

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.1329, -0.4268,
-14.2438)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.1329, -0.4268,
-14.2438) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.1695, -0.5516,
-14.0201)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00223D
RGB	0, 34, 61
RGB Percent	0%, 13%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8667, 0.7608
CMYK	1.00, 0.44, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	207°, 100%, 12%
HSV	207°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	1.4143, 1.4810, 4.6262
YIQ	26.9120, -28.9310, 1.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 22, 61
Decimal	8765
CIELab	12.49, 0.20, -20.67
CIElCh	12, 20.674, 270.541
Yxy	1.4810, 0.1880, 0.1969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278198845 (0xFF00223D)
YUV	26.9120, 16.8054, -23.6018
Hunter-Lab	12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201

Details

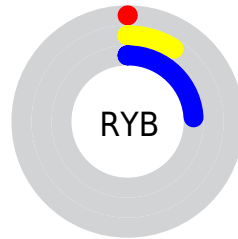
The HunterLab color **12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **13.3271, 7.7041, 8.3466**, and the grayscale version is **10.3990, -0.5549, 0.5650**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.0872, -1.2342, -14.9989**, and **2.4936, 3.6559, -11.0088** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.1692, -0.5511, -14.0209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.9648, -1.0591, -12.2195**.

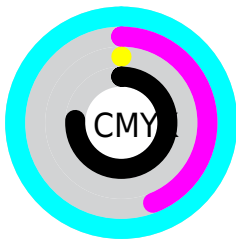
Distribution



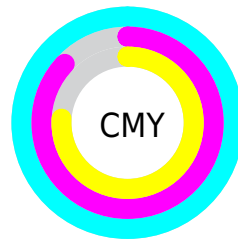
- Red (0%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201 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 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.1695, -0.5516,
-14.0201

■ 12.1695, -0.5516,
-14.0201

■ 103.2329, -5.3128,
-16.7299

■ 5.2470, -0.1181,
-18.6419

■ 27.0239, -1.3148,
-14.9364

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 35.8014, -1.7710,
-15.3796

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 45.3653, -2.2702,
-15.7632

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.6555, -2.8090,
-16.0813

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.6240, -3.3848,
-16.3344

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.2313, -3.9952,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-16.5247

■ 90.4438, -4.6384,
-16.6555

■ 12.1695, -0.5516,
-14.0201

■ 12.1695, -0.5516,
-14.0201

■ 12.1692, -0.5511,
-14.0209

■ 12.9648, -1.0591,
-12.2195

■ 13.7624, -1.5743,
-10.5670

■ 14.5998, -1.9652,
-8.9670

■ 15.4845, -2.2044,
-7.4017

■ 16.4131, -2.3042,
-5.8749

■ 17.3821, -2.2778,
-4.3882

■ 18.3884, -2.1380,
-2.9416

■ 19.4290, -1.8967,
-1.5337

■ 20.5013, -1.5649,
-0.1625

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.1697, -5.3661, -11.5288



12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201



12.1697, 5.1161, -11.3543

Triad

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



12.1697, -0.5513, -14.0198



12.1697, 9.6979, 4.7641



12.1697, -8.4646, 4.6489

Complementary

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



12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201



13.3271, 7.7041, 8.3466

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.



12.1697, -5.5092, 7.2507



12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201



12.1697, 4.9155, 7.3172

Square

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



12.1697, -0.5513, -14.0198



12.1697, 11.6332, 0.7557



12.1697, -0.7483, 8.2274



12.1697, -9.4275, 0.5684

Rectangle

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



12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201



12.1697, 8.4944, -7.4798



12.1697, -0.7483, 8.2274



12.1697, -7.7008, 5.6610

Sweetspot

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



12.1697, -0.5513, -14.0198



23.6397, -2.8015, -4.0588



18.4772, -14.3650, 7.9157



12.4136, -1.5033, -2.3095



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.



12.1697, -0.5513, -14.0198



15.3980, -0.0988, -19.0329



6.5215, 12.8526, -35.8945



11.0819, -0.8072, 0.0259



18.2294, 0.3183, -23.4722



44.2645, 4.5134, -65.0700

Inverse Universe

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



10.5246, 19.1192, -1.7057



13.5893, 24.6136, -1.6172



19.7783, -4.0682, 12.1158



10.8808, 0.3551, 0.2899



16.2834, 29.4410, -1.5340



41.1732, 74.0231, -0.6255

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201 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

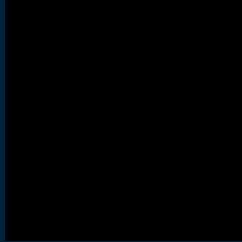
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201.

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

12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201

Protanopia

12.5435, 1.7958, -12.4461

Deuteranopia

12.1256, -0.7924, -13.4453



Tritanopia

12.1505, -5.9177, -2.4124

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201

Protanomaly

12.2455, 0.8065, -13.1387

Deuteranomaly

12.1256, -0.7924, -13.4453

Tritanomaly

12.1456, -4.1423, -6.2389

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.9279, -1.7827, -3.7115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201 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, 34, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 34, 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, 34, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 34, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201 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, 34, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 34, 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, 34, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 34, 61); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 34, 61); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 34, 61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.1695, -0.5516, -14.0201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 34, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 34,  
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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