

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2885, -17.1321,  
-25.8727)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.2885, -17.1321,  
-25.8727) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(50.1687,  
-16.8747, -26.2790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0095BD
RGB	0, 149, 189
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 74%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4157, 0.2588
CMYK	1.00, 0.21, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	193°, 100%, 37%
HSV	193°, 100%, 74%
XYZ	19.9327, 25.1690, 51.9516
YIQ	109.0090, -101.6440, -19.1480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

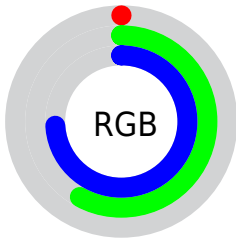
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	0, 83, 189
Decimal	38333
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.24, -18.63, -30.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 35.317, 238.170
Yxy	25.1699, 0.2054, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228413 (0xFF0095BD)
YUV	109.0090, 39.4356, -95.6009
Hunter-Lab	50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790

# Details

The HunterLab color **50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. A complement of this color would be **35.1270, 49.0351, 22.5017**, and the grayscale version is **38.9960, -2.0807, 2.1187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.9661, -20.1266, -27.1773**, and **32.3800, -8.4796, -22.1672** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1668, -16.8718, -26.2828**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.5706, -18.1004, -23.8905**.

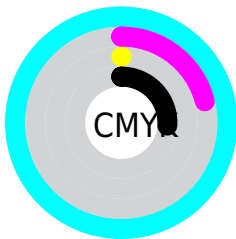
# Distribution



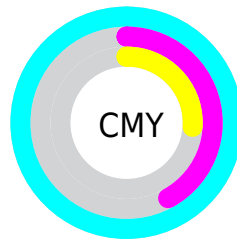
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 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 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.1687, -16.8747,  
-26.2790

50.1687, -16.8747,  
-26.2790

166.9379,  
-30.8188, -29.1874

40.2538, -15.2150,  
-25.7087

72.0643, -20.0726,  
-27.2927

31.0940, -13.4918,  
-25.1283

83.9631, -21.6339,  
-27.7221

22.7588, -11.6736,  
-24.5994

96.4530, -23.1797,  
-28.0967

15.3396, -9.7069,  
-24.2841

109.5074,  
-24.7152, -28.4172

8.9531, -9.5437,  
-24.7490

123.1027,  
-26.2441, -28.6848

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

137.2183,

-27.7695, -28.9011

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.8356,  
-29.2938, -29.0680

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.1687, -16.8747,  
-26.2790

■ 50.1687, -16.8747,  
-26.2790

■ 50.1668, -16.8718,  
-26.2828

■ 51.5706, -18.1004,  
-23.8905

■ 53.1019, -18.8544,  
-21.3639

■ 54.7973, -19.0082,  
-18.6589

■ 56.6637, -18.5390,  
-15.7847

■ 58.7029, -17.4502,  
-12.7592

■ 60.9126, -15.7636,  
-9.6041

■ 63.2881, -13.5128,  
-6.3419

■ 65.8232, -10.7387,  
-2.9941

■ 68.5105, -7.4857,  
0.4197

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.1696, -25.4608, -11.8665



50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790



50.1696, -3.5886, -32.7301

# Triad

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



50.1696, -16.8743, -26.2781



50.1696, 29.1842, 1.8553



50.1696, -15.4660, 21.2658

# Complementary

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



50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790



35.1270, 49.0351, 22.5017

# 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.



50.1696, -1.7641, 23.0067



50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790



50.1696, 25.0687, 13.9405

# Square

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



50.1696, -16.8743, -26.2781



50.1696, 23.9712, -13.8191



50.1696, 13.2930, 20.7673



50.1696, -24.7166, 15.0528



# Rectangle

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



50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790



50.1696, 6.5429, -30.5579



50.1696, 13.2930, 20.7673



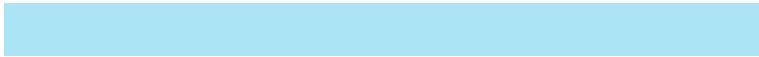
50.1696, -11.2806, 22.2972

# Sweetspot

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



50.1696, -16.8743, -26.2781



84.5330, -18.2514, -8.7082



60.4439, -51.0096, 34.5676



38.5688, -9.0868, -4.8978



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053



# Same Dimension

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



50.1696, -16.8743, -26.2781



66.8672, -22.2064, -35.6408



25.6391, 29.1759, -95.0239



32.3378, -3.4211, 0.2995



41.2878, -14.0292, -21.3211



8.6901, -3.4737, -3.3631



# Inverse Universe

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



36.0412, 67.7366, -23.3822



48.1933, 90.5198, -30.7745



52.3509, 8.2223, 32.4011



31.0817, 2.1237, -0.2794



29.5814, 55.6327, -19.4404



5.9295, 11.2753, -4.8567



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 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 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 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 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790.



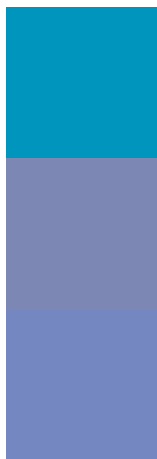
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.1687,

-16.8747, -26.2790.

# 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

50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790

### Protanopia

49.9426, 2.8757, -19.8052

### Deuteranopia

49.9156, 3.8887, -28.4091



## Tritanopia

50.1366, -23.9067, -11.0587

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790

## Protanomaly

48.8677, -7.9582, -24.3817

## Deuteranomaly

48.9628, -6.9173, -29.6368

## Tritanomaly

50.1501, -21.5259, -16.2150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790

## Achromatopsia

39.1058, -2.0866, 2.1247

## Achromatomaly

41.8515, -12.4656, -8.4931

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 149, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 149, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 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, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 149, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 149, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 149, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 149,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.1687, -16.8747, -26.2790 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 149,  
189) }
```

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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