

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2035, -30.4761,
29.0235)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.2035, -30.4761,
29.0235) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1979,
-30.4993, 29.0249)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D991D
RGB	93, 153, 29
RGB Percent	36%, 60%, 11%
CMY	0.6353, 0.4000, 0.8863
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.81, 0.40
HSL	89°, 68%, 36%
HSV	89°, 81%, 60%
XYZ	16.1272, 25.1983, 5.1761
YIQ	120.9240, 4.0440, -51.2840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

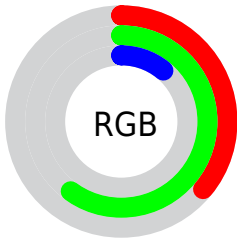
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 153, 89
Decimal	6134045
CIE _{Lab}	57.27, -39.01, 53.87
CIE _{LCh}	57, 66.511, 125.906
Yxy	25.1994, 0.3468, 0.5419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284324125 (0xFF5D991D)
YUV	120.9240, -45.3185, -24.4893
Hunter-Lab	50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249

Details

The HunterLab color $50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669900 . A complement of this color would be $23.0288, 39.6154, -62.7107$, and the grayscale version is $43.8675, -2.3407, 2.3834$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.1551, -36.2031, 36.7658$, and $31.1459, -23.4621, 18.7812$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $49.7732, -32.3420, 29.6213$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $50.6952, -28.3223, 27.9202$.

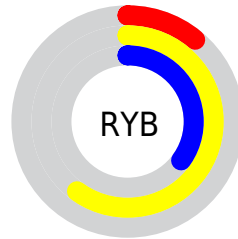
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (60%)

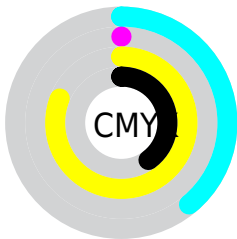
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (35%)

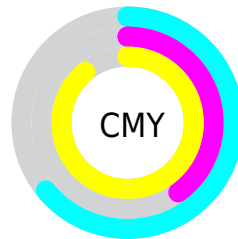


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 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 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1979, -30.4993,
29.0249

■ 50.1979, -30.4993,
29.0249

166.9819,
-53.4620, 59.8909

■ 40.2811, -27.4810,
24.8250

■ 72.0975, -36.1116,
36.7813

■ 31.1191, -24.2568,
20.4001

■ 83.9980, -38.7630,
40.4031

■ 22.7814, -20.7488,
15.9470

■ 96.4896, -41.3380,
43.8893

■ 15.3595, -16.8249,
10.7516

■ 109.5456,
-43.8505, 47.2605

■ 8.9707, -15.6988,
6.2795

■ 123.1424,
-46.3114, 50.5336

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 137.2594,

-48.7292, 53.7224

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8781,
-51.1108, 56.8383

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1979, -30.4993,
29.0249

■ 50.1979, -30.4993,
29.0249

■ 49.7732, -32.3420,
29.6213

■ 50.6952, -28.3223,
27.9202

■ 49.4411, -33.7630,
29.8743

■ 51.2657, -25.7952,
26.2570

■ 51.9128, -22.9152,
24.0040

■ 52.6383, -19.6855,
21.1438

■ 53.4427, -16.1145,
17.6703

■ 54.3263, -12.2150,
13.5876

■ 55.2885, -8.0032,
8.9073

■ 56.3284, -3.4976,
3.6476

■ 57.4445, 1.2815,
-2.1682

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1990, -8.0985, 31.6377



50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249



50.1990, -42.9633, 19.4592

Triad

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



50.1990, -30.5004, 29.0251



50.1990, -22.8135, -70.0508



50.1990, 62.8368, 7.7189

Complementary

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



50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249



23.0288, 39.6154, -62.7107

Split Complementary

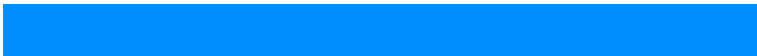
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



50.1990, 56.4879, -22.9772



50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249



50.1990, 2.9761, -79.5017

Square

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



50.1990, -30.5004, 29.0251



50.1990, -39.2533, -37.5087



50.1990, 32.9328, -58.9222



50.1990, 48.7603, 24.4362

Rectangle

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



50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249



50.1990, -45.8675, 6.2515



50.1990, 32.9328, -58.9222



50.1990, 63.0538, -1.0613

Sweetspot

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



50.1990, -30.5004, 29.0251



72.2824, -18.1850, 20.1488



37.4108, 15.2932, 21.4774



33.7840, -9.3470, 10.3071



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283

Same Dimension

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



50.1990, -30.5004, 29.0251



66.2193, -44.9296, 39.8640



48.1297, -39.0516, 27.5413



26.5978, -3.4549, 3.8328



44.9686, -30.6025, 27.1737



5.6918, -2.9634, 3.4554

Inverse Universe

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



23.0288, 39.6154, -62.7107



26.3051, 59.4404, -104.3996



31.2285, 53.6111, -37.0388



24.8307, 0.7905, -1.2304



17.6777, 41.0260, -71.9276



2.6121, 5.5612, -6.7452

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 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 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

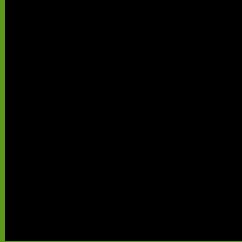
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1979,

-30.4993, 29.0249.

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

50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249

Protanopia

49.8312, -6.7955, 29.4925

Deuteranopia

49.8959, 3.5355, 28.3147



Tritanopia

49.9941, -9.1684, -5.6108

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249

Protanomaly

49.6236, -16.6097, 29.1194

Deuteranomaly

49.1428, -10.6300, 27.9838

Tritanomaly

49.6034, -19.3400, 12.9335

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249

Achromatopsia

43.7266, -2.3331, 2.3758

Achromatomaly

45.6718, -14.6391, 15.9011

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 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(93, 153, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 153, 29)  
}
```

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(93, 153, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 153, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 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(93, 153, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 153, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(93, 153, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 153, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 153, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 153,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1979, -30.4993, 29.0249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 153, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 153,  
29) }
```

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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