

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.8653, -28.0029,
30.8527)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.8653, -28.0029,
30.8527) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.8396,
-28.1050, 30.8351)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A9900
RGB	106, 153, 0
RGB Percent	42%, 60%, 0%
CMY	0.5843, 0.4000, 1.0000
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	78°, 100%, 30%
HSV	78°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	17.3351, 25.8466, 4.0752
YIQ	121.5050, 21.1010, -57.5470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

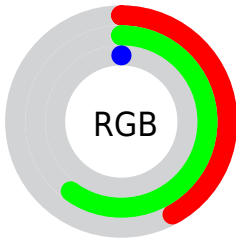
Format	Color
RYB	0, 153, 47
Decimal	6985984
CIELab	57.89, -34.95, 60.50
CIELCh	58, 69.865, 120.013
Yxy	25.8478, 0.3668, 0.5469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285176064 (0xFF6A9900)
YUV	121.5050, -59.9020, -13.5979
Hunter-Lab	50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351

Details

The HunterLab color $50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669900 . A complement of this color would be $17.0441, 42.6786, -93.5906$, and the grayscale version is $44.1441, -2.3554, 2.3984$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $72.9713, -33.2935, 39.5381$, and $31.9477, -21.7334, 19.3055$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $50.8405, -28.1073, 30.8356$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $51.1655, -26.7498, 30.5223$.

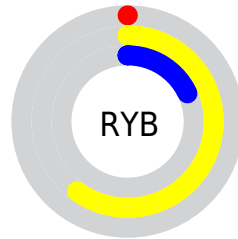
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (60%)

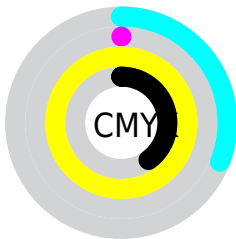
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (18%)

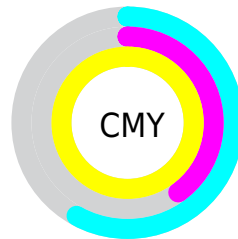


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 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 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.8396, -28.1050,
30.8351

■ 50.8396, -28.1050,
30.8351

167.9387,
-49.1966, 64.9307

■ 40.8776, -25.3760,
26.1965

■ 72.8212, -33.2100,
39.4263

■ 31.6667, -22.4737,
21.5339

■ 84.7594, -35.6340,
43.4381

■ 23.2753, -19.3323,
16.2927

■ 97.2869, -37.9953,
47.2964

■ 15.7930, -15.8391,
11.0551

■ 110.3772,
-40.3057, 51.0228

■ 9.3473, -16.3578,
6.5431

■ 124.0071,
-42.5744, 54.6355

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 138.1559,

-44.8087, 58.1496

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.8053,
-47.0145, 61.5777

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.8396, -28.1050,
30.8351

50.8396, -28.1050,
30.8351

50.8405, -28.1073,
30.8356

51.1655, -26.7498,
30.5223

51.5292, -25.2003,
29.8499

51.9428, -23.3968,
28.6571

52.4099, -21.3234,
26.8927

52.9332, -18.9706,
24.5211

■ 53.5147, -16.3344,
21.5186

■ 54.1557, -13.4149,
17.8722

■ 54.8570, -10.2158,
13.5774

■ 55.6192, -6.7439,
8.6373

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.8407, -2.7281, 32.5655



50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351



50.8407, -43.1301, 23.0339

Triad

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



50.8407, -28.1062, 30.8353



50.8407, -28.0889, -69.7318



50.8407, 67.4082, 2.7794

Complementary

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



50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351



17.0441, 42.6786, -93.5906

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.



50.8407, 56.3806, -32.2932



50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351



50.8407, -2.7028, -86.2527

Square

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



50.8407, -28.1062, 30.8353



50.8407, -43.1218, -32.3270



50.8407, 28.9057, -69.7056



50.8407, 56.3627, 23.0449

Rectangle

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



50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351



50.8407, -47.4105, 11.2695



50.8407, 28.9057, -69.7056



50.8407, 66.1328, -7.5160

Sweetspot

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



50.8407, -28.1062, 30.8353



72.4177, -18.1973, 24.2344



29.5290, 33.6243, 18.7836



33.8705, -9.2747, 12.3094



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.



50.8407, -28.1062, 30.8353



67.9605, -37.9101, 41.2133



48.0301, -39.6590, 28.9012



26.6977, -3.1007, 3.9473



46.2380, -25.4743, 28.0457



5.8180, -2.4712, 3.5418

Inverse Universe

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



17.0441, 42.6786, -93.5906



22.6151, 56.9414, -126.5662



25.4313, 52.5929, -53.6728



24.7261, 0.4347, -1.3711



15.5446, 38.8485, -84.7437



2.3172, 5.1946, -8.0089

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 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 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

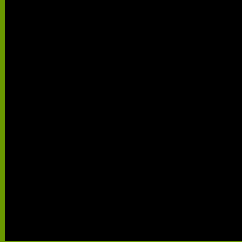
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.8396,

-28.1050, 30.8351.

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

50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351

Protanopia

50.5303, -7.3815, 31.0073

Deuteranopia

50.7003, 3.3484, 29.9406



Tritanopia

50.7386, -6.5026, -4.5733

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351

Protanomaly

50.3486, -15.5930, 30.7516

Deuteranomaly

50.2831, -9.6670, 30.1402

Tritanomaly

50.1524, -17.7014, 16.9332

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351

Achromatopsia

44.1155, -2.3539, 2.3969

Achromatomaly

45.8673, -14.2453, 18.6968

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 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(106, 153, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 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(106, 153, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 153, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 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(106, 153, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 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(106, 153, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 153, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 153, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 153,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.8396, -28.1050, 30.8351 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 153, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
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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