

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.1690, -16.0139,
-8.1408)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.1690, -16.0139,
-8.1408) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1642,
-16.0112, -8.1373)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52939F
RGB	82, 147, 159
RGB Percent	32%, 58%, 62%
CMY	0.6784, 0.4235, 0.3765
CMYK	0.48, 0.08, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	189°, 32%, 47%
HSV	189°, 48%, 62%
XYZ	20.1714, 25.1645, 36.5949
YIQ	128.9330, -42.5920, -10.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

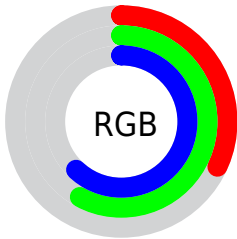
Format	Color
R _Y B	82, 117, 159
Decimal	5411743
CIE Lab	57.24, -17.43, -12.79
CIE LCh	57, 21.614, 216.265
Yxy	25.1654, 0.2462, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283601823 (0xFF52939F)
YUV	128.9330, 14.8230, -41.1602
Hunter-Lab	50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373

Details

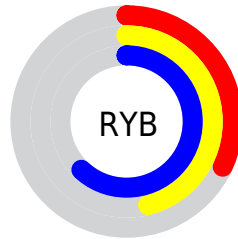
The HunterLab color $50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $39.9825, 18.5350, 13.1231$, and the grayscale version is $46.7839, -2.4963, 2.5419$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.0157, -19.0063, -8.3335$, and $31.0332, -12.6472, -8.2043$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48.7555, -17.3541, -10.1496$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $51.7124, -14.1837, -5.9912$.

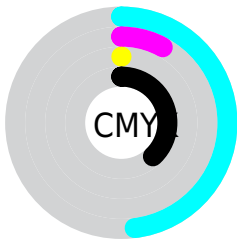
Distribution



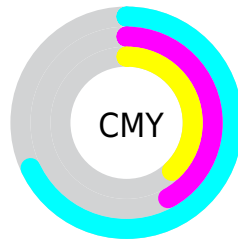
- Red (32%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 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 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1642, -16.0112,
-8.1373

■ 50.1642, -16.0112,
-8.1373

166.9314,
-29.4437, -6.2775

■ 40.2497, -14.4285,
-8.0641

■ 72.0593, -19.0737,
-8.0835

■ 31.0903, -12.7890,
-7.9175

■ 83.9579, -20.5733,
-7.9688

■ 22.7554, -11.0649,
-7.6905

■ 96.4476, -22.0607,
-7.8010

■ 15.3367, -9.2068,
-7.3809

■ 109.5017,
-23.5406, -7.5839

■ 8.9504, -8.9626,
-7.0421

■ 123.0968,
-25.0163, -7.3204

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.2121,

-26.4907, -7.0134

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8292,
-27.9659, -6.6651

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1642, -16.0112,
-8.1373

■ 50.1642, -16.0112,
-8.1373

■ 48.7555, -17.3541,
-10.1496

■ 51.7124, -14.1837,
-5.9912

■ 47.4832, -18.1981,
-12.0171

■ 53.3950, -11.8940,
-3.7291

■ 46.3455, -18.5442,
-13.7296

■ 55.2095, -9.1724,
-1.3663

■ 45.3356, -18.4120,
-15.2844

■ 57.1512, -6.0530,
1.0815

■ 44.4295, -17.8909,
-16.7084

■ 59.2146, -2.5711,
3.5997

■ 44.2893, -17.8004,
-16.9318

■ 61.3940, 1.2377,
6.1752

■ 63.6834, 5.3396,
8.7965

■ 66.0767, 9.7025,
11.4537

■ 68.5681, 14.2973,
14.1388

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1652, -18.9016, 0.8816



50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373



50.1652, -9.5241, -15.0036

Triad

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



50.1652, -16.0115, -8.1365



50.1652, 14.3485, -4.4351



50.1652, -4.5730, 16.6086

Complementary

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



50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373



39.9825, 18.5350, 13.1231

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.



50.1652, 4.5532, 15.6937



50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373



50.1652, 15.9084, 4.5118

Square

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



50.1652, -16.0115, -8.1365



50.1652, 8.0864, -12.6144



50.1652, 12.2092, 11.6056



50.1652, -12.6075, 14.3742

Rectangle

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



50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373



50.1652, -3.8131, -16.8609



50.1652, 12.2092, 11.6056



50.1652, -1.5355, 16.6527

Sweetspot

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



50.1652, -16.0115, -8.1365



74.6817, -11.0190, -0.8110



52.3362, -30.6106, 19.8355



35.2195, -5.6119, -0.6911



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.



50.1652, -16.0115, -8.1365



65.1255, -23.3216, -13.7581



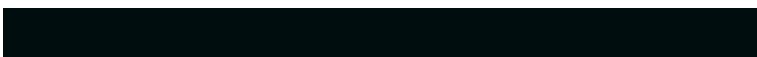
39.0184, 1.2616, -25.7778



27.0801, -3.0040, 0.4176



39.4235, -15.9019, -14.9483



5.6661, -2.6314, -1.4018

Inverse Universe

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



39.3863, 33.4185, -16.7001



48.5825, 54.8158, -27.0855



49.4943, 0.2277, 20.9388



25.9554, 1.7537, -0.3624



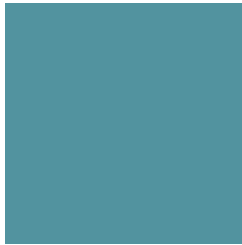
26.8164, 51.0304, -22.2560



3.6461, 7.0350, -3.7758

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 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 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

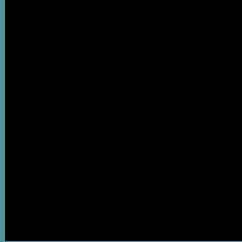
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373.

-16.0112, -8.1373.

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

50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373

Protanopia

50.0262, -0.2575, -4.3852

Deuteranopia

50.0621, 3.4131, -9.5755



Tritanopia

50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373

Protanomaly

49.8355, -6.6328, -6.3012

Deuteranomaly

49.8899, -4.5264, -9.4086

Tritanomaly

50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373

Achromatopsia

46.8536, -2.5000, 2.5456

Achromatomaly

47.9025, -8.4837, -1.3403

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 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(82, 147, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 147, 159)  
}
```

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(82, 147, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 147, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 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(82, 147, 159) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 147, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 147, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 147, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 147, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 147,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1642, -16.0112, -8.1373 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 147, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 147,  
159) }
```

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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