

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.4509, -29.6580,
30.5684)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.4509, -29.6580,
30.5684) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.4332,
-29.7289, 30.5563)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	639900
RGB	99, 153, 0
RGB Percent	39%, 60%, 0%
CMY	0.6118, 0.4000, 1.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	81°, 100%, 30%
HSV	81°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	16.5368, 25.4351, 4.0378
YIQ	119.4120, 16.9290, -59.0310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

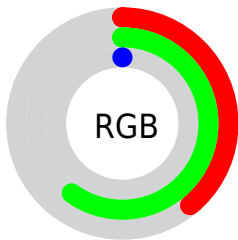
Format	Color
RYB	0, 153, 54
Decimal	6527232
CIELab	57.50, -37.67, 60.02
CIELCh	57, 70.863, 122.111
Yxy	25.4362, 0.3594, 0.5528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284717312 (0xFF639900)
YUV	119.4120, -58.8701, -17.9013
Hunter-Lab	50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563

Details

The HunterLab color $50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669900 . A complement of this color would be $17.5640, 43.1700, -90.1583$, and the grayscale version is $43.3278, -2.3119, 2.3541$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.4812, -35.2028, 39.1700$, and $31.3384, -22.6608, 18.9139$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $50.4341, -29.7311, 30.5567$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $50.7799, -28.2784, 30.2539$.

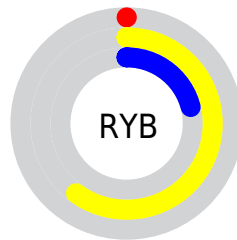
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (60%)

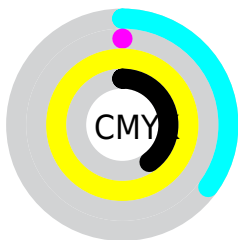
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (21%)

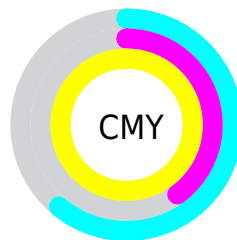


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 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 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.4332, -29.7289,
30.5563

■ 50.4332, -29.7289,
30.5563

167.3330,
-52.0699, 64.4625

■ 40.4998, -26.8072,
25.9396

■ 72.3630, -35.1723,
39.1028

■ 31.3198, -23.6906,
21.3112

■ 84.2773, -37.7481,
43.0926

■ 22.9624, -20.3053,
16.0737

■ 96.7821, -40.2520,
46.9292

■ 15.5182, -16.5260,
10.8627

■ 109.8507,
-42.6975, 50.6344

■ 9.1108, -15.9440,
6.3776

■ 123.4596,
-45.0946, 54.2264

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 137.5884,

-47.4515, 57.7203

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.2183,
-49.7748, 61.1288

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.4332, -29.7289,
30.5563

50.4332, -29.7289,
30.5563

50.4341, -29.7311,
30.5567

50.7799, -28.2784,
30.2539

51.1690, -26.6155,
29.5930

51.6126, -24.6807,
28.4126

52.1144, -22.4593,
26.6625

52.6767, -19.9434,
24.3085

■ 53.3016, -17.1307,
21.3291

■ 53.9902, -14.0236,
17.7132

■ 54.7430, -10.6278,
13.4587

■ 55.5603, -6.9524,
8.5711

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.4343, -4.7911, 32.5083



50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563



50.4343, -44.0716, 22.1946

Triad

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



50.4343, -29.7301, 30.5565



50.4343, -26.8402, -73.3243



50.4343, 68.4684, 4.7158

Complementary

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



50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563



17.5640, 43.1700, -90.1583

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.



50.4343, 58.7509, -30.0707



50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563



50.4343, -0.5616, -88.0241

Square

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



50.4343, -29.7301, 30.5565



50.4343, -42.6964, -35.7745



50.4343, 31.6006, -68.8943



50.4343, 55.7382, 24.0042

Rectangle

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



50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563



50.4343, -47.8984, 9.6819



50.4343, 31.6006, -68.8943



50.4343, 67.7143, -5.3423

Sweetspot

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



50.4343, -29.7301, 30.5565



72.1924, -19.0269, 24.0185



30.6106, 30.6140, 19.3974



33.7529, -9.7105, 12.2000



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.



50.4343, -29.7301, 30.5565



67.4120, -40.1048, 40.8369



47.9221, -40.1186, 28.8266



26.6716, -3.1929, 3.9175



45.8699, -26.9446, 27.7931



5.7856, -2.5965, 3.5196

Inverse Universe

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



17.5640, 43.1700, -90.1583



23.2997, 57.5787, -121.9758



26.5526, 54.1316, -49.9877



24.7530, 0.5264, -1.3349



16.0202, 39.2999, -81.6228



2.3971, 5.2905, -7.6407

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 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 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

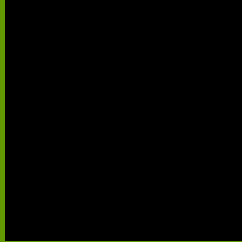
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563.

-29.7289, 30.5563.

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

50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563

Protanopia

50.1453, -7.2846, 30.7718

Deuteranopia

50.2101, 3.0857, 29.5429



Tritanopia

50.3229, -7.9860, -5.1506

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563

Protanomaly

49.7954, -16.1148, 30.4016

Deuteranomaly

49.6218, -10.5622, 29.6557

Tritanomaly

49.6899, -19.4577, 16.4903

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563

Achromatopsia

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

Achromatomaly

44.9435, -14.6959, 18.4166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 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(99, 153, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 153, 0)  
}
```

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(99, 153, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 153, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 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(99, 153, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 153, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 153, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 153, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 153, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 153, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.4332, -29.7289, 30.5563 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 153, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 153,  
0) }
```

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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