

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.0151, -34.5665,
21.0123)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.0151, -34.5665,
21.0123) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1550,
-34.7606, 21.0943)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	369C51
RGB	54, 156, 81
RGB Percent	21%, 61%, 32%
CMY	0.7882, 0.3882, 0.6823
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.48, 0.39
HSL	136°, 49%, 41%
HSV	136°, 65%, 61%
XYZ	14.8950, 25.1552, 11.8550
YIQ	116.9520, -36.7170, -44.9490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

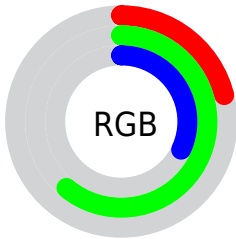
Format	Color
RYB	54, 135, 156
Decimal	3578961
CIELab	57.23, -46.06, 30.75
CIELCh	57, 55.384, 146.273
Yxy	25.1563, 0.2870, 0.4846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281769041 (0xFF369C51)
YUV	116.9520, -17.7243, -55.2089
Hunter-Lab	50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943

Details

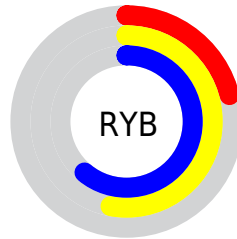
The HunterLab color $[50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 339966 . A complement of this color would be $[33.6030, 42.0838, -15.2033]$, and the grayscale version is $[42.2356, -2.2536, 2.2947]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[71.9022, -41.0719, 25.5861]$, and $[31.6393, -25.8917, 16.3464]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[49.6325, -37.2483, 23.1017]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[50.8391, -31.6026, 18.8385]$.

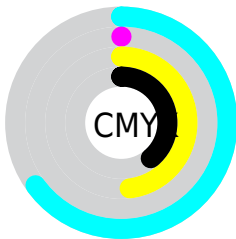
Distribution



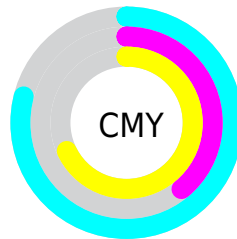
- Red (21%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 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 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1550, -34.7606,
21.0943

■ 50.1550, -34.7606,
21.0943

166.9177,
-60.9744, 40.6898

■ 40.2412, -31.2456,
18.5565

■ 72.0490, -41.2493,
25.8357

■ 31.0825, -27.4723,
15.8590

■ 83.9470, -44.2951,
28.0861

■ 22.7484, -23.3455,
12.9475

■ 96.4362, -47.2415,
30.2782

■ 15.3305, -18.8148,
10.7314

■ 109.4898,
-50.1059, 32.4234

■ 8.9449, -15.6536,
6.2614

■ 123.0845,
-52.9017, 34.5307

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.1993,

-55.6395, 36.6072

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8160,
-58.3281, 38.6587

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1550, -34.7606,
21.0943

■ 50.1550, -34.7606,
21.0943

■ 49.6325, -37.2483,
23.1017

■ 50.8391, -31.6026,
18.8385

■ 49.2583, -39.0823,
24.8406

■ 51.6884, -27.7780,
16.3584

■ 49.0166, -40.3173,
26.2972

■ 52.7072, -23.3129,
13.6836

■ 48.9286, -40.7730,
26.8607

■ 53.8960, -18.2488,
10.8461

■ 55.2529, -12.6382,
7.8787

■ 56.7743, -6.5403,
4.8134

■ 58.4547, -0.0169,
1.6798

■ 60.2879, 6.8708,
-1.4955

■ 62.2666, 14.0651,
-4.6897

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1560, -21.0066, 27.8803



50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943



50.1560, -40.0081, 5.4217

Triad

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



50.1560, -34.7613, 21.0946



50.1560, -5.5575, -61.1199



50.1560, 44.1387, 18.1664

Complementary

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



50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943



33.6030, 42.0838, -15.2033

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.



50.1560, 50.3036, -0.1194



50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943



50.1560, 18.7290, -52.4793

Square

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



50.1560, -34.7613, 21.0946



50.1560, -25.2056, -47.2112



50.1560, 40.2770, -27.1595



50.1560, 24.6940, 26.8123

Rectangle

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



50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943



50.1560, -38.8421, -10.7380



50.1560, 40.2770, -27.1595



50.1560, 47.9697, 13.2628

Sweetspot

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



50.1560, -34.7613, 21.0946



73.5183, -20.9084, 12.6410



53.6935, -21.3648, 28.8577



34.2671, -10.7192, 6.4152



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.



50.1560, -34.7613, 21.0946



66.6551, -51.3306, 32.1532



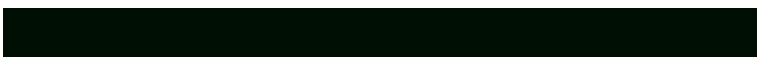
51.1736, -28.6045, 6.3582



27.2552, -4.3457, 2.9164



44.4112, -36.9680, 24.2932



5.9922, -4.6095, 2.4609

Inverse Universe

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



33.6030, 42.0838, -15.2033



41.6045, 65.9716, -21.8411



32.0600, 35.5371, 6.5199



25.9318, 1.6273, -0.0276



26.1567, 48.6931, -13.3232



3.5894, 6.8364, -3.0244

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 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 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

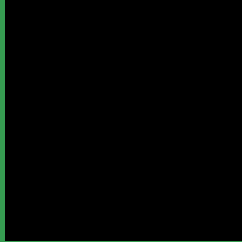
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1550,

-34.7606, 21.0943.

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

50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943

Protanopia

49.8696, -5.8084, 22.9254

Deuteranopia

49.5438, 3.4161, 19.7979



Tritanopia

49.9903, -16.6634, -8.3907

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943

Protanomaly

49.1194, -19.1550, 21.4568

Deuteranomaly

48.3800, -13.8829, 19.0360

Tritanomaly

49.7158, -24.3237, 4.6009

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943

Achromatopsia

42.1768, -2.2504, 2.2915

Achromatomaly

44.2852, -16.1072, 9.4722

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 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(54, 156, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 156, 81)  
}
```

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(54, 156, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 156, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 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(54, 156, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 156, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 156, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 156, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 156, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 156,  
81) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1550, -34.7606, 21.0943 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 156, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 156,  
81) }
```

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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