

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2150, 0.6799,
30.9541)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.2150, 0.6799,
30.9541) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.3201, 0.4983,
31.0157)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AA8500
RGB	170, 133, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 52%, 0%
CMY	0.3333, 0.4784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 1.00, 0.33
HSL	47°, 100%, 33%
HSV	47°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	24.9651, 25.3211, 3.5717
YIQ	128.9010, 64.7450, -33.5190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

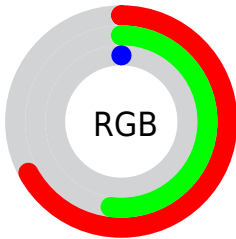
Format	Color
RYB	47, 170, 0
Decimal	11175168
CIELab	57.39, 3.88, 62.51
CIELCh	57, 62.626, 86.444
Yxy	25.3224, 0.4635, 0.4701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289365248 (0xFFAA8500)
YUV	128.9010, -63.5482, 36.0438
Hunter-Lab	50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157

Details

The HunterLab color **50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **20.5567, 32.7757, -96.4456**, and the grayscale version is **47.0399, -2.5099, 2.5558**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.2534, -0.5822, 39.8919**, and **31.3869, 1.8323, 19.3725** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3207, 0.4969, 31.0161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3750, -1.0214, 31.0266**.

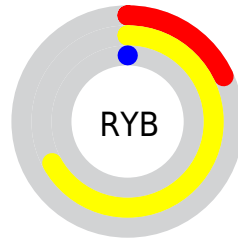
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (52%)

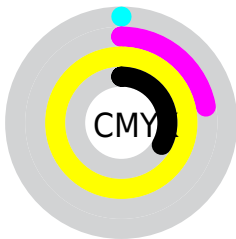
Blue (0%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (0%)

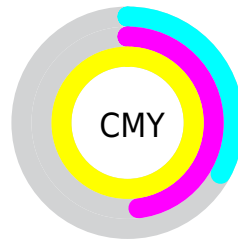


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 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 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.3201, 0.4983,
31.0157

■ 50.3201, 0.4983,
31.0157

167.1645, -4.2100,
66.1737

■ 40.3948, 0.8070,
26.2307

■ 72.2355, -0.2762,
39.8861

■ 31.2234, 1.0602,
21.5966

■ 84.1433, -0.7288,
44.0275

■ 22.8755, 1.2469,
16.0128

■ 96.6417, -1.2215,
48.0086

■ 15.4420, 1.3542,
10.8094

■ 109.7042, -1.7517,
51.8516

■ 9.0439, 1.3956,
6.3307

■ 123.3074, -2.3174,
55.5751

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 137.4305, -2.9167,

59.1949

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.0551, -3.5480,
62.7240

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.3201, 0.4983,
31.0157

50.3201, 0.4983,
31.0157

50.3207, 0.4969,
31.0161

51.3750, -1.0214,
31.0266

52.4748, -2.3558,
30.5827

53.6312, -3.4445,
29.5232

54.8468, -4.2687,
27.8079

56.1227, -4.8174,
25.4166

■ 57.4594, -5.0856,
22.3435

■ 58.8565, -5.0723,
18.5938

■ 60.3135, -4.7801,
14.1802

■ 61.8293, -4.2144,
9.1216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.3213, 28.5196, 28.6362



50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157



50.3213, -23.3365, 29.6159

Triad

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



50.3213, 0.4959, 31.0161



50.3213, -40.5167, -23.8242



50.3213, 46.9240, -31.8829

Complementary

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



50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157



20.5567, 32.7757, -96.4456

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.



50.3213, 21.9428, -62.4170



50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157



50.3213, -27.7606, -56.3179

Square

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



50.3213, 0.4959, 31.0161



50.3213, -43.9555, 5.6399



50.3213, -5.7941, -73.1028



50.3213, 58.5806, -0.3453

Rectangle

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



50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157



50.3213, -34.4150, 25.9298



50.3213, -5.7941, -73.1028



50.3213, 39.5844, -43.1228

Sweetspot

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



50.3213, 0.4959, 31.0161



79.1741, -6.8432, 25.3473



29.4910, 51.0142, 15.0875



37.0208, -3.2526, 12.9888



93.2148, -4.9737, 5.0645



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912

Same Dimension

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



50.3213, 0.4959, 31.0161



67.5364, 1.0937, 41.6348



57.5190, -29.9525, 34.9182



29.1421, -1.9589, 4.1101



43.2564, 0.2586, 26.6589



7.2275, -0.7587, 4.4402

Inverse Universe

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



20.5567, 32.7757, -96.4456



27.2082, 45.7629, -132.7969



18.6230, 47.4730, -108.7695



27.4872, -0.9614, -1.2377



17.8272, 27.4667, -81.5753



3.8512, 1.5126, -8.0790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 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 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 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 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.3201, 0.4983,

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

50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157

Protanopia

50.5477, -7.2849, 30.7503

Deuteranopia

50.3650, 3.4587, 30.7910



Tritanopia

50.4538, 16.3310, 5.2987

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157

Protanomaly

50.4771, -4.6281, 30.8541

Deuteranomaly

50.3983, 2.1812, 30.8907

Tritanomaly

49.8330, 8.3756, 20.6282

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157

Achromatopsia

46.8536, -2.5000, 2.5456

Achromatomaly

47.4381, -3.9708, 19.1846

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 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(170, 133, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 133, 0)  
}
```

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(170, 133, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 133, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 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(170, 133, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 133, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(170, 133, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 133, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 133, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 133,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.3201, 0.4983, 31.0157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 133, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
133, 0) }
```

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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