

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2614, -8.3691,
-7.3874)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.2614, -8.3691,
-7.3874) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1938, -8.1794,
-7.4239)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F8E9E
RGB	111, 142, 158
RGB Percent	44%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.5647, 0.4431, 0.3804
CMYK	0.30, 0.10, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	200°, 20%, 53%
HSV	200°, 30%, 62%
XYZ	22.4001, 25.1942, 36.0301
YIQ	134.5550, -23.6120, -1.5960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

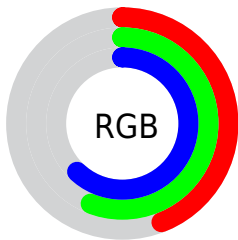
Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 130, 158
Decimal	7311006
CIE _{Lab}	57.27, -6.95, -12.02
CIE _{LCh}	57, 13.881, 239.959
Yxy	25.1952, 0.2679, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285501086 (0xFF6F8E9E)
YUV	134.5550, 11.5584, -20.6577
Hunter-Lab	50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239

Details

The HunterLab color $50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $48.5755, 5.2416, 11.6668$, and the grayscale version is $49.0091, -2.6150, 2.6628$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.2333, -10.1154, -7.3381$, and $31.1575, -6.3713, -7.3817$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $47.6416, -9.1711, -11.0614$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $52.8694, -6.8062, -3.8180$.

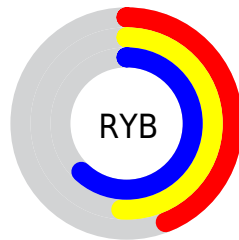
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (56%)

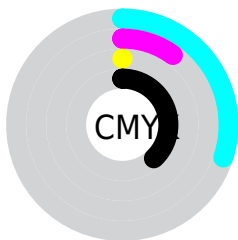
Blue (62%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (62%)

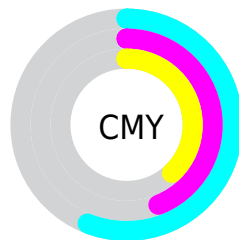


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 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 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1938, -8.1794,
-7.4239

■ 50.1938, -8.1794,
-7.4239

166.9756,
-17.2280, -5.3136

■ 40.2772, -7.2434,
-7.3825

■ 72.0928, -10.0845,
-7.3087

■ 31.1155, -6.3118,
-7.2681

■ 83.9931, -11.0568,
-7.1646

■ 22.7782, -5.3778,
-7.0728

■ 96.4844, -12.0443,
-6.9684

■ 15.3566, -4.4277,
-6.7921

■ 109.5401,
-13.0478, -6.7235

■ 8.9682, -3.8555,
-6.4683

123.1367,
-14.0676, -6.4331

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.2536,

-15.1041, -6.0999

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8721,
-16.1576, -5.7260

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1938, -8.1794,
-7.4239

■ 50.1938, -8.1794,
-7.4239

■ 47.6416, -9.1711,
-11.0614

■ 52.8694, -6.8062,
-3.8180

■ 45.2184, -9.7388,
-14.7218

■ 55.6567, -5.0890,
-0.2536

■ 42.9341, -9.8438,
-18.3880

■ 58.5486, -3.0651,
3.2659

■ 40.7962, -9.4517,
-22.0394

■ 61.5375, -0.7678,
6.7389

■ 38.8107, -8.5386,
-25.6520

■ 64.6164, 1.7728,
10.1656

■ 36.9797, -7.0998,
-29.2018

■ 67.7789, 4.5305,
13.5476

■ 35.2753, -5.2460,
-32.7255

■ 71.0192, 7.4821,
16.8870

■ 35.2325, -5.1977,
-32.8171

■ 74.3322, 10.6073,
20.1868

■ 77.7130, 13.8885,
23.4499

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1948, -12.0445, -2.9006



50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239



50.1948, -2.6889, -9.1673

Triad

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



50.1948, -8.1800, -7.4230



50.1948, 9.0498, 2.7246



50.1948, -8.1668, 11.1343

Complementary

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



50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239



48.5755, 5.2416, 11.6668

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.



50.1948, -2.6730, 12.2840



50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239



50.1948, 7.4236, 7.7796

Square

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



50.1948, -8.1800, -7.4230



50.1948, 7.4150, -2.9153



50.1948, 3.0655, 11.1281



50.1948, -12.0371, 7.7913

Rectangle

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



50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239



50.1948, 1.2102, -8.3816



50.1948, 3.0655, 11.1281



50.1948, -6.4571, 11.7718

Sweetspot

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



50.1948, -8.1800, -7.4230



75.2203, -6.7130, -0.0698



54.1825, -20.3915, 11.1823



35.4642, -3.3533, -0.3469



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.



50.1948, -8.1800, -7.4230



65.2296, -12.0103, -13.4105



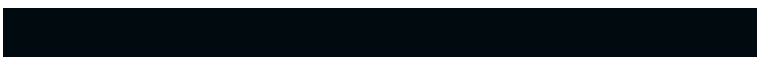
43.5922, 2.7620, -17.0872



26.6999, -2.3901, -0.0368



31.6491, -4.8374, -29.1161



5.0441, -1.8233, -2.3687

Inverse Universe

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



45.3780, 17.6235, -5.1681



57.5338, 30.3943, -9.1989



55.0302, -5.7938, 17.6042



25.9156, 1.5404, 0.2029



25.7554, 47.2580, -7.7841



3.5526, 6.7065, -2.5300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

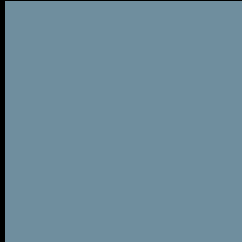
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 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

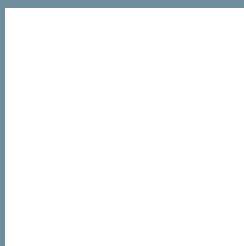
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239.

-7.4239.

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

50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239

Protanopia

50.0097, -0.1818, -5.4324

Deuteranopia

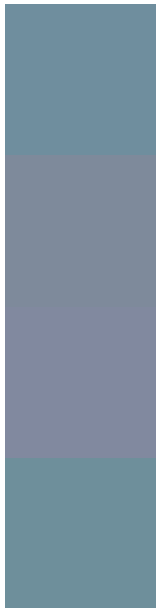
50.1634, 3.6124, -8.3348



Tritanopia

50.2922, -9.6237, -5.2202

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239

Protanomaly

49.9791, -3.1439, -6.0456

Deuteranomaly

50.0616, -1.1172, -8.0192

Tritanomaly

50.3254, -9.4370, -5.6892

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239

Achromatopsia

49.2221, -2.6264, 2.6743

Achromatomaly

49.5941, -5.2653, -0.5996

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 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(111, 142, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 142, 158)  
}
```

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(111, 142, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 142, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 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(111, 142, 158) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 142, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 142, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 142, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 142, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 142,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1938, -8.1794, -7.4239 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 142, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
142, 158) }
```

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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