

Converting Colors

HunterLab(9.0759, 11.8678,
-75.4743)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(9.0759, 11.8678,
-75.4743) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.0815, 17.9871,
-53.9298)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001466
RGB	0, 20, 102
RGB Percent	0%, 8%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.9216, 0.6000
CMYK	1.00, 0.80, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	228°, 100%, 20%
HSV	228°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	2.6484, 1.4596, 12.7125
YIQ	23.3680, -38.2420, 21.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

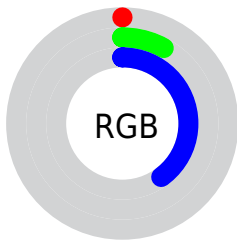
Format	Color
RYB	0, 17, 102
Decimal	5222
CIELab	12.35, 29.39, -48.87
CIELCh	12, 57.030, 301.022
Yxy	1.4596, 0.1575, 0.0868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278195302 (0xFF001466)
YUV	23.3680, 38.7656, -20.4937
Hunter-Lab	12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298

Details

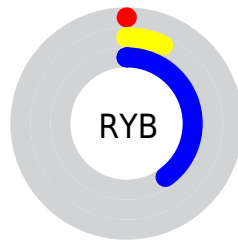
The HunterLab color **12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000066**. A complement of this color would be **29.7678, -1.1374, 18.3223**, and the grayscale version is **9.2631, -0.4943, 0.5033**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **26.8844, 20.7339, -50.4932**, and **6.1228, 10.2793, -29.8430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.0801, 17.9917, -53.9380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.6572, 14.6052, -45.9007**.

Distribution



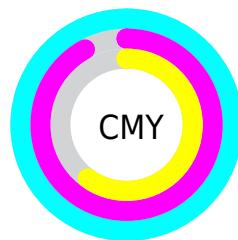
- Red (0%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 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 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.0815, 17.9871,
-53.9298

■ 12.0815, 17.9871,
-53.9298

■ 103.0530, 26.4912,
-54.5575

■ 5.0997, 25.0544,
-79.0064

■ 26.9089, 20.7310,
-50.5036

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 35.6751, 21.8907,
-50.5704

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 45.2285, 22.9179,
-51.0152

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 55.5091, 23.8262,
-51.6424

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.4686, 24.6279,
-52.3533

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.0673, 25.3337,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-53.0945

90.2716, 25.9522,
-53.8352

12.0815, 17.9871,
-53.9298

12.0815, 17.9871,
-53.9298

12.0801, 17.9917,
-53.9380

13.6572, 14.6052,
-45.9007

15.4871, 11.3734,
-38.3818

17.5816, 8.5734,
-31.4073

19.8874, 6.2091,
-25.1129

22.3635, 4.2287,
-19.4724

■ 24.9791, 2.5672,
-14.4001

■ 27.7113, 1.1645,
-9.7993

■ 30.5428, -0.0298,
-5.5820

■ 33.4605, -1.0560,
-1.6743

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12.0816, -0.1291, -70.8670



12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298



12.0816, 36.1070, -21.4545

Triad

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



12.0816, 17.9884, -53.9297



12.0816, 16.6397, 8.4571



12.0816, -21.1427, 0.1604

Complementary

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



12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298



29.7678, -1.1374, 18.3223

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.



12.0816, -19.9386, 8.4571



12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298



12.0816, -1.1530, 8.4571

Square

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



12.0816, 17.9884, -53.9297



12.0816, 35.0977, 8.4571



12.0816, -12.5452, 8.4571



12.0816, -19.5717, -23.5691

Rectangle

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



12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298



12.0816, 42.7791, -4.4256



12.0816, -12.5452, 8.4571



12.0816, -21.1427, 4.2055

Sweetspot

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



12.0816, 17.9884, -53.9297



36.3775, 1.6920, -13.4860



31.7900, -20.4859, 4.4897



17.1467, 1.0753, -7.3986



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.



12.0816, 17.9884, -53.9297



15.5584, 25.2630, -73.9823



11.1570, 27.6997, -59.4416



16.8598, -0.5775, -0.6352



13.5083, 20.9776, -62.1688



29.1500, 53.7012, -152.3604

Inverse Universe

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



16.9574, 29.3345, 8.6488



22.4245, 38.7349, 11.9140



32.9510, -17.6877, 19.9941



16.8950, 0.5383, 1.0196



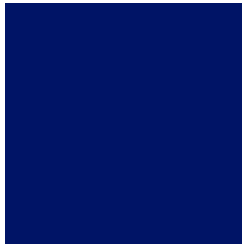
19.2035, 33.1981, 9.9937



43.7386, 75.3817, 24.5569

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

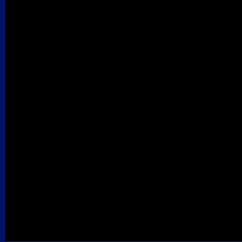
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298.

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

12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298

Protanopia

12.3690, 2.1566, -20.1155

Deuteranopia

12.5599, -1.7949, -11.8242



Tritanopia

12.4074, -6.2312, -2.0567

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298

Protanomaly

11.9988, 7.8365, -31.9142

Deuteranomaly

11.9856, 4.8535, -25.4583

Tritanomaly

11.5709, 1.1506, -16.9465

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298

Achromatopsia

9.2564, -0.4939, 0.5029

Achromatomaly

9.6089, 3.6882, -14.0607

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 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, 20, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 20, 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(0, 20, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 20, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 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, 20, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 20, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 20, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 20, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 20, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 20, 102)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.0815, 17.9871, -53.9298 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 20, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 20,  
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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