

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.0616, -0.0445,
22.1761)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.0616, -0.0445,
22.1761) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1914, -0.2258,
22.1857)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1864F
RGB	161, 134, 79
RGB Percent	63%, 53%, 31%
CMY	0.3686, 0.4745, 0.6902
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.51, 0.37
HSL	40°, 34%, 47%
HSV	40°, 51%, 63%
XYZ	24.6343, 25.1918, 10.9612
YIQ	135.8030, 33.7470, -11.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

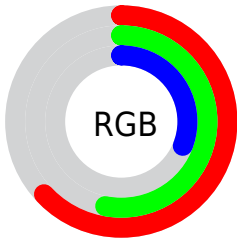
Format	Color
RYB	119, 161, 79
Decimal	10585679
CIELab	57.26, 3.00, 33.28
CIELCh	57, 33.411, 84.842
Yxy	25.1930, 0.4052, 0.4144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288775759 (0xFFA1864F)
YUV	135.8030, -28.0039, 22.0978
Hunter-Lab	50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857

Details

The HunterLab color $50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999966 . A complement of this color would be $38.1353, 2.5907, -28.8784$, and the grayscale version is $49.6396, -2.6486, 2.6970$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.0259, -1.2691, 27.2634$, and $31.1883, 0.2075, 16.6239$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48.5360, 1.1332, 24.2005$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $51.9218, -1.3244, 19.5803$.

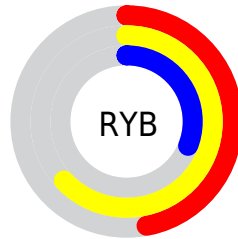
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (53%)

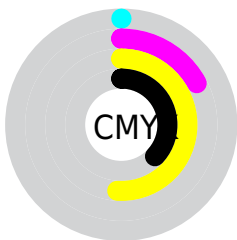
Blue (31%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (31%)

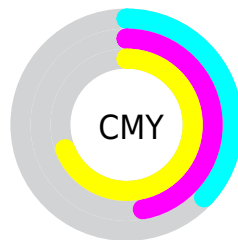


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 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 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1914, -0.2258,
22.1857

■ 50.1914, -0.2258,
22.1857

166.9723, -5.2754,
42.9749

■ 40.2751, 0.1318,
19.4669

■ 72.0903, -1.0883,
27.2498

■ 31.1136, 0.4372,
16.5719

■ 83.9904, -1.5817,
29.6455

■ 22.7765, 0.6809,
13.4448

■ 96.4817, -2.1133,
31.9743

■ 15.3552, 0.8517,
10.7486

■ 109.5373, -2.6809,
34.2488

■ 8.9669, 0.9807,
6.2768

■ 123.1338, -3.2824,
36.4789

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.2505, -3.9163,

38.6726

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8689, -4.5810,
40.8362

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1914, -0.2258,
22.1857

■ 50.1914, -0.2258,
22.1857

■ 48.5360, 1.1332,
24.2005

■ 51.9218, -1.3244,
19.5803

■ 46.9541, 2.7580,
25.6118

■ 53.7211, -2.1605,
16.4027

■ 45.4484, 4.6398,
26.4219

■ 55.5876, -2.7432,
12.6787

■ 44.0189, 6.7627,
26.6538

■ 57.5185, -3.0819,
8.4370

■ 42.7799, 8.8358,
26.5155

■ 59.5107, -3.1871,
3.7075

■ 61.5615, -3.0704,
-1.4797

■ 63.6679, -2.7439,
-7.0949

■ 65.8272, -2.2194,
-13.1094

■ 68.0368, -1.5087,
-19.4962

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1926, 13.8506, 19.5351



50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857



50.1926, -13.5389, 20.9123

Triad

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



50.1926, -0.2278, 22.1862



50.1926, -24.9290, -9.3147



50.1926, 21.3836, -14.4430

Complementary

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



50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857



38.1353, 2.5907, -28.8784

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.



50.1926, 9.1867, -26.6490



50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857



50.1926, -17.3159, -23.1624

Square

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



50.1926, -0.2278, 22.1862



50.1926, -26.8632, 4.9891



50.1926, -5.0877, -30.2137



50.1926, 27.1747, 0.3653

Rectangle

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



50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857



50.1926, -20.3538, 17.7577



50.1926, -5.0877, -30.2137



50.1926, 17.8360, -19.1317

Sweetspot

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



50.1926, -0.2278, 22.1862



75.8397, -3.9664, 13.8434



37.7052, 29.2325, 2.1603



35.2781, -1.8147, 7.0052



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328

Same Dimension

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



50.1926, -0.2278, 22.1862



64.6909, 1.7620, 32.6591



56.8226, -16.9832, 26.9979



28.0042, -1.5081, 3.7219



38.3318, 7.7045, 23.7548



6.2406, -0.1147, 3.8434

Inverse Universe

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



38.1353, 2.5907, -28.8784



45.4782, 7.2013, -50.5764



32.3655, 18.9715, -41.4923



26.8759, -1.3247, -0.8970



20.3887, 18.5018, -65.4241



4.1322, 0.1874, -5.5694

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 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 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 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 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1914, -0.2258,

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

50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857

Protanopia

50.3343, -5.4603, 21.9804

Deuteranopia

50.1364, 3.8059, 21.9854



Tritanopia

50.0918, 11.5126, 3.0551

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857

Protanomaly

50.4372, -3.6419, 22.0939

Deuteranomaly

50.0810, 2.2348, 21.9138

Tritanomaly

50.1186, 6.4772, 11.4496

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857

Achromatopsia

49.6187, -2.6475, 2.6959

Achromatomaly

49.5838, -2.4044, 11.1165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 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(161, 134, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 134, 79)  
}
```

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(161, 134, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 134, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 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(161, 134, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 134, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 134, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 134, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 134, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 134,  
79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1914, -0.2258, 22.1857 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 134, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
134, 79) }
```

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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