

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.1116, -13.2011,
-19.1866)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.1116, -13.2011,
-19.1866) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1116,
-13.2011, -19.1866)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4792B2
RGB	71, 146, 178
RGB Percent	28%, 57%, 70%
CMY	0.7215, 0.4274, 0.3020
CMYK	0.60, 0.18, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	198°, 43%, 49%
HSV	198°, 60%, 70%
XYZ	20.9133, 25.1117, 45.8643
YIQ	127.2230, -54.9720, -5.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

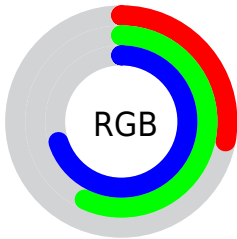
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 115, 178
Decimal	4690610
CIE _{Lab}	57.19, -13.59, -23.74
CIE _{LCh}	57, 27.359, 240.207
Yxy	25.1126, 0.2276, 0.2733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282880690 (0xFF4792B2)
YUV	127.2230, 25.0331, -49.3076
Hunter-Lab	50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866

Details

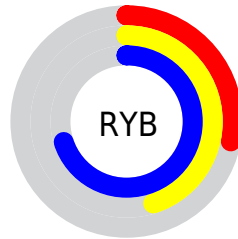
The HunterLab color $50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $3399CC$. A complement of this color would be $44.2960, 20.5991, 19.6753$, and the grayscale version is $46.0775, -2.4586, 2.5035$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $71.9988, -15.9021, -20.0148$, and $31.0887, -9.6557, -18.0144$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $47.8874, -13.0082, -22.8690$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $52.5041, -12.8171, -15.4353$.

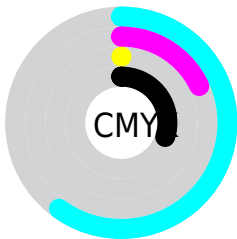
Distribution



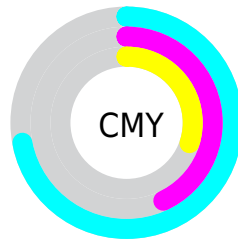
- Red (28%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 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 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1116, -13.2011,
-19.1866

■ 50.1116, -13.2011,
-19.1866

166.8528,
-25.0094, -20.5528

■ 40.2007, -11.8588,
-18.7468

■ 71.9999, -15.8332,
-19.8825

■ 31.0454, -10.4835,
-18.2566

■ 83.8954, -17.1373,
-20.1400

■ 22.7150, -9.0549,
-17.7403

■ 96.3821, -18.4395,
-20.3392

■ 15.3012, -7.5375,
-17.2729

■ 109.4334,
-19.7430, -20.4830

■ 8.9187, -7.1181,
-17.1621

■ 123.0258,
-21.0501, -20.5737

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

137.1385,

-22.3627, -20.6140

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.7530,
-23.6821, -20.6063

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1116, -13.2011,
-19.1866

■ 50.1116, -13.2011,
-19.1866

■ 47.8874, -13.0082,
-22.8690

■ 52.5041, -12.8171,
-15.4353

■ 45.8325, -12.2200,
-26.4596

■ 55.0556, -11.8893,
-11.6426

■ 43.9466, -10.8421,
-29.9358

■ 57.7587, -10.4587,
-7.8290

■ 42.2169, -9.0191,
-33.2978

■ 60.6047, -8.5695,
-4.0119

■ 63.5845, -6.2662,
-0.2044

■ 66.6891, -3.5914,
3.5839

■ 69.9101, -0.5844,
7.3466

■ 73.2394, 2.7188,
11.0797

■ 76.6697, 6.2864,
14.7815

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1125, -20.3969, -9.0564



50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866



50.1125, -2.5968, -23.2076

Triad

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



50.1125, -13.2011, -19.1857



50.1125, 21.4183, 2.8036



50.1125, -13.3275, 17.7188

Complementary

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



50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866



44.2960, 20.5991, 19.6753

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.



50.1125, -2.7563, 19.5380



50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866



50.1125, 17.9095, 12.2021

Square

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



50.1125, -13.2011, -19.1857



50.1125, 18.0017, -8.8949



50.1125, 8.7953, 17.7688



50.1125, -20.4651, 12.0976

Rectangle

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



50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866



50.1125, 5.1954, -21.3111



50.1125, 8.7953, 17.7688



50.1125, -10.0907, 18.7301

Sweetspot

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



50.1125, -13.2011, -19.1857



82.3209, -11.0217, -4.4793



58.4182, -38.4189, 22.7449



38.2135, -5.5754, -2.8063



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978

Same Dimension

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



50.1125, -13.2011, -19.1857



63.5940, -17.2711, -32.3277



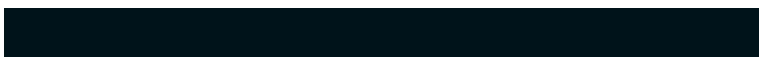
35.4867, 11.6105, -48.3027



30.3214, -2.8831, 0.0448



35.8693, -7.8673, -27.8501



7.0774, -2.4186, -3.6250

Inverse Universe

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



40.0595, 44.8679, -14.7800



49.3180, 71.6279, -21.6153



57.7082, -4.5174, 29.3549



29.3301, 1.8605, 0.0594



27.9981, 51.7573, -11.4399



5.0631, 9.5251, -3.3516

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 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 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

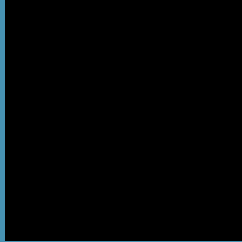
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866.



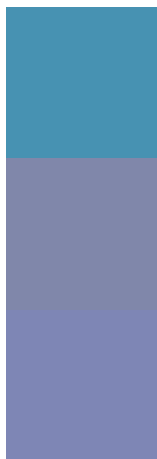
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866.

-13.2011, -19.1866.

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

50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866

Protanopia

49.8191, 1.7520, -14.5310

Deuteranopia

49.8217, 4.0645, -21.2530



Tritanopia

50.1247, -19.2366, -9.3337

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866

Protanomaly

49.6066, -4.6303, -16.7663

Deuteranomaly

49.5342, -2.8279, -21.2110

Tritanomaly

50.1279, -17.1765, -12.6534

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866

Achromatopsia

46.0685, -2.4581, 2.5030

Achromatomaly

47.1713, -7.7127, -5.2488

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 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(71, 146, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 146, 178)  
}
```

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(71, 146, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 146, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 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(71, 146, 178) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 146, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(71, 146, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 146, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 146, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 146,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1116, -13.2011, -19.1866 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 146, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 146,  
178) }
```

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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