

Converting Colors

HunterLab(49.5702, -22.2016,
-6.3445)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(49.5702, -22.2016,
-6.3445) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(49.5036,
-22.1036, -6.4986)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32959A
RGB	50, 149, 154
RGB Percent	20%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.8039, 0.4157, 0.3961
CMYK	0.68, 0.03, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	183°, 51%, 40%
HSV	183°, 68%, 60%
XYZ	17.8955, 24.5061, 34.3587
YIQ	119.9690, -60.6090, -19.4330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

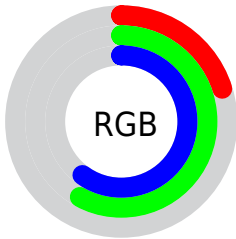
Format	Color
RYB	50, 101, 154
Decimal	3315098
CIELab	56.59, -26.32, -11.00
CIELCh	57, 28.525, 202.692
Yxy	24.5070, 0.2331, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281505178 (0xFF32959A)
YUV	119.9690, 16.7773, -61.3628
Hunter-Lab	49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986

Details

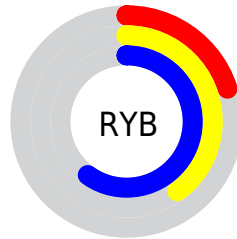
The HunterLab color **49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **31.3580, 32.0387, 14.1768**, and the grayscale version is **43.2813, -2.3094, 2.3516**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.1656, -25.9746, -6.3193**, and **31.1683, -15.5103, -5.4754** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9343, -23.0993, -7.2933**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.2010, -20.6311, -5.5349**.

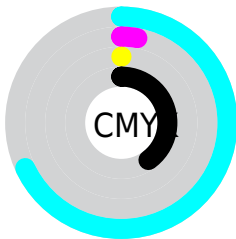
Distribution



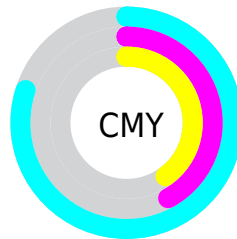
- Red (20%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 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 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

49.5036, -22.1036,
-6.4986

49.5036, -22.1036,
-6.4986

165.9439,
-39.4032, -4.0848

39.6360, -19.9382,
-6.4953

71.3136, -26.1995,
-6.3099

30.5275, -17.6555,
-6.4193

83.1730, -28.1661,
-6.1303

22.2486, -15.2053,
-6.2619

95.6255, -30.0948,
-5.8995

14.8928, -12.5013,
-6.0160

108.6439,
-31.9938, -5.6211

8.5426, -13.8801,
-5.7968

122.2048,
-33.8695, -5.2979

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

136.2872,

-35.7270, -4.9327

0.0000, NaN, NaN

150.8725,
-37.5705, -4.5276

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.5036, -22.1036,
-6.4986

■ 49.5036, -22.1036,
-6.4986

■ 48.9343, -23.0993,
-7.2933

■ 50.2010, -20.6311,
-5.5349

■ 48.4807, -23.6467,
-7.9291

■ 51.0303, -18.6694,
-4.4028

■ 48.1220, -23.8248,
-8.4319

■ 51.9963, -16.2210,
-3.1048

■ 48.0374, -23.8530,
-8.5508

■ 53.1005, -13.3002,
-1.6484

■ 54.3425, -9.9303,
-0.0438

■ 55.7206, -6.1415,
1.6966

■ 57.2316, -1.9681,
3.5596

■ 58.8713, 2.5531,
5.5313

■ 60.6350, 7.3850,
7.5983

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.5045, -23.4296, 5.3943



49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986



49.5045, -15.8111, -18.0263

Triad

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



49.5045, -22.1037, -6.4979



49.5045, 16.9830, -12.4627



49.5045, 0.3117, 19.8378

Complementary

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



49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986



31.3580, 32.0387, 14.1768

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.



49.5045, 12.0615, 17.1145



49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986



49.5045, 22.2618, -0.1661

Square

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



49.5045, -22.1037, -6.4979



49.5045, 6.5327, -22.0007



49.5045, 20.3803, 10.4049



49.5045, -11.1976, 18.9123

Rectangle

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



49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986



49.5045, -9.2942, -23.0353



49.5045, 20.3803, 10.4049



49.5045, 4.3767, 19.3462

Sweetspot

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



49.5045, -22.1037, -6.4979



72.7430, -14.7484, -0.6997



49.0420, -36.5962, 25.4376



34.3975, -7.5888, -0.6044



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805

Same Dimension

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



49.5045, -22.1037, -6.4979



65.6235, -31.5811, -10.2924



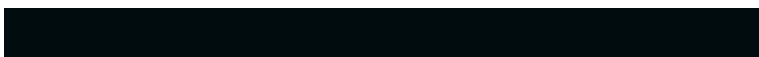
34.4203, -0.2524, -31.4564



26.4115, -3.2422, 0.6633



43.3769, -21.5515, -7.6939



5.4286, -2.7862, -0.7706

Inverse Universe

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



33.6479, 46.6443, -28.5537



42.1441, 72.8119, -44.2346



41.5928, 8.7619, 21.4801



25.1367, 1.8021, -0.6639



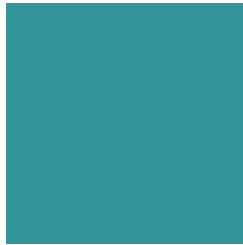
27.0273, 52.6028, -31.5093



3.3250, 6.5027, -4.1182

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

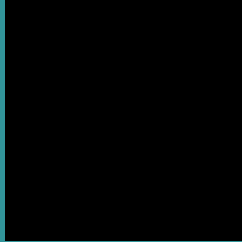
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986.



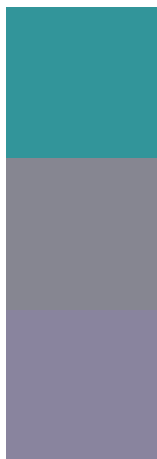
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986.

-22.1036, -6.4986.

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

49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986

Protanopia

49.1557, -0.8048, -2.0354

Deuteranopia

49.2844, 3.3542, -8.4874



Tritanopia

49.4720, -20.1751, -9.7267

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986

Protanomaly

48.4633, -10.5154, -4.5972

Deuteranomaly

48.5948, -7.9031, -9.1132

Tritanomaly

49.3746, -20.6894, -8.7817

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986

Achromatopsia

43.3383, -2.3124, 2.3547

Achromatomaly

45.0904, -11.6082, -1.1230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 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(50, 149, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 149, 154)  
}
```

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(50, 149, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 149, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 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(50, 149, 154) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 149, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 149, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 149, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 149, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 149,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 49.5036, -22.1036, -6.4986 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 149, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 149,  
154) }
```

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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