

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.5624, 29.1478,
-51.0762)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.5624, 29.1478,
-51.0762) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.6003, 29.1916,
-50.8736)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	300066
RGB	48, 0, 102
RGB Percent	19%, 0%, 40%
CMY	0.8118, 1.0000, 0.6000
CMYK	0.53, 1.00, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	268°, 100%, 20%
HSV	268°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	3.6172, 1.5877, 12.6861
YIQ	25.9800, -4.1340, 41.8980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

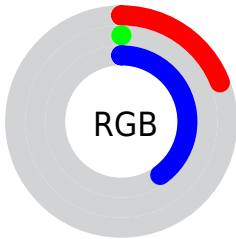
Format	Color
RYB	48, 0, 102
Decimal	3145830
CIELab	13.16, 42.51, -47.42
CIElCh	13, 63.685, 311.881
Yxy	1.5877, 0.2022, 0.0887
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281335910 (0xFF300066)
YUV	25.9800, 37.4779, 19.3115
Hunter-Lab	12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736

Details

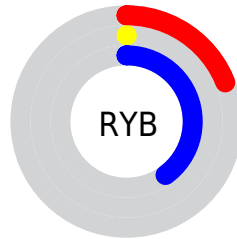
The HunterLab color **12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **32.0733, -21.2190, 19.3919**, and the grayscale version is **10.0481, -0.5361, 0.5459**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.5932, 32.8343, -48.1126**, and **5.1608, 13.9988, -36.6699** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.6006, 29.1918, -50.8724**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.9591, 26.7008, -44.3225**.

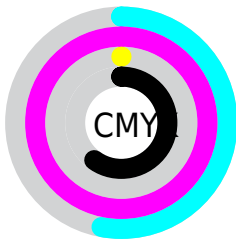
Distribution



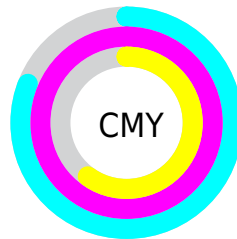
- Red (19%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736 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 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.6003, 29.1916,
-50.8736

12.6003, 29.1916,
-50.8736

104.1078, 42.0333,
-52.4347

5.9103, 34.5967,
-66.9333

27.5848, 32.7302,
-48.2277

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

36.4170, 34.4000,
-48.4114

0.0000, NaN, -NF

46.0311, 35.9498,
-48.9129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.3681, 37.3794,
-49.5636

0.0000, NaN, NaN

67.3805, 38.6948,
-50.2783

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.0291, 39.9038,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-51.0108

91.2810, 41.0142,
-51.7347

12.6003, 29.1916,
-50.8736

12.6003, 29.1916,
-50.8736

12.6006, 29.1918,
-50.8724

13.9591, 26.7008,
-44.3225

15.4842, 24.1722,
-38.1681

17.3646, 21.0650,
-31.8518

19.5415, 17.6989,
-25.7880

21.9610, 14.2691,
-20.1552

■ 24.5788, 10.8734,
-14.9871

■ 27.3602, 7.5511,
-10.2487

■ 30.2788, 4.3114,
-5.8813

■ 33.3144, 1.1495,
-1.8234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.6006, 6.7405, -82.5783



12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736



12.6006, 47.4816, -13.2150

Triad

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



12.6006, 29.1918, -50.8724



12.6006, 11.1112, 8.8204



12.6006, -22.0510, -7.4837

Complementary

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



12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736



32.0733, -21.2190, 19.3919

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.



12.6006, -22.0510, 7.8743



12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736



12.6006, -6.6903, 8.8204

Square

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



12.6006, 29.1918, -50.8724



12.6006, 33.8031, 8.8204



12.6006, -17.1441, 8.8204



12.6006, -18.8388, -42.3314

Rectangle

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



12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736



12.6006, 51.0402, 1.6590



12.6006, -17.1441, 8.8204



12.6006, -22.0510, -0.3716

Sweetspot

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



12.6006, 29.1918, -50.8724



35.9086, 10.3744, -14.0921



19.0657, 1.6139, -27.3144



16.9076, 5.6628, -7.7201



73.3645, -3.9145, 3.9860



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739

Same Dimension

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



12.6006, 29.1918, -50.8724



16.4913, 38.4434, -68.4244



18.9459, 37.5087, -27.0071



16.7955, 0.4057, -0.6997



14.2000, 32.9941, -58.0807



31.6285, 74.4808, -137.0486

Inverse Universe

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



17.5815, 31.6236, -0.3811



23.2352, 41.7048, 0.1786



30.8621, -26.2815, 18.5570



16.9363, 0.7606, 0.4314



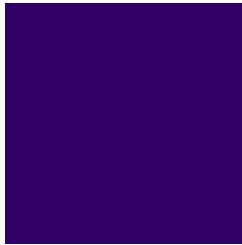
19.9051, 35.7670, -0.1527



45.2620, 80.9700, 2.4457

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736 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

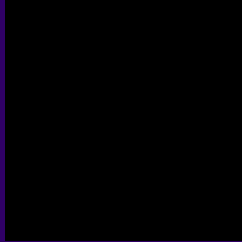
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736.

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

12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736

Protanopia

13.6344, 2.3384, -22.0897

Deuteranopia

13.5808, -1.3056, -14.1564



Tritanopia

13.9757, -2.7253, -1.1318

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736

Protanomaly

12.0180, 12.2017, -35.8154

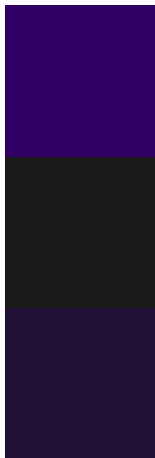
Deuteranomaly

11.7429, 9.7007, -29.9426

Tritanomaly

12.0021, 8.7502, -16.4125

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736

Achromatopsia

10.1636, -0.5423, 0.5522

Achromatomaly

10.0365, 9.5758, -14.2649

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736 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(48, 0, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 0, 102)  
}
```

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(48, 0, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 0, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736 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(48, 0, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 0, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 0, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 0, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 0, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 0, 102)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.6003, 29.1916, -50.8736 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 0, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 0,  
102) }
```

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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