

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.6170, -23.3853,  
-12.7847)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.6170, -23.3853,  
-12.7847) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(50.6059,  
-23.4504, -12.6303)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0099A8
RGB	0, 153, 168
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 66%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4000, 0.3412
CMYK	1.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	185°, 100%, 33%
HSV	185°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	18.4591, 25.6096, 41.0160
YIQ	108.9630, -96.0030, -27.7710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

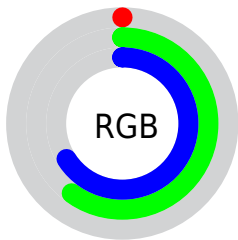
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 80, 168
Decimal	39336
CIELab	57.67, -27.97, -17.43
CIELCh	58, 32.956, 211.938
Yxy	25.6105, 0.2170, 0.3010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229416 (0xFF0099A8)
YUV	108.9630, 29.1052, -95.5606
Hunter-Lab	50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303

# Details

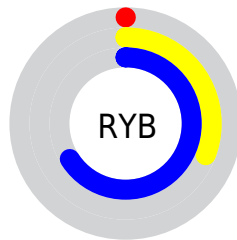
The HunterLab color **50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **29.4405, 47.4285, 18.9697**, and the grayscale version is **39.0143, -2.0817, 2.1197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **72.6406, -27.8722, -12.7084**, and **32.5089, -14.0291, -10.3485** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6058, -23.4500, -12.6311**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.2075, -23.6101, -11.7530**.

# Distribution



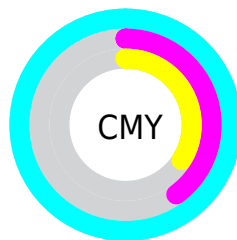
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 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 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.6059, -23.4504,  
-12.6303

50.6059, -23.4504,  
-12.6303

167.5902,  
-41.4442, -12.1945

40.6602, -21.1862,  
-12.3849

72.5575, -27.7261,  
-12.9169

31.4670, -18.7977,  
-12.0691

84.4820, -29.7758,  
-12.9677

23.0951, -16.2334,  
-11.6841

96.9965, -31.7837,  
-12.9620

15.6347, -13.4059,  
-11.2486

110.0742,  
-33.7585, -12.9031

9.2120, -13.7210,  
-10.8527

123.6921,  
-35.7071, -12.7943

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.8293,

-37.6348, -12.6383

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.4676,  
-39.5460, -12.4376

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.6059, -23.4504,  
-12.6303

■ 50.6059, -23.4504,  
-12.6303

■ 50.6058, -23.4500,  
-12.6311

■ 51.2075, -23.6101,  
-11.7530

■ 51.9025, -23.4073,  
-10.7468

■ 52.7263, -22.7116,  
-9.5659

■ 53.6897, -21.4889,  
-8.2034

■ 54.7994, -19.7261,  
-6.6603

■ 56.0587, -17.4267,  
-4.9436

■ 57.4685, -14.6076,  
-3.0643

■ 59.0275, -11.2955,  
-1.0363

■ 60.7325, -7.5240,  
1.1251

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.6068, -26.7458, 1.8871



50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303



50.6068, -14.6752, -25.2174

# Triad

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



50.6068, -23.4503, -12.6295



50.6068, 23.1146, -10.7286



50.6068, -3.6039, 22.1498

# Complementary

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



50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303



29.4405, 47.4285, 18.9697

# 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.



50.6068, 10.4974, 20.4499



50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303



50.6068, 26.8829, 3.6072

# Square

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



50.6068, -23.4503, -12.6295



50.6068, 12.2299, -23.9277



50.6068, 22.0408, 14.4457



50.6068, -16.0829, 19.9328



# Rectangle

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



50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303



50.6068, -6.3979, -29.4481



50.6068, 22.0408, 14.4457



50.6068, 1.1012, 22.0195

# Sweetspot

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



50.6068, -23.4503, -12.6295



77.3014, -19.9117, -4.2773



52.9505, -45.1899, 31.3704



35.7221, -10.0418, -2.4829



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



# Same Dimension

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



50.6068, -23.4503, -12.6295



68.0501, -31.4388, -17.1894



26.8513, 14.5656, -65.0007



29.0100, -3.4540, 0.6101



44.0198, -20.4326, -10.9129



7.0961, -3.4717, -1.3752



# Inverse Universe

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



32.5969, 62.8736, -33.6306



43.8903, 84.6344, -45.0561



41.3071, 16.3754, 25.7387



27.6675, 1.9857, -0.6271



28.3324, 54.6635, -29.3155



4.4558, 8.6538, -5.0518



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 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 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

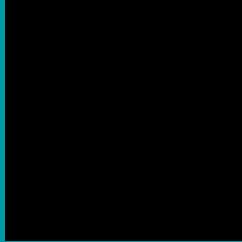
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303.



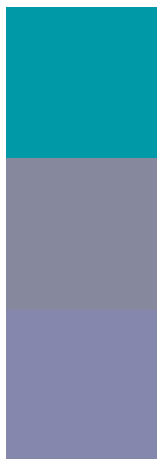
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303.

-23.4504, -12.6303.

# 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

50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303

### Protanopia

50.3924, -0.1172, -6.4809

### Deuteranopia

50.3734, 3.7724, -14.8324



## Tritanopia

50.5328, -23.8815, -11.6083

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303

## Protanomaly

49.1421, -13.3456, -10.6336

## Deuteranomaly

49.2114, -10.7827, -16.2837

## Tritanomaly

50.5692, -23.6666, -12.1177

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303

## Achromatopsia

39.1058, -2.0866, 2.1247

## Achromatomaly

41.8857, -14.4171, -4.3371

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 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, 153, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 153, 168)  
}
```

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, 153, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 153, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 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, 153, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 153, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 153, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 153, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 153, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 153,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.6059, -23.4504, -12.6303 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 153, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 153,  
168) }
```

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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