

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.1252, -9.3761,
-3.0338)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.1252, -9.3761,
-3.0338) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.0266, -9.3772,
-3.0368)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	718E95
RGB	113, 142, 149
RGB Percent	44%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4431, 0.4157
CMYK	0.24, 0.05, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	192°, 15%, 51%
HSV	192°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	21.9078, 25.0266, 32.1097
YIQ	134.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

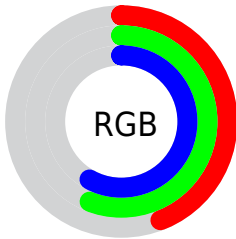
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 129, 149
Decimal	7442069
CIE Lab	57.10, -8.53, -7.09
CIE LCh	57, 11.087, 219.727
Yxy	25.0276, 0.2772, 0.3166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285632149 (0xFF718E95)
YUV	134.1270, 7.3324, -18.5284
Hunter-Lab	50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368

Details

The HunterLab color $50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $45.8419, 5.7979, 8.1426$, and the grayscale version is $48.8546, -2.6068, 2.6544$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.0407, -11.4862, -2.3098$, and $31.0260, -7.4290, -3.0939$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48.2373, -11.4389, -5.4260$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $51.9342, -6.9446, -0.5815$.

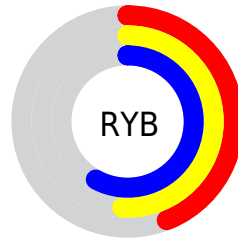
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (56%)

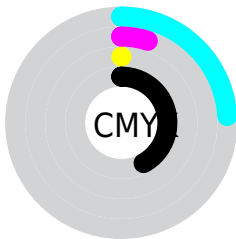
Blue (58%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (58%)

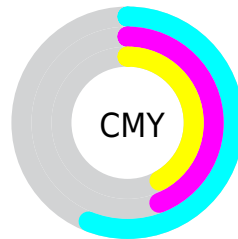


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 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 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.0266, -9.3772,
-3.0368

■ 50.0266, -9.3772,
-3.0368

166.7260,
-19.0733, 0.7322

■ 40.1219, -8.3464,
-3.2137

■ 71.9041, -11.4528,
-2.5087

■ 30.9730, -7.3111,
-3.3252

■ 83.7945, -12.5029,
-2.1691

■ 22.6498, -6.2617,
-3.3613

■ 96.2765, -13.5642,
-1.7841

■ 15.2441, -5.1795,
-3.3097

■ 109.3232,
-14.6380, -1.3565

■ 8.8672, -4.6639,
-3.1918

122.9112,
-15.7253, -0.8891

0.0000, NaN, -NF

137.0197,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-16.8267, -0.3839

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.6302,
-17.9425, 0.1571

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.0266, -9.3772,
-3.0368

■ 50.0266, -9.3772,
-3.0368

■ 48.2373, -11.4389,
-5.4260

■ 51.9342, -6.9446,
-0.5815

■ 46.5678, -13.0967,
-7.7366

■ 53.9516, -4.1714,
1.9240

■ 45.0231, -14.3240,
-9.9521

■ 56.0742, -1.0907,
4.4687

■ 43.6052, -15.1006,
-12.0569

■ 58.2963, 2.2665,
7.0427

■ 42.3145, -15.4161,
-14.0371

■ 60.6121, 5.8709,
9.6378

■ 41.1479, -15.2752,
-15.8830

■ 63.0162, 9.6961,
12.2473

■ 40.0978, -14.7044,
-17.5931

■ 65.5033, 13.7178,
14.8659

■ 39.5115, -14.2748,
-18.5707

■ 68.0683, 17.9147,
17.4898

■ 70.7066, 22.2676,
20.1159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.0276, -11.1999, 1.2617



50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368



50.0276, -5.7388, -5.9495

Triad

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



50.0276, -9.3779, -3.0360



50.0276, 6.0128, -0.3209



50.0276, -4.1767, 10.4162

Complementary

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



50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368



45.8419, 5.7979, 8.1426

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.



50.0276, 0.4704, 10.0764



50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368



50.0276, 6.4683, 4.1418

Square

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



50.0276, -9.3779, -3.0360



50.0276, 3.1839, -4.2852



50.0276, 4.4068, 7.8698



50.0276, -8.2704, 8.8446

Rectangle

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



50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368



50.0276, -2.7148, -6.5712



50.0276, 4.4068, 7.8698



50.0276, -2.6293, 10.5181

Sweetspot

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



50.0276, -9.3779, -3.0360



71.3794, -6.7337, 1.5689



51.3346, -17.0793, 10.9563



33.5377, -3.2599, 0.6587



86.5109, -4.6160, 4.7003



34.5370, -1.8428, 1.8765

Same Dimension

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



50.0276, -9.3779, -3.0360



65.6281, -14.1114, -5.8109



44.9409, -1.2220, -9.8418



25.2441, -2.6753, 0.3132



36.3047, -13.1725, -16.9420



4.4803, -2.0608, -1.1514

Inverse Universe

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



44.8925, 13.6161, -5.8992



57.3745, 23.2994, -10.4629



50.6405, -2.5912, 12.8674



24.2694, 1.5660, -0.2106



25.5420, 48.2288, -18.2808



2.8953, 5.5802, -2.9503

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 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 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

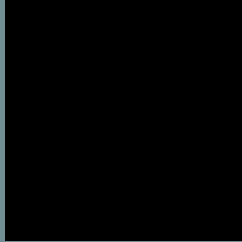
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

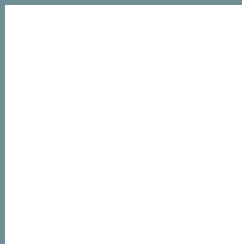
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368.



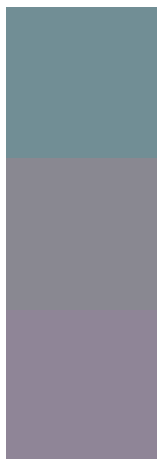
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368.

-3.0368.

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

50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368

Protanopia

49.9710, -0.8925, -1.0074

Deuteranopia

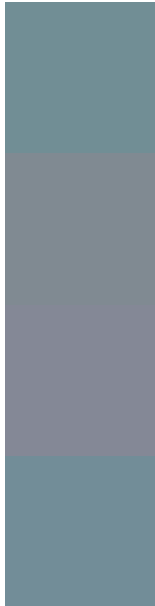
49.8488, 3.3635, -4.0478



Tritanopia

49.9270, -7.9521, -5.1631

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368

Protanomaly

49.8412, -4.2100, -1.7113

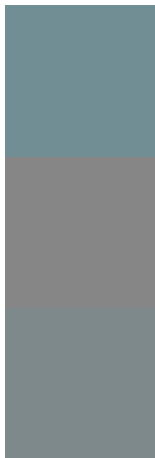
Deuteranomaly

49.7150, -1.4589, -3.8027

Tritanomaly

49.8940, -8.1363, -4.6979

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368

Achromatopsia

48.8260, -2.6052, 2.6528

Achromatomaly

49.1844, -5.4679, 0.7667

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 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(113, 142, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 142, 149)  
}
```

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(113, 142, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 142, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 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(113, 142, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 142, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 142, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 142, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 142, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 142,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.0266, -9.3772, -3.0368 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 142, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
142, 149) }
```

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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