

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2641, -7.2051,
30.2681)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.2641, -7.2051,
30.2681) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.1826, -7.0769,
30.2192)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B8A10
RGB	155, 138, 16
RGB Percent	61%, 54%, 6%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4588, 0.9372
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.90, 0.39
HSL	53°, 81%, 34%
HSV	53°, 90%, 61%
XYZ	22.6996, 25.1829, 4.1546
YIQ	129.1750, 49.2940, -34.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

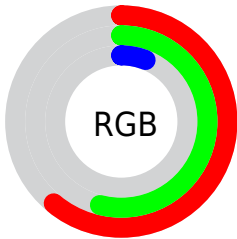
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 155, 16
Decimal	10193424
CIE _{Lab}	57.25, -5.53, 58.97
CIE _{LCh}	57, 59.225, 95.361
Y _{xy}	25.1841, 0.4362, 0.4839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288383504 (0xFF9B8A10)
YUV	129.1750, -55.7953, 22.6485
Hunter-Lab	50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192

Details

The HunterLab color $50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 999900 . A complement of this color would be $18.8803, 30.0586, -85.2213$, and the grayscale version is $47.1223, -2.5143, 2.5602$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.0622, -8.7574, 38.6254$, and $31.3912, -4.7364, 19.2602$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $49.6071, -6.4279, 30.4377$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $50.7907, -7.5777, 29.6098$.

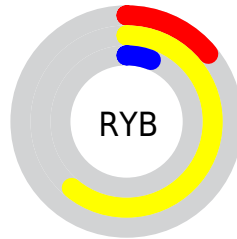
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (54%)

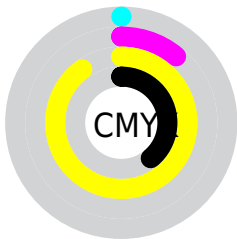
Blue (6%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (6%)

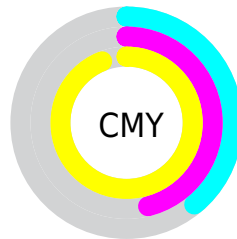


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 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 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

50.1826, -7.0769,
30.2192

50.1826, -7.0769,
30.2192

166.9592,
-15.5478, 63.6273

40.2670, -6.2266,
25.6678

72.0804, -8.8315,
38.6395

31.1061, -5.3870,
21.0726

83.9800, -9.7344,
42.5694

22.7698, -4.5549,
15.9388

96.4707, -10.6559,
46.3486

15.3492, -3.7210,
10.7445

109.5259,
-11.5963, 49.9988

8.9616, -3.1694,
6.2731

123.1219,
-12.5557, 53.5379

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.2382,

-13.5342, 56.9810

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8562,
-14.5316, 60.3406

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.1826, -7.0769,
30.2192

50.1826, -7.0769,
30.2192

49.6071, -6.4279,
30.4377

50.7907, -7.5777,
29.6098

49.5884, -6.4061,
30.4440

51.4381, -7.8662,
28.4574

52.1293, -7.9252,
26.7162

52.8667, -7.7416,
24.3556

53.6517, -7.3069,
21.3571

■ 54.4856, -6.6161,
17.7119

■ 55.3690, -5.6676,
13.4190

■ 56.3020, -4.4622,
8.4842

■ 57.2847, -3.0030,
2.9183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1838, 18.8954, 29.0091



50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192



50.1838, -27.5063, 27.4974

Triad

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



50.1838, -7.0789, 30.2196



50.1838, -36.0797, -31.4495



50.1838, 48.7138, -20.2247

Complementary

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



50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192



18.8803, 30.0586, -85.2213

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.



50.1838, 28.1651, -50.4608



50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192



50.1838, -21.1325, -58.8596

Square

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



50.1838, -7.0789, 30.2196



50.1838, -42.0270, -1.7161



50.1838, 1.8751, -67.1255



50.1838, 54.4821, 6.8062

Rectangle

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



50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192



50.1838, -36.3280, 22.3453



50.1838, 1.8751, -67.1255



50.1838, 43.1334, -30.6911

Sweetspot

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



50.1838, -7.0789, 30.2196



73.1633, -8.6107, 22.5431



27.3093, 43.7127, 14.2181



34.6352, -4.2640, 11.5287



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805

Same Dimension

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



50.1838, -7.0789, 30.2196



66.2210, -8.3499, 40.6589



51.4054, -29.0955, 30.6007



26.6345, -2.0804, 3.8967



44.4839, -5.8075, 27.3091



5.7221, -1.1484, 3.5059

Inverse Universe

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



18.8803, 30.0586, -85.2213



22.1763, 49.2123, -133.9537



19.8233, 41.0783, -79.8147



24.7831, -0.5709, -1.3153



15.1867, 31.6609, -87.3290



2.4952, 1.9262, -7.2768

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 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 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 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 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1826, -7.0769,

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

50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192

Protanopia

50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192

Deuteranopia

50.0258, 3.7742, 29.9310



Tritanopia

50.0598, 10.1352, 2.5459

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192

Protanomaly

50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192

Deuteranomaly

50.0410, -0.3564, 30.0447

Tritanomaly

49.7838, 1.6872, 18.0943

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192

Achromatopsia

46.8536, -2.5000, 2.5456

Achromatomaly

47.5504, -6.2806, 17.6784

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 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(155, 138, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 138, 16)  
}
```

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(155, 138, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 138, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 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(155, 138, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 138, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 138, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 138, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 138, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 138,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1826, -7.0769, 30.2192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 138, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
138, 16) }
```

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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