

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.6795, 30.5362,
-63.7313)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.6795, 30.5362,
-63.7313) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.6634, 30.4837,
-63.4343)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	260170
RGB	38, 1, 112
RGB Percent	15%, 0%, 44%
CMY	0.8510, 0.9961, 0.5608
CMYK	0.66, 0.99, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	260°, 98%, 22%
HSV	260°, 99%, 44%
XYZ	3.7348, 1.6036, 15.4418
YIQ	24.7170, -13.5790, 42.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

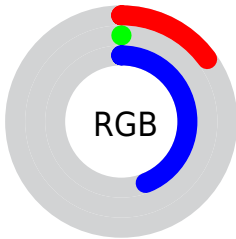
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 1, 112
Decimal	2490736
CIE _{Lab}	13.25, 43.90, -53.86
CIE _{LCh}	13, 69.487, 309.181
Yxy	1.6036, 0.1797, 0.0772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280680816 (0xFF260170)
YUV	24.7170, 43.0305, 11.6492
Hunter-Lab	12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343

Details

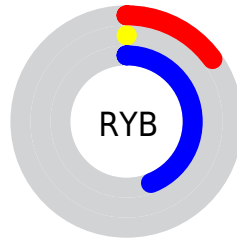
The HunterLab color **12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **36.1747, -20.3729, 21.8871**, and the grayscale version is **9.6506, -0.5149, 0.5243**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.5781, 34.1910, -58.9385**, and **5.9907, 16.2497, -42.5662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.5279, 30.7920, -64.2892**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **14.1641, 27.6572, -54.9553**.

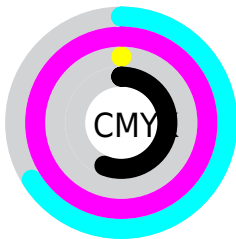
Distribution



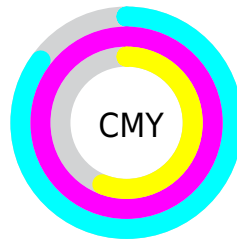
- Red (15%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343 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 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

12.6634, 30.4837,
-63.4343

12.6634, 30.4837,
-63.4343

104.2349, 43.7232,
-62.2749

6.0004, 35.7064,
-84.5315

27.6664, 34.0781,
-58.5965

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

36.5066, 35.7935,
-58.3994

0.0000, NaN, -NF

46.1280, 37.3923,
-58.7039

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.4717, 38.8720,
-59.2661

0.0000, NaN, NaN

67.4904, 40.2376,
-59.9606

0.0000, NaN, NaN

79.1451, 41.4964,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-60.7179

■ 91.4027, 42.6559,
-61.4975

■ 12.6634, 30.4837,
-63.4343

■ 12.6634, 30.4837,
-63.4343

■ 12.5279, 30.7920,
-64.2892

■ 14.1641, 27.6572,
-54.9553

■ 15.9802, 24.5763,
-46.5974

■ 18.2252, 21.0114,
-38.2708

■ 20.8140, 17.3332,
-30.5373

■ 23.6753, 13.7234,
-23.5602

■ 26.7542, 10.2468,
-17.3058

■ 30.0105, 6.9117,
-11.6717

■ 33.4142, 3.7039,
-6.5455

■ 36.9432, 0.6025,
-1.8270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.6635, 5.5042, -98.6063



12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343



12.6635, 52.5649, -18.1608

Triad

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



12.6635, 30.4851, -63.4341



12.6635, 14.5825, 8.8644



12.6635, -22.1611, -5.9742

Complementary

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



12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343



36.1747, -20.3729, 21.8871

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.



12.6635, -22.1611, 8.8644



12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343



12.6635, -5.8602, 8.8644

Square

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



12.6635, 30.4851, -63.4341



12.6635, 40.2949, 8.8644



12.6635, -17.6115, 8.8644



12.6635, -21.0398, -44.6315

Rectangle

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



12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343



12.6635, 58.0076, 0.1968



12.6635, -17.6115, 8.8644



12.6635, -22.1611, 1.1628

Sweetspot

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



12.6635, 30.4851, -63.4341



39.0387, 9.8895, -16.6709



24.9165, -4.5380, -21.2027



18.4383, 5.5495, -9.3452



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.



12.6635, 30.4851, -63.4341



16.4156, 40.6313, -86.4388



18.8276, 38.1608, -36.0036



18.3016, 0.2818, -0.8799



13.4263, 33.0656, -69.4055



29.2433, 73.1172, -159.6840

Inverse Universe

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



19.9356, 36.4090, -6.8719



26.2919, 48.3006, -8.3973



34.2550, -28.2742, 20.5632



18.5350, 0.9756, 0.1837



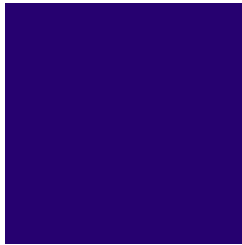
21.3541, 39.2744, -7.1692



47.4872, 87.0352, -13.5925

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343 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

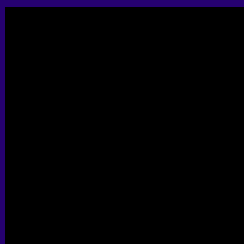
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343.

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

12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343

Protanopia

13.6344, 2.3384, -22.0897

Deuteranopia

13.5377, -1.5441, -13.5878



Tritanopia

13.5845, -6.6697, -2.5815

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343

Protanomaly

12.1853, 13.1473, -39.3265

Deuteranomaly

11.8229, 10.2863, -32.5662

Tritanomaly

11.4320, 5.7138, -22.0559

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343

Achromatopsia

9.8596, -0.5261, 0.5357

Achromatomaly

9.7057, 9.8520, -17.4933

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343 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(38, 1, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 1, 112)  
}
```

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(38, 1, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 1, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343 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(38, 1, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 1, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 1, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 1, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 1, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 1, 112)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.6634, 30.4837, -63.4343 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 1, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 1,  
112) }
```

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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