

Converting Colors

HunterLab(49.6613, -2.1790,
30.5629)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(49.6613, -2.1790,
30.5629) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(49.5596, -2.1185,
30.5013)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A38500
RGB	163, 133, 0
RGB Percent	64%, 52%, 0%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 1.00, 0.36
HSL	49°, 100%, 32%
HSV	49°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	23.4918, 24.5615, 3.5027
YIQ	126.8080, 60.5730, -35.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

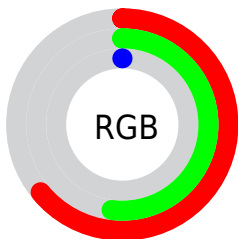
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 163, 0
Decimal	10716416
CIE _{Lab}	56.65, 0.65, 61.64
CIE _{LCh}	57, 61.646, 89.394
Yxy	24.5627, 0.4556, 0.4764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288906496 (0xFFA38500)
YUV	126.8080, -62.5163, 31.7404
Hunter-Lab	49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013

Details

The HunterLab color $49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $CC9933$. A complement of this color would be $18.9028, 33.7325, -96.4437$, and the grayscale version is $46.2149, -2.4659, 2.5109$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $71.4682, -3.2926, 39.3099$, and $30.7676, -0.2733, 18.9541$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $49.5603, -2.1200, 30.5017$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $50.4324, -3.2946, 30.4278$.

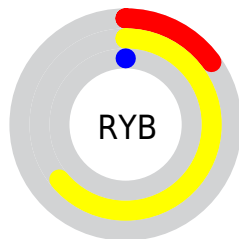
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (52%)

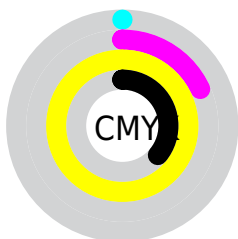
Blue (0%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (0%)

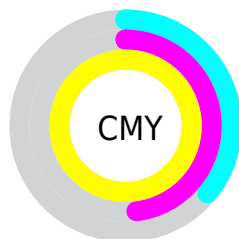


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 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 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.5596, -2.1185,
30.5013

■ 49.5596, -2.1185,
30.5013

166.0281, -8.0810,
65.3203

■ 39.6883, -1.6308,
25.7546

■ 71.3771, -3.2181,
39.2928

■ 30.5754, -1.1846,
21.1937

■ 83.2399, -3.8206,
43.3948

■ 22.2917, -0.7867,
15.6042

■ 95.6955, -4.4562,
47.3371

■ 14.9305, -0.4437,
10.4514

■ 108.7171, -5.1233,
51.1420

■ 8.5782, -0.1269,
6.0047

■ 122.2809, -5.8205,
54.8283

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 136.3661, -6.5466,


58.4117


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 150.9541, -7.3004,
61.9053


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 49.5596, -2.1185,
30.5013


 49.5596, -2.1185,
30.5013


 49.5603, -2.1200,
30.5017

 50.4324, -3.2946,
30.4278

 51.3424, -4.3013,
29.9330

 52.3015, -5.0784,
28.8564

 53.3126, -5.6075,
27.1556

 54.3773, -5.8768,
24.8066

■ 55.4966, -5.8799,
21.7990

■ 56.6708, -5.6144,
18.1324

■ 57.8997, -5.0813,
13.8145

■ 59.1828, -4.2841,
8.8591

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.5608, 25.2556, 28.5657



49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013



49.5608, -24.7418, 28.7302

Triad

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



49.5608, -2.1207, 30.5017



49.5608, -38.9175, -26.5405



49.5608, 47.7465, -27.8843

Complementary

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



49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013



18.9028, 33.7325, -96.4437

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.



49.5608, 24.1578, -58.6337



49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013



49.5608, -25.4813, -57.6173

Square

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



49.5608, -2.1207, 30.5017



49.5608, -43.1708, 3.1948



49.5608, -3.1713, -71.6019



49.5608, 57.4276, 2.1954

Rectangle

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



49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013



49.5608, -34.9951, 24.6470



49.5608, -3.1713, -71.6019



49.5608, 40.9711, -38.9499

Sweetspot

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



49.5608, -2.1207, 30.5017



75.7499, -7.5430, 24.5652



28.0968, 48.4977, 15.1863



35.5967, -3.6590, 12.6159



90.9709, -4.8540, 4.9426



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854

Same Dimension

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



49.5608, -2.1207, 30.5017



66.1191, -2.4930, 40.6986



54.5696, -29.9127, 33.1016



28.3100, -2.0135, 4.0474



43.7613, -1.9853, 26.9308



6.7576, -0.9586, 4.1472

Inverse Universe

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



18.9028, 33.7325, -96.4437



24.8668, 46.6665, -131.8210



18.1526, 45.6506, -101.1888



26.5727, -0.8168, -1.2739



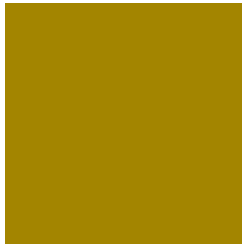
16.8153, 29.2131, -84.0803



3.3837, 1.6546, -7.8011

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 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 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

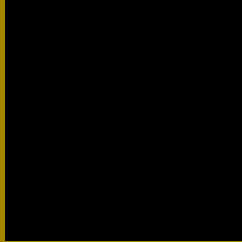
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013.

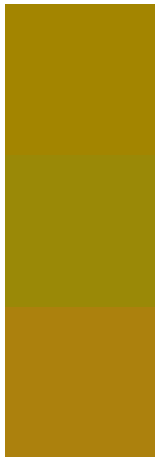


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.5596, -2.1185,

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

49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013

Protanopia

49.7762, -7.1019, 30.3081

Deuteranopia

49.4977, 3.3045, 30.1020



Tritanopia

49.6536, 13.8313, 4.3416

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013

Protanomaly

49.7847, -5.6238, 30.4419

Deuteranomaly

49.4144, 1.6242, 30.2017

Tritanomaly

49.0409, 5.7759, 19.9294

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013

Achromatopsia

46.0685, -2.4581, 2.5030

Achromatomaly

46.7654, -4.9259, 18.8610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 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(163, 133, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 133, 0)  
}
```

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(163, 133, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 133, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 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(163, 133, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 133, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 133, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 133, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 133, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 133,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 49.5596, -2.1185, 30.5013 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 133, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
133, 0) }
```

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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