

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.3464, -23.1782,
-4.4948)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.3464, -23.1782,
-4.4948) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.4781,
-23.3983, -4.1968)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	359898
RGB	53, 152, 152
RGB Percent	21%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.7921, 0.4039, 0.4039
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	180°, 48%, 40%
HSV	180°, 65%, 60%
XYZ	18.3640, 25.4804, 33.6562
YIQ	122.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

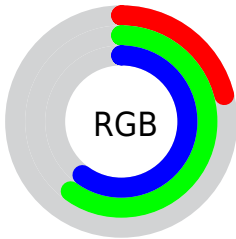
Format	Color
RYB	53, 103, 152
Decimal	3512472
CIELab	57.54, -27.93, -8.43
CIELCh	58, 29.176, 196.800
Yxy	25.4814, 0.2370, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281702552 (0xFF359898)
YUV	122.3990, 14.5933, -60.8629
Hunter-Lab	50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968

Details

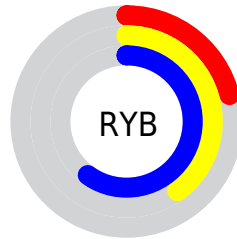
The HunterLab color **50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **30.7887, 32.3035, 13.0497**, and the grayscale version is **44.2335, -2.3602, 2.4033**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.5207, -27.8083, -3.5392**, and **31.7079, -16.6107, -3.7743** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1325, -24.7513, -4.6744**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9516, -21.5704, -3.5494**.

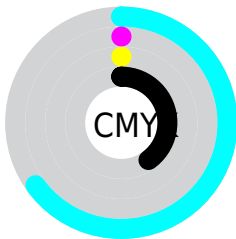
Distribution



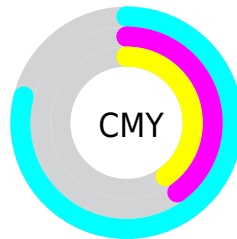
- Red (21%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 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 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.4781, -23.3983,
-4.1968

■ 50.4781, -23.3983,
-4.1968

167.3997,
-41.3805, -0.8766

■ 40.5414, -21.1355,
-4.3140

■ 72.4134, -27.6718,
-3.7812

■ 31.3580, -18.7478,
-4.3630

■ 84.3304, -29.7202,
-3.4946

■ 22.9968, -16.1839,
-4.3341

■ 96.8377, -31.7267,
-3.1606

■ 15.5484, -13.3558,
-4.2160

■ 109.9087,
-33.7001, -2.7824

■ 9.1372, -13.8081,
-4.0078

■ 123.5200,
-35.6473, -2.3627

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.6509,

-37.5737, -1.9039

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.2830,
-39.4836, -1.4079

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.4781, -23.3983,
-4.1968

■ 50.4781, -23.3983,
-4.1968

■ 50.1325, -24.7513,
-4.6744

■ 50.9516, -21.5704,
-3.5494

■ 49.9017, -25.6580,
-4.9949

■ 51.5576, -19.2536,
-2.7292

■ 49.7716, -26.1716,
-5.1763

■ 52.3019, -16.4485,
-1.7355

■ 49.7235, -26.3614,
-5.2433

■ 53.1872, -13.1676,
-0.5720

■ 54.2144, -9.4333,
0.7536

■ 55.3826, -5.2754,
2.2314

■ 56.6895, -0.7291,
3.8494

■ 58.1317, 4.1674,
5.5946

■ 59.7049, 9.3750,
7.4534

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.4791, -23.7176, 7.6195



50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968



50.4791, -17.8857, -16.5551

Triad

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



50.4791, -23.3985, -4.1961



50.4791, 15.7247, -15.2046



50.4791, 2.8182, 20.1088

Complementary

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



50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968



30.7887, 32.3035, 13.0497

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.



50.4791, 14.5333, 16.5493



50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968



50.4791, 22.4515, -2.6639

Square

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



50.4791, -23.3985, -4.1961



50.4791, 4.3222, -23.8799



50.4791, 21.9957, 8.8267



50.4791, -9.3508, 19.8876

Rectangle

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



50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968



50.4791, -11.6784, -22.6099



50.4791, 21.9957, 8.8267



50.4791, 6.9617, 19.3594

Sweetspot

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



50.4791, -23.3985, -4.1961



71.2850, -15.2153, 0.0486



48.4942, -35.4381, 25.1427



33.8203, -7.8543, -0.1899



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283

Same Dimension

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



50.4791, -23.3985, -4.1961



66.4509, -33.4817, -6.4217



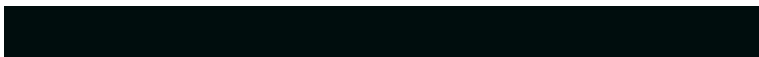
35.9941, -2.9741, -26.8062



26.5077, -3.3952, 0.7764



45.5303, -24.1384, -4.8012



5.5670, -2.9514, -0.5871

Inverse Universe

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



30.7887, 32.3035, 13.0497



37.0145, 51.7676, 20.0228



40.2638, 10.3637, 20.0311



24.9453, 0.7738, 2.0607



23.6584, 40.5157, 15.2874



2.8927, 4.9539, 1.8691

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 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 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

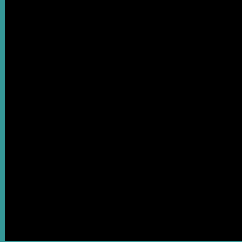
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968.



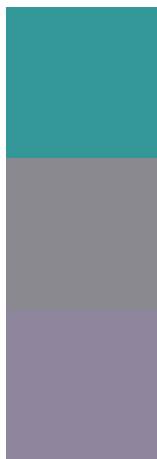
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.4781,

-23.3983, -4.1968.

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

50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968

Protanopia

50.2770, -1.4106, 0.3106

Deuteranopia

50.2009, 3.4634, -6.1529



Tritanopia

50.3553, -19.8412, -10.1171

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968

Protanomaly

49.5451, -11.3167, -2.2116

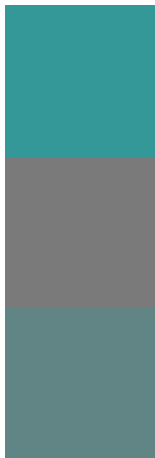
Deuteranomaly

49.7306, -8.5236, -6.4768

Tritanomaly

50.4749, -21.2967, -7.7998

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968

Achromatopsia

44.1155, -2.3539, 2.3969

Achromatomaly

45.8366, -11.8659, -0.6668

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 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(53, 152, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 152, 152)  
}
```

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(53, 152, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 152, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 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(53, 152, 152) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 152, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 152, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 152, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 152, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 152,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.4781, -23.3983, -4.1968 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 152, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 152,  
152) }
```

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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