

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.4637, -3.7315,
-13.8466)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.4637, -3.7315,
-13.8466) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.9265, -1.4790,
-12.9643)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00253E
RGB	0, 37, 62
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8549, 0.7569
CMYK	1.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	204°, 100%, 12%
HSV	204°, 100%, 24%
XYZ	1.5311, 1.6709, 4.7993
YIQ	28.7870, -30.0770, -0.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

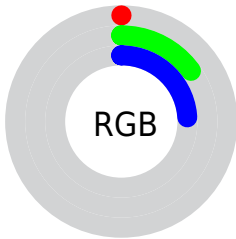
Format	Color
RYB	0, 23, 62
Decimal	9534
CIELab	13.66, -1.55, -19.52
CIELCh	14, 19.579, 265.458
Yxy	1.6710, 0.1914, 0.2088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199614 (0xFF00253E)
YUV	28.7870, 16.3740, -25.2462
Hunter-Lab	12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643

Details

The HunterLab color **12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **13.1132, 8.8277, 8.2344**, and the grayscale version is **10.9768, -0.5857, 0.5964**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.9194, -2.3263, -14.1642**, and **2.6216, 4.1548, -12.2457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.9263, -1.4785, -12.9650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.6820, -1.9052, -11.3521**.

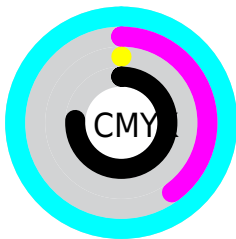
Distribution



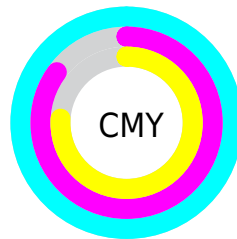
- Red (0%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (24%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643 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 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.9265, -1.4790,
-12.9643

■ 12.9265, -1.4790,
-12.9643

■ 104.7650, -7.1937,
-15.3654

■ 6.3622, -1.4017,
-14.8682

■ 28.0075, -2.5210,
-13.8738

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.8805, -3.0948,
-14.2803

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.5322, -3.7020,
-14.6214

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.9040, -4.3412,
-14.8949

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.9491, -5.0112,
-15.1028

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.6288, -5.7106,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-15.2481

■ 91.9101, -6.4384,
-15.3346

■ 12.9265, -1.4790,
-12.9643

■ 12.9265, -1.4790,
-12.9643

■ 12.9263, -1.4785,
-12.9650

■ 13.6820, -1.9052,
-11.3521

■ 14.4392, -2.3387,
-9.8575

■ 15.2355, -2.6459,
-8.3940

■ 16.0783, -2.8007,
-6.9478

■ 16.9645, -2.8139,
-5.5239

■ 17.8913, -2.6977,
-4.1257

■ 18.8558, -2.4641,
-2.7548

■ 19.8552, -2.1247,
-1.4117

■ 20.8870, -1.6903,
-0.0960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.9267, -5.9224, -9.9449



12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643



12.9267, 3.9327, -11.2888

Triad

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



12.9267, -1.4788, -12.9640



12.9267, 9.7245, 4.1832



12.9267, -7.9879, 5.0583

Complementary

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



12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643



13.1132, 8.8277, 8.2344

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.



12.9267, -4.7432, 7.1671



12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643



12.9267, 5.5340, 6.6699

Square

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



12.9267, -1.4788, -12.9640



12.9267, 10.9669, -0.0787



12.9267, 0.1173, 7.7570



12.9267, -9.2802, 1.4400

Rectangle

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



12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643



12.9267, 7.3045, -7.9880



12.9267, 0.1173, 7.7570



12.9267, -7.1173, 5.9022

Sweetspot

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



12.9267, -1.4788, -12.9640



24.6500, -3.2965, -3.8775



18.7474, -14.7552, 8.4204



12.5485, -1.7172, -2.1235



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.



12.9267, -1.4788, -12.9640



16.6564, -1.3559, -17.8919



6.9461, 11.9201, -34.4123



11.1088, -0.8513, 0.0581



19.1634, -1.2600, -21.2327



46.7701, 0.0895, -58.6518

Inverse Universe

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



10.7601, 19.6665, -2.6699



14.1250, 25.7411, -2.9015



19.5786, -3.3448, 12.0054



10.8836, 0.3700, 0.2505



16.3913, 29.8306, -3.0521



41.4519, 75.0323, -4.5685

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643 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

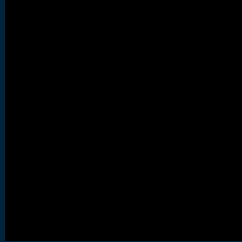
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643.

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

12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643

Protanopia

13.1719, 1.5799, -11.0986

Deuteranopia

13.0809, 0.2705, -12.5916



Tritanopia

13.0077, -6.3671, -2.5137

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643

Protanomaly

13.0722, 0.1576, -11.9662

Deuteranomaly

12.9386, -0.2167, -12.9150

Tritanomaly

12.9666, -4.7785, -5.8918

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643

Achromatopsia

11.0844, -0.5914, 0.6022

Achromatomaly

11.4966, -2.0122, -3.7699

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643 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, 37, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 37, 62)  
}
```

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, 37, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 37, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643 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, 37, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 37, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 37, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 37, 62); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 62); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 37, 62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.9265, -1.4790, -12.9643 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 37, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 37,  
62) }
```

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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