatopsia

10.1636, -0.5423, 0.5522

Achromatomaly

10.6976, -1.4217, -4.0714

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785 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, 33, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 33, 61)  
}
```

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, 33, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 33, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785 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, 33, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 33, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 33, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 33, 61); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 33, 61); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 33, 61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.9358, -0.1576, -14.5785 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 33, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 33,  
61) }
```

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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