

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.3279, -10.2855,
-1.6875)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.3279, -10.2855,
-1.6875) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.2615,
-10.1851, -1.7696)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	718F93
RGB	113, 143, 147
RGB Percent	44%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4392, 0.4235
CMYK	0.23, 0.03, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	187°, 14%, 51%
HSV	187°, 23%, 58%
XYZ	21.8990, 25.2622, 31.3256
YIQ	134.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

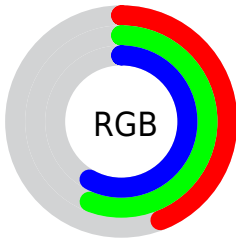
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 129, 147
Decimal	7442323
CIE _{Lab}	57.33, -9.55, -5.60
CIE _{LCh}	57, 11.074, 210.373
Yxy	25.2632, 0.2790, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285632403 (0xFF718F93)
YUV	134.4860, 6.1694, -18.8432
Hunter-Lab	50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696

Details

The HunterLab color $50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $44.8531, 6.5716, 7.1013$, and the grayscale version is $49.0011, -2.6146, 2.6623$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.2142, -12.6073, -1.0914$, and $31.2461, -8.1792, -1.8880$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48.8373, -12.7254, -3.6417$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $51.8088, -7.2593, 0.2071$.

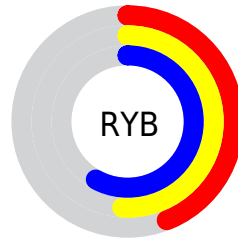
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (56%)

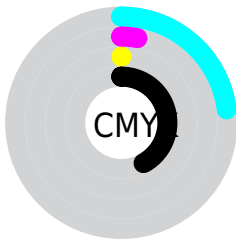
Blue (58%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (58%)

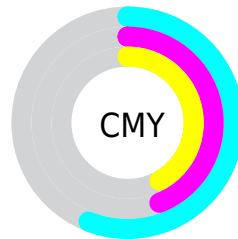


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 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 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.2615, -10.1851,
-1.7696

■ 50.2615, -10.1851,
-1.7696

167.0767,
-20.3082, 2.5319

■ 40.3401, -9.0921,
-2.0194

■ 72.1692, -12.3727,
-1.1063

■ 31.1733, -7.9891,
-2.2080

■ 84.0734, -13.4740,
-0.7036

■ 22.8303, -6.8646,
-2.3257

■ 96.5686, -14.5840,
-0.2579

■ 15.4023, -5.6969,
-2.3604

■ 109.6280,
-15.7043, 0.2281

■ 9.0088, -5.1024,
-2.3136

123.2281,
-16.8361, 0.7519

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.3483,

-17.9803, 1.3116

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.9700,
-19.1375, 1.9054

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.2615, -10.1851,
-1.7696

■ 50.2615, -10.1851,
-1.7696

■ 48.8373, -12.7254,
-3.6417

■ 51.8088, -7.2593,
0.2071

■ 47.5360, -14.8501,
-5.3982

■ 53.4724, -3.9770,
2.2724

■ 46.3602, -16.5379,
-7.0255

■ 55.2486, -0.3713,
4.4140

■ 45.3097, -17.7746,
-8.5130

■ 57.1325, 3.5253,
6.6199

■ 44.3820, -18.5576,
-9.8534

■ 59.1189, 7.6817,
8.8793

■ 43.5717, -18.8983,
-11.0443

■ 61.2025, 12.0686,
11.1825

■ 42.8698, -18.8272,
-12.0907

■ 63.3780, 16.6592,
13.5213

■ 42.4217, -18.6484,
-12.7668

■ 65.6404, 21.4291,
15.8889

■ 67.9845, 26.3567,
18.2793

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.2625, -11.3368, 2.6804



50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696



50.2625, -7.0390, -5.2540

Triad

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



50.2625, -10.1858, -1.7688



50.2625, 5.3461, -1.6641



50.2625, -2.7429, 10.5368

Complementary

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



50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696



44.8531, 6.5716, 7.1013

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.



50.2625, 1.8234, 9.5973



50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696



50.2625, 6.5957, 2.7914

Square

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



50.2625, -10.1858, -1.7688



50.2625, 1.9280, -5.1898



50.2625, 5.2841, 6.8588



50.2625, -7.1366, 9.5499

Rectangle

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



50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696



50.2625, -4.1747, -6.4168



50.2625, 5.2841, 6.8588



50.2625, -1.1769, 10.4369

Sweetspot

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



50.2625, -10.1858, -1.7688



70.6455, -7.1403, 1.9180



50.6578, -16.5816, 11.2388



33.6987, -3.5197, 0.8486



86.5109, -4.6160, 4.7003



34.5370, -1.8428, 1.8765

Same Dimension

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



50.2625, -10.1858, -1.7688



66.2031, -15.5489, -3.7506



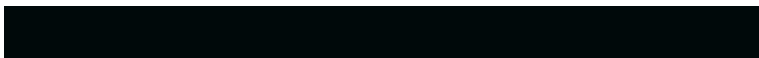
45.3300, -2.3746, -8.2147



25.3910, -2.9111, 0.4875



39.5281, -17.4010, -11.8429



4.6663, -2.2912, -0.8865

Inverse Universe

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



44.7180, 13.1379, -6.6711



57.1844, 22.7458, -11.9269



49.4335, -1.5289, 11.6955



24.2849, 1.6489, -0.4302



26.0205, 49.9141, -24.6828



2.9248, 5.6832, -3.3376

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 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 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

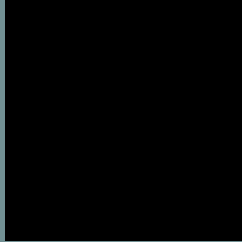
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696.



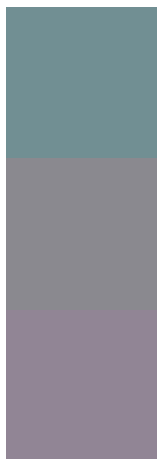
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.2615,

-10.1851, -1.7696.

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

50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696

Protanopia

50.2770, -1.4106, 0.3106

Deuteranopia

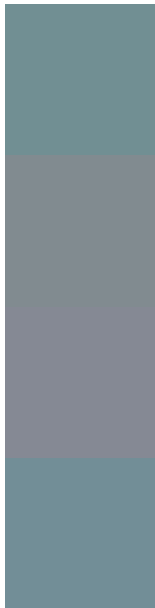
49.9647, 3.6232, -2.8891



Tritanopia

50.2228, -8.4111, -4.7781

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696

Protanomaly

50.1458, -4.7450, -0.3805

Deuteranomaly

50.0160, -2.0045, -2.4274

Tritanomaly

50.1575, -8.7765, -3.8558

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696

Achromatopsia

48.8260, -2.6052, 2.6528

Achromatomaly

49.1844, -5.4679, 0.7667

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 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(113, 143, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 143, 147)  
}
```

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(113, 143, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 143, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 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(113, 143, 147) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 143, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 143, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 143, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 143, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 143, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.2615, -10.1851, -1.7696 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 143, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
143, 147) }
```

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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