

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.1598, -3.4364,
2.1353)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.1598, -3.4364, 2.1353)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1916, -3.4057,
2.0143)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	878A8B
RGB	135, 138, 139
RGB Percent	53%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.4706, 0.4588, 0.4549
CMYK	0.03, 0.01, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	195°, 2%, 54%
HSV	195°, 3%, 55%
XYZ	23.7404, 25.1920, 28.0374
YIQ	137.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

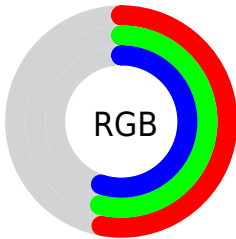
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 137, 139
Decimal	8882827
CIE Lab	57.26, -0.90, -0.92
CIE LCh	57, 1.291, 225.784
Yxy	25.1930, 0.3084, 0.3273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287072907 (0xFF878A8B)
YUV	137.2170, 0.8790, -1.9443
Hunter-Lab	50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143

Details

The HunterLab color $50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $49.8460, -1.9132, 3.4165$, and the grayscale version is $50.1003, -2.6732, 2.7220$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $71.9435, -4.6139, 3.1524$, and $31.0355, -2.3233, 1.0277$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48.0992, -5.6506, -0.5700$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $52.3766, -0.9002, 4.6078$.

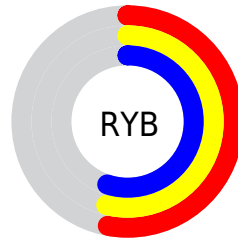
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (54%)

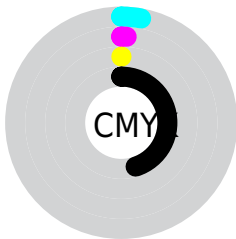
Blue (55%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (55%)

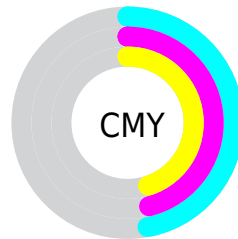


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 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 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1916, -3.4057,
2.0143

■ 50.1916, -3.4057,
2.0143

166.9724,
-10.0036, 8.0227

■ 40.2752, -2.8255,
1.5252

■ 72.0904, -4.6700,
3.1164

■ 31.1137, -2.2802,
1.0806

■ 83.9905, -5.3486,
3.7224

■ 22.7766, -1.7733,
0.6860

■ 96.4818, -6.0568,
4.3625

■ 15.3552, -1.3076,
0.3484

109.5374, -6.7933,
5.0351

■ 8.9670, -0.9163,
0.0605

123.1339, -7.5571,
5.7387

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.2506, -8.3473,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

6.4718

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8690, -9.1631,
7.2335

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1916, -3.4057,
2.0143

■ 50.1916, -3.4057,
2.0143

■ 48.0992, -5.6506,
-0.5700

■ 52.3766, -0.9002,
4.6078

■ 46.1019, -7.6025,
-3.1393

■ 54.6453, 1.8423,
7.2018

■ 44.2065, -9.2322,
-5.6827

■ 56.9936, 4.7958,
9.7925

■ 42.4185, -10.5096,
-8.1877

■ 59.4164, 7.9379,
12.3766

■ 40.7430, -11.4061,
-10.6400

■ 61.9090, 11.2489,
14.9519

■ 39.1839, -11.8973,
-13.0236

■ 64.4671, 14.7111,
17.5170

■ 37.7438, -11.9664,
-15.3223

■ 67.0866, 18.3090,
20.0713

■ 36.4229, -11.6084,
-17.5216

■ 69.7639, 22.0291,
22.6146

■ 35.2173, -10.8361,
-19.6121

■ 71.8161, 23.7659,
24.5028

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1927, -3.6815, 2.4612



50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143



50.1927, -2.9370, 1.7598

Triad

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



50.1927, -3.4068, 2.0151



50.1927, -1.6648, 2.4876



50.1927, -2.9645, 3.6784

Complementary

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



50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143



49.8460, -1.9132, 3.4165

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.



50.1927, -2.4242, 3.6853



50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143



50.1927, -1.6722, 3.0015

Square

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



50.1927, -3.4068, 2.0151



50.1927, -1.9304, 2.0346



50.1927, -1.9507, 3.4387



50.1927, -3.4269, 3.4198

Rectangle

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



50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143



50.1927, -2.5756, 1.7340



50.1927, -1.9507, 3.4387



50.1927, -2.7860, 3.7102

Sweetspot

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



50.1927, -3.4068, 2.0151



67.7017, -3.9620, 3.3401



50.3907, -4.3587, 3.5968



32.5078, -1.8914, 1.6144



84.2951, -4.4978, 4.5799



32.6403, -1.7416, 1.7734

Same Dimension

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



50.1927, -3.4068, 2.0151



67.1145, -4.6187, 2.6316



49.6412, -2.4936, 1.3707



23.9654, -1.7207, 0.8685



32.7215, -9.7031, -19.9529



3.0705, -1.3335, -0.9593

Inverse Universe

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



49.6512, -0.9690, 1.8637



66.3430, -1.1443, 2.4160



50.3949, -2.8285, 4.0356



23.6363, -0.2369, 0.7766



24.2179, 45.2357, -13.5111



2.0322, 3.8930, -1.8867

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 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 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

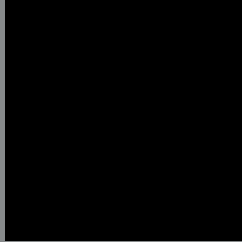
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

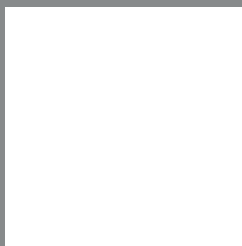
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1916, -3.4057,

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

50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143

Protanopia

50.2148, -1.9206, 2.5182

Deuteranopia

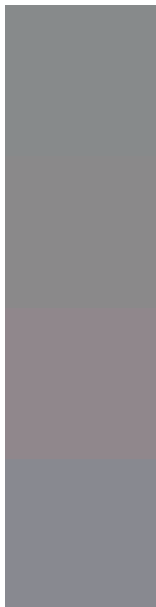
50.0580, 3.3835, 1.5181



Tritanopia

50.2316, -1.3217, -1.6523

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143

Protanomaly

50.1294, -2.2166, 2.4120

Deuteranomaly

50.1505, 0.8601, 1.5850

Tritanomaly

50.1390, -1.8271, -0.3378

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143

Achromatopsia

50.0158, -2.6687, 2.7175

Achromatomaly

49.9605, -2.8035, 2.2016

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 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(135, 138, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 138, 139)  
}
```

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(135, 138, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 138, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 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(135, 138, 139) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 138, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 138, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 138, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 138, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 138,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1916, -3.4057, 2.0143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 138, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
138, 139) }
```

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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