

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.1931, 30.7046,  
-68.2713)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(12.1931, 30.7046,  
-68.2713) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(12.1802, 30.6471,  
-68.0060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F0071
RGB	31, 0, 113
RGB Percent	12%, 0%, 44%
CMY	0.8784, 1.0000, 0.5569
CMYK	0.73, 1.00, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	256°, 100%, 22%
HSV	256°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	3.5457, 1.4836, 15.7223
YIQ	22.1510, -17.7970, 41.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

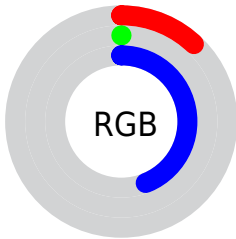
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	<b>31, 0, 113</b>
Decimal	2031729
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	12.50, 44.21, -55.78
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	13, 71.176, 308.398
Yxy	1.4837, 0.1709, 0.0715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280221809 (0xFF1F0071)
YUV	22.1510, 44.7886, 7.7606
Hunter-Lab	12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060

# Details

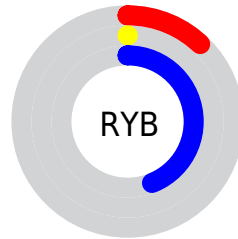
The HunterLab color **12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **36.8836, -19.1298, 22.3926**, and the grayscale version is **8.8772, -0.4737, 0.4823**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.1016, 34.1184, -61.6269**, and **5.9907, 16.2497, -42.5662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.1805, 30.6475, -68.0040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.6890, 27.5283, -58.7489**.

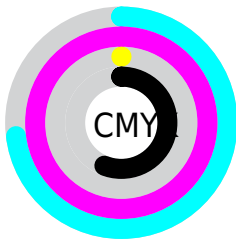
# Distribution



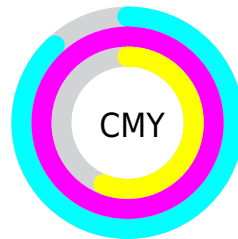
- Red (12%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 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 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 12.1802, 30.6471,  
-68.0060

■ 12.1802, 30.6471,  
-68.0060

■ 103.2550, 44.0215,  
-65.2375

■ 5.2648, 39.9001,  
-99.6476

■ 27.0381, 34.2436,  
-61.9354

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 35.8170, 35.9772,  
-61.5355

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 45.3821, 37.5959,  
-61.7304

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.6735, 39.0957,  
-62.2351

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 66.6432, 40.4810,  
-62.9037


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 78.2514, 41.7588,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-63.6553


 90.4649, 42.9366,  
-64.4428


 12.1802, 30.6471,  
-68.0060


 12.1802, 30.6471,  
-68.0060


 12.1805, 30.6475,  
-68.0040

 13.6890, 27.5283,  
-58.7489

 15.5025, 24.3415,  
-49.7717

 17.7764, 20.6916,  
-40.7915

 20.4151, 16.9822,  
-32.4955

 23.3392, 13.3959,  
-25.0719

■ 26.4890, 9.9867,  
-18.4713

■ 29.8213, 6.7508,  
-12.5672

■ 33.3044, 3.6644,  
-7.2264

■ 36.9153, 0.6999,  
-2.3327

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



12.1805, 5.0514, -104.6910



12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060



12.1805, 53.9587, -19.8137

# Triad

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



12.1805, 30.6475, -68.0040



12.1805, 15.5924, 8.5264



12.1805, -21.3159, -5.4570

# Complementary

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



12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060



36.8836, -19.1298, 22.3926

# 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.



12.1805, -21.3159, 8.5264



12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060



12.1805, -5.4649, 8.5264

# Square

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



12.1805, 30.6475, -68.0040



12.1805, 42.2106, 8.5264



12.1805, -17.8507, 8.5264



12.1805, -21.3159, -45.3724



# Rectangle

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



12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060



12.1805, 60.0548, -0.3311



12.1805, -17.8507, 8.5264



12.1805, -21.3159, 1.5798

# Sweetspot

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



12.1805, 30.6475, -68.0040



39.5398, 9.3733, -17.4209



27.1264, -7.5700, -17.5642



18.3166, 5.1681, -9.5651



76.6170, -4.0881, 4.1627



26.1505, -1.3953, 1.4208



# Same Dimension

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



12.1805, 30.6475, -68.0040



16.1177, 40.8477, -92.2629



17.8911, 37.3028, -40.0959



18.2775, 0.1996, -0.9122



12.9378, 32.6093, -72.6698



28.2157, 72.1964, -166.8518



# Inverse Universe

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



20.2974, 37.7609, -10.1467



27.1198, 50.3824, -13.0097



34.6912, -28.0848, 20.8849



18.5435, 1.0210, 0.0634



21.6100, 40.1893, -10.6990

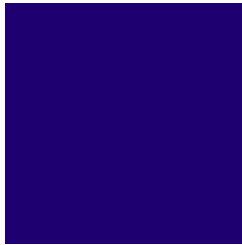


48.0750, 89.1403, -21.7281



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

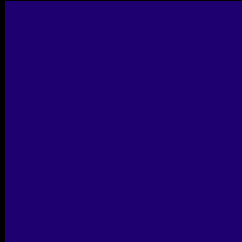
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

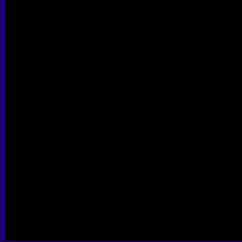
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060.

-68.0060.

# 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

12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060

### Protanopia

13.3032, 2.2250, -21.4310

### Deuteranopia

13.2103, -1.6292, -12.9947



## Tritanopia

13.2676, -6.6838, -2.1550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060

## Protanomaly

11.8541, 13.0993, -39.7375

## Deuteranomaly

11.4826, 10.2164, -32.9411

## Tritanomaly

11.0783, 5.6002, -22.3442

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060

## Achromatopsia

8.9572, -0.4779, 0.4867

## Achromatomaly

8.9252, 9.3311, -18.3477

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 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(31, 0, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 0, 113)  
}
```

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(31, 0, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 0, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 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(31, 0, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 0, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 0, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 0, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 0, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 0, 113)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.1802, 30.6471, -68.0060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 0, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 0,  
113) }
```

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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