

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2796, -16.3282,  
-27.5973)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.2796, -16.3282,  
-27.5973) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(50.2558,  
-16.3734, -27.4700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0095BF
RGB	0, 149, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 75%
CMY	0.9998, 0.4157, 0.2510
CMYK	1.00, 0.22, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	193°, 100%, 37%
HSV	193°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	20.1514, 25.2565, 53.1030
YIQ	109.2370, -102.2860, -18.5260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

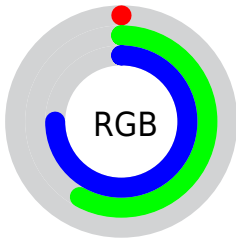
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 84, 191
Decimal	38335
CIELab	57.33, -17.91, -31.01
CIElCh	57, 35.807, 239.989
Yxy	25.2573, 0.2046, 0.2564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228415 (0xFF0095BF)
YUV	109.2370, 40.3092, -95.8008
Hunter-Lab	50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700

# Details

The HunterLab color **50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **35.6863, 49.1695, 22.8487**, and the grayscale version is **39.0801, -2.0852, 2.1233**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.1322, -19.2560, -28.8856**, and **32.4677, -7.9815, -23.3520** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2538, -16.3702, -27.4742**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7207, -17.6911, -24.9440**.

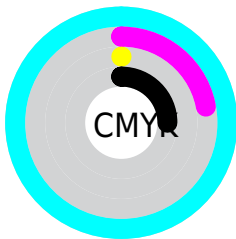
# Distribution



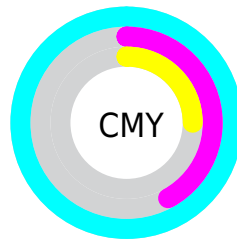
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 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 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.2558, -16.3734,  
-27.4700

50.2558, -16.3734,  
-27.4700

167.0680,  
-30.0100, -30.5997

40.3347, -14.7598,  
-26.8848

72.1626, -19.4893,  
-28.5258

31.1683, -13.0874,  
-26.2977

84.0665, -21.0135,  
-28.9792

22.8258, -11.3264,  
-25.7773

96.5613, -22.5243,  
-29.3790

15.3983, -9.4264,  
-25.5014

109.6204,  
-24.0264, -29.7252

9.0053, -9.1470,  
-26.0704

123.2202,  
-25.5235, -30.0188

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

137.3401,

-27.0184, -30.2613

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.9615,  
-28.5133, -30.4543

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.2558, -16.3734,  
-27.4700

■ 50.2558, -16.3734,  
-27.4700

■ 50.2538, -16.3702,  
-27.4742

■ 51.7207, -17.6911,  
-24.9440

■ 53.3187, -18.5264,  
-22.2804

■ 55.0843, -18.7508,  
-19.4395

■ 57.0243, -18.3425,  
-16.4322

■ 59.1397, -17.3065,  
-13.2774

■ 61.4279, -15.6659,  
-9.9978

■ 63.8839, -13.4559,  
-6.6168

■ 66.5009, -10.7186,  
-3.1561

■ 69.2711, -7.4993,  
0.3647

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.2567, -25.4017, -13.0862



50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700



50.2567, -2.6898, -33.3768

# Triad

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



50.2567, -16.3730, -27.4691



50.2567, 29.7024, 2.7303



50.2567, -16.3644, 21.2340

# Complementary

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



50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700



35.6863, 49.1695, 22.8487

# 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.



50.2567, -2.6787, 23.2322



50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700



50.2567, 24.9590, 14.6561

# Square

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



50.2567, -16.3730, -27.4691



50.2567, 24.9522, -13.0982



50.2567, 12.6471, 21.2310



50.2567, -25.3971, 14.6628



# Rectangle

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



50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700



50.2567, 7.6107, -30.6784



50.2567, 12.6471, 21.2310



50.2567, -12.2119, 22.3586

# Sweetspot

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



50.2567, -16.3730, -27.4691



85.3266, -18.1713, -9.0818



61.1761, -51.5063, 34.7247



39.3166, -9.1417, -5.1667



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



# Same Dimension

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



50.2567, -16.3730, -27.4691



66.9736, -21.5184, -37.2591



25.3252, 31.3123, -99.2431



32.3168, -3.3874, 0.2745



40.8897, -13.4797, -22.0097



8.6299, -3.3944, -3.4591



# Inverse Universe

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



36.3968, 68.2866, -22.6965



48.6681, 91.2520, -29.8407



53.7940, 6.7904, 33.2653



31.0795, 2.1119, -0.2481



29.5255, 55.4346, -18.6824



5.9207, 11.2440, -4.7378



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 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 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 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

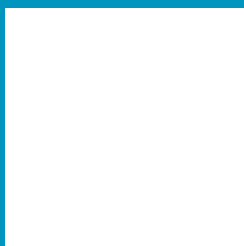
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700.



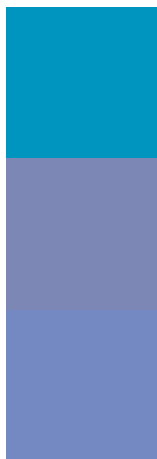
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.2558,

-16.3734, -27.4700.

# 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

50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700

### Protanopia

50.0241, 3.3130, -20.9309

### Deuteranopia

50.2159, 3.6339, -29.2553



## Tritanopia

50.1366, -23.9067, -11.0587

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700



## Protanomaly

48.9535, -7.4794, -25.5565



## Deuteranomaly

49.3517, -6.8856, -30.3223



## Tritanomaly

50.1889, -21.2993, -16.7527

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700



## Achromatopsia

39.1058, -2.0866, 2.1247



## Achromatomaly

41.8863, -12.2668, -8.9798

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 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(0, 149, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 149, 191)  
}
```

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(0, 149, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 149, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 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(0, 149, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 149, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 149, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 149, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 149, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 149,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.2558, -16.3734, -27.4700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 149, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 149,  
191) }
```

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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