

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.5570, 26.9450,
-34.0626)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.5570, 26.9450,
-34.0626) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.6002, 27.0393,
-34.1908)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A0057
RGB	58, 0, 87
RGB Percent	23%, 0%, 34%
CMY	0.7725, 1.0000, 0.6588
CMYK	0.33, 1.00, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	280°, 100%, 17%
HSV	280°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	3.4652, 1.5877, 9.1406
YIQ	27.2600, 6.6410, 39.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

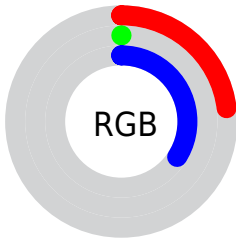
Format	Color
RYB	58, 0, 87
Decimal	3801175
CIELab	13.16, 40.13, -37.31
CIElCh	13, 54.789, 317.086
Yxy	1.5877, 0.2441, 0.1119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281991255 (0xFF3A0057)
YUV	27.2600, 29.4518, 26.9590
Hunter-Lab	12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908

Details

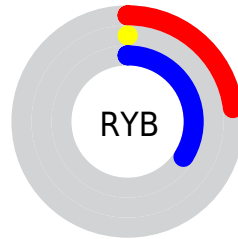
The HunterLab color **12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **26.6037, -20.2894, 16.0379**, and the grayscale version is **10.4600, -0.5581, 0.5683**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.6268, 30.2670, -34.0492**, and **3.9141, 10.6170, -27.8113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.6004, 27.0395, -34.1903**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.6600, 24.8770, -30.2840**.

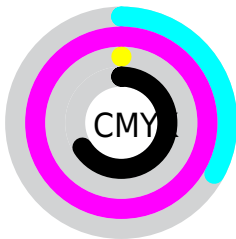
Distribution



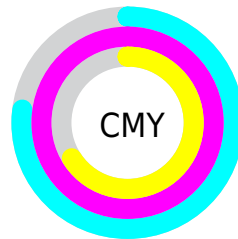
- Red (23%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908 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 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.6002, 27.0393,
-34.1908

12.6002, 27.0393,
-34.1908

104.1075, 39.1564,
-37.9966

5.9101, 32.0720,
-43.3643

27.5845, 30.4698,
-33.8842

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

36.4168, 32.0552,
-34.4010

0.0000, NaN, NaN

46.0309, 33.5158,
-35.0239

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.3678, 34.8548,
-35.6731

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

67.3802, 36.0800,
-36.3101

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.0288, 37.2000,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-36.9154

■ 91.2807, 38.2230,
-37.4792

■ 12.6002, 27.0393,
-34.1908

■ 12.6002, 27.0393,
-34.1908

■ 12.6004, 27.0395,
-34.1903

■ 13.6600, 24.8770,
-30.2840

■ 14.7813, 22.7804,
-26.6608

■ 16.1682, 20.1301,
-22.7502

■ 17.7926, 17.1438,
-18.7828

■ 19.6202, 13.9961,
-14.9129

■ 21.6196, 10.7985,
-11.2169

■ 23.7643, 7.6136,
-7.7196

■ 26.0323, 4.4717,
-4.4171

■ 28.4062, 1.3844,
-1.2921

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.6004, 8.6395, -60.4249



12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908



12.6004, 39.8023, -6.8238

Triad

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



12.6004, 27.0394, -34.1901



12.6004, 6.2043, 8.8203



12.6004, -20.5524, -9.8988

Complementary

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



12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908



26.6037, -20.2894, 16.0379

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.



12.6004, -20.9095, 5.3868



12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908



12.6004, -7.8808, 8.8203

Square

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



12.6004, 27.0394, -34.1901



12.6004, 24.5761, 8.8203



12.6004, -16.3181, 8.8203



12.6004, -15.3426, -38.4817

Rectangle

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



12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908



12.6004, 40.8100, 3.5457



12.6004, -16.3181, 8.8203



12.6004, -21.2440, -3.0564

Sweetspot

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



12.6004, 27.0394, -34.1901



30.7664, 10.3459, -10.5144



12.5174, 8.8917, -34.8402



14.8479, 5.6179, -5.7435



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



12.6004, 27.0394, -34.1901



16.3162, 35.1389, -45.2470



15.8135, 30.0811, -13.0378



14.5577, 0.5121, -0.4667



15.5514, 33.4716, -42.9684



36.1708, 78.4621, -104.6763

Inverse Universe

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



14.5429, 25.5149, 4.6691



18.9578, 33.1836, 6.6855



26.1715, -21.9908, 14.7597



14.5930, 0.4903, 0.6769



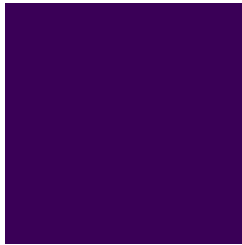
18.0487, 31.6044, 6.2708



42.5994, 74.2505, 17.4660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908 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

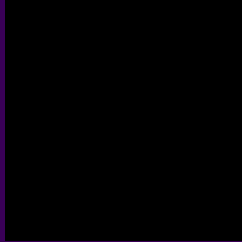
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908.

-34.1908.

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

12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908

Protanopia

13.6865, 2.6117, -22.7447

Deuteranopia

13.6246, -1.0645, -14.7316



Tritanopia

13.8946, 3.5950, 1.1561

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908

Protanomaly

11.8608, 11.1653, -31.4098

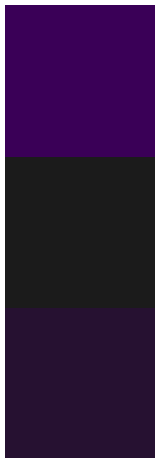
Deuteranomaly

11.6151, 8.7639, -25.7597

Tritanomaly

12.5687, 11.9854, -9.0957

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908

Achromatopsia

10.4690, -0.5586, 0.5688

Achromatomaly

10.1721, 9.4711, -10.5028

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908 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(58, 0, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 0, 87)  
}
```

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(58, 0, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 0, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908 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(58, 0, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 0, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 0, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 0, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 87); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 0, 87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.6002, 27.0393, -34.1908 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 0, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 0,  
87) }
```

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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