

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.3244, -1.7538,
-16.8639)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.3244, -1.7538,
-16.8639) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.8651, -0.1166,
-15.8286)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002442
RGB	0, 36, 66
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8588, 0.7412
CMYK	1.00, 0.45, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	207°, 100%, 13%
HSV	207°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	1.6143, 1.6551, 5.3887
YIQ	28.6560, -31.0860, 1.6980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

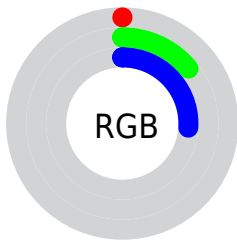
Format	Color
RYB	0, 23, 66
Decimal	9282
CIELab	13.56, 1.10, -22.46
CIElCh	14, 22.487, 272.807
Yxy	1.6552, 0.1865, 0.1912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199362 (0xFF002442)
YUV	28.6560, 18.4106, -25.1313
Hunter-Lab	12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286

Details

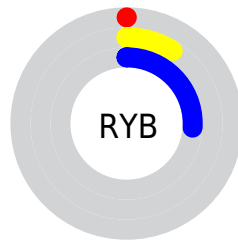
The HunterLab color **12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **14.4465, 8.2178, 9.0453**, and the grayscale version is **10.9305, -0.5832, 0.5939**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.8648, -0.8375, -16.7179**, and **2.8908, 5.1606, -14.7536** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.8648, -0.1159, -15.8296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.7370, -0.7596, -13.7951**.

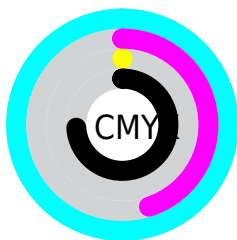
Distribution



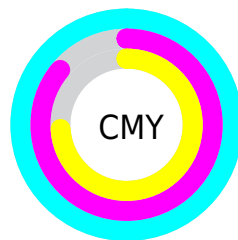
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286 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 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.8651, -0.1166,
-15.8286

■ 12.8651, -0.1166,
-15.8286

■ 104.6416, -4.4485,
-18.8781

■ 6.2799, 0.4287,
-18.3991

■ 27.9280, -0.7551,
-16.7604

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.7934, -1.1584,
-17.2392

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.4380, -1.6090,
-17.6657

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.8033, -2.1025,
-18.0306

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.8423, -2.6357,
-18.3325

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.5161, -3.2058,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-18.5727

■ 91.7919, -3.8107,
-18.7536

■ 12.8651, -0.1166,
-15.8286

■ 12.8651, -0.1166,
-15.8286

■ 12.8648, -0.1159,
-15.8296

■ 13.7370, -0.7596,
-13.7951

■ 14.6166, -1.3946,
-11.9253

■ 15.5463, -1.8734,
-10.1106

■ 16.5297, -2.1810,
-8.3405

■ 17.5628, -2.3320,
-6.6191

■ 18.6415, -2.3415,
-4.9477

■ 19.7620, -2.2244,
-3.3257

■ 20.9209, -1.9945,
-1.7509

■ 22.1152, -1.6644,
-0.2204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.8653, -5.5536, -13.4165



12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286



12.8653, 6.1917, -12.3888

Triad

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



12.8653, -0.1163, -15.8283



12.8653, 10.5375, 5.3973



12.8653, -9.4368, 4.7827

Complementary

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



12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286



14.4465, 8.2178, 9.0453

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.



12.8653, -6.3687, 7.5614



12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286



12.8653, 5.0311, 7.9162

Square

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



12.8653, -0.1163, -15.8283



12.8653, 13.0089, 1.2271



12.8653, -1.2482, 8.7083



12.8653, -10.3143, 0.1502

Rectangle

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



12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286



12.8653, 9.8731, -7.8747



12.8653, -1.2482, 8.7083



12.8653, -8.6592, 5.8515

Sweetspot

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



12.8653, -0.1163, -15.8283



25.8475, -2.9608, -4.6607



19.9718, -15.4770, 8.4480



13.0291, -1.5239, -2.5524



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



12.8653, -0.1163, -15.8283



16.5512, 0.5441, -21.8622



6.8198, 14.7440, -40.3501



11.8241, -0.8528, 0.0008



18.4227, 0.8912, -24.9505



44.0678, 5.9868, -68.0047

Inverse Universe

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



11.3390, 20.5397, -1.3809



14.8977, 26.9060, -1.1741



21.6338, -4.7910, 13.2465



11.6120, 0.4006, 0.3142



16.7080, 30.1433, -1.0660



41.6248, 74.6829, 0.5471

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286 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

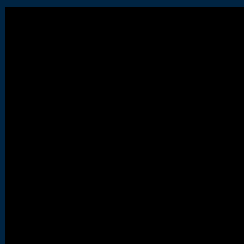
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286.

-15.8286.

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

12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286

Protanopia

13.2028, 2.1018, -14.2858

Deuteranopia

12.7747, -0.6096, -14.6512



Tritanopia

12.9798, -6.5324, -2.1221

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286

Protanomaly

12.9201, 1.1687, -14.9679

Deuteranomaly

12.8195, -0.3644, -15.2366

Tritanomaly

13.0002, -4.5840, -6.3535

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286

Achromatopsia

11.0844, -0.5914, 0.6022

Achromatomaly

11.5273, -1.8404, -4.1958

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286 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, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 66)  
}
```

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, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286 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, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 66) }
```

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, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 66); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 66); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.8651, -0.1166, -15.8286 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, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
66) }
```

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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