

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2449, -16.5029,
-4.0813)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.2449, -16.5029,
-4.0813) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1762,
-16.5021, -3.9667)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	589397
RGB	88, 147, 151
RGB Percent	35%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4235, 0.4078
CMYK	0.42, 0.03, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	184°, 26%, 47%
HSV	184°, 42%, 59%
XYZ	20.0441, 25.1765, 33.0813
YIQ	129.8150, -36.4480, -11.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

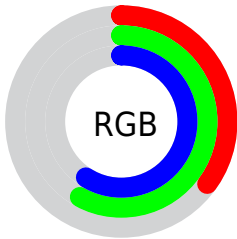
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 118, 151
Decimal	5804951
CIE _{Lab}	57.25, -18.11, -8.16
CIE _{LCh}	57, 19.862, 204.271
Yxy	25.1775, 0.2560, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283995031 (0xFF589397)
YUV	129.8150, 10.4442, -36.6718
Hunter-Lab	50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667

Details

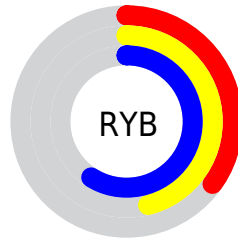
The HunterLab color $50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $38.6504, 17.1150, 9.9522$, and the grayscale version is $47.1456, -2.5156, 2.5615$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.0026, -19.6756, -3.5368$, and $31.0257, -13.2002, -4.1533$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $49.2123, -18.6131, -5.2758$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $51.2754, -13.9283, -2.5032$.

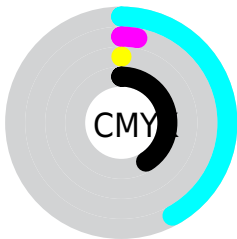
Distribution



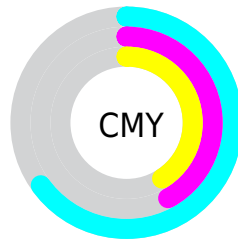
- Red (35%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 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 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1762, -16.5021,
-3.9667

■ 50.1762, -16.5021,
-3.9667

166.9493,
-30.2245, -0.5660

■ 40.2608, -14.8764,
-4.0942

■ 72.0729, -19.6417,
-3.5312

■ 31.1005, -13.1896,
-4.1540

■ 83.9721, -21.1761,
-3.2352

■ 22.7647, -11.4124,
-4.1360

■ 96.4625, -22.6966,
-2.8920

■ 15.3448, -9.4931,
-4.0288

■ 109.5173,
-24.2079, -2.5050

■ 8.9576, -9.2864,
-3.8470

123.1130,
-25.7138, -2.0766

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.2289,

-27.2170, -1.6094

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8466,
-28.7200, -1.1053

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1762, -16.5021,
-3.9667

■ 50.1762, -16.5021,
-3.9667

■ 49.2123, -18.6131,
-5.2758

■ 51.2754, -13.9283,
-2.5032

■ 48.3788, -20.2494,
-6.4257

■ 52.5067, -10.9109,
-0.8977

■ 47.6726, -21.4125,
-7.4128

■ 53.8696, -7.4778,
0.8387

■ 47.0866, -22.1189,
-8.2395

■ 55.3611, -3.6611,
2.6926

■ 46.6101, -22.4030,
-8.9149

■ 56.9772, 0.5043,
4.6508

■ 46.2682, -22.4346,
-9.4014

■ 58.7133, 4.9830,
6.7000

■ 60.5645, 9.7400,
8.8276

■ 62.5252, 14.7423,
11.0221

■ 64.5899, 19.9591,
13.2733

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1772, -17.6865, 4.2332



50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667



50.1772, -11.7217, -11.3272

Triad

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



50.1772, -16.5025, -3.9659



50.1772, 11.0400, -7.0384



50.1772, -1.0661, 15.6829

Complementary

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



50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667



38.6504, 17.1150, 9.9522

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.



50.1772, 7.0510, 13.6217



50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667



50.1772, 14.3278, 1.1815

Square

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



50.1772, -16.5025, -3.9659



50.1772, 4.0964, -13.2945



50.1772, 12.8224, 8.6162



50.1772, -9.1148, 14.7619

Rectangle

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



50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667



50.1772, -6.9616, -14.3195



50.1772, 12.8224, 8.6162



50.1772, 1.7502, 15.3279

Sweetspot

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



50.1772, -16.5025, -3.9659



71.7976, -10.7489, 0.7538



49.9664, -26.7587, 18.5352



34.0456, -5.5896, 0.1267



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.



50.1772, -16.5025, -3.9659



65.9442, -24.7265, -6.9411



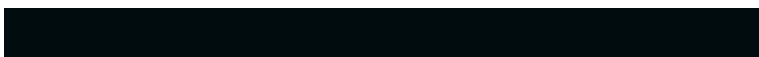
41.0869, -2.8392, -16.9824



26.3807, -3.1931, 0.6270



42.6933, -20.7149, -8.6456



5.3845, -2.7331, -0.8302

Inverse Universe

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



39.5802, 27.7829, -16.4757



49.2685, 46.1919, -27.5386



46.2209, 2.3916, 16.6792



25.1334, 1.7846, -0.6176



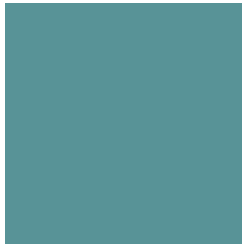
26.9172, 52.2194, -30.0704



3.3178, 6.4775, -4.0241

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

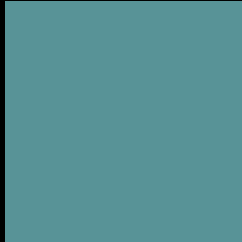
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

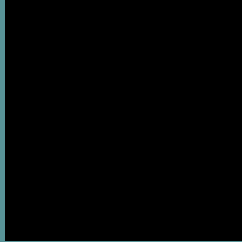
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

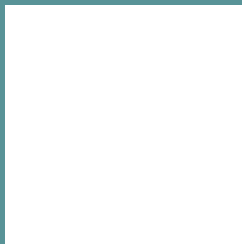
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1762,

-16.5021, -3.9667.

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

50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667

Protanopia

49.9403, -1.0599, -0.5710

Deuteranopia

49.8587, 3.5948, -5.5692



Tritanopia

50.1997, -14.3620, -7.5241

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667

Protanomaly

49.7842, -7.3374, -2.3261

Deuteranomaly

49.6129, -4.5603, -5.5238

Tritanomaly

50.0482, -15.1291, -6.1621

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667

Achromatopsia

47.2470, -2.5210, 2.5670

Achromatomaly

48.0501, -8.0746, -0.2024

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 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(88, 147, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 147, 151)  
}
```

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(88, 147, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 147, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 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(88, 147, 151) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 147, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 147, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 147, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 147, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 147,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1762, -16.5021, -3.9667 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 147, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 147,  
151) }
```

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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