

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.8828, 2.9583,
31.4055)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.8828, 2.9583,
31.4055) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.9953, 2.7889,
31.4719)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08500
RGB	176, 133, 0
RGB Percent	69%, 52%, 0%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4784, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 1.00, 0.31
HSL	45°, 100%, 35%
HSV	45°, 100%, 69%
XYZ	26.2921, 26.0052, 3.6338
YIQ	130.6950, 68.3210, -32.2470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

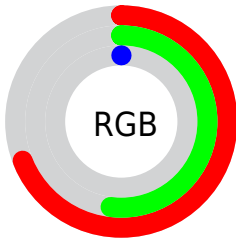
Format	Color
R_{YB}	57, 176, 0
Decimal	11568384
CIE _{Lab}	58.04, 6.64, 63.27
CIE _{LCh}	58, 63.613, 84.012
Yxy	26.0065, 0.4701, 0.4650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289758464 (0xFFB08500)
YUV	130.6950, -64.4326, 39.7325
Hunter-Lab	50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719

Details

The HunterLab color **50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **22.0514, 31.8384, -96.2908**, and the grayscale version is **47.7489, -2.5478, 2.5943**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.0619, 2.1780, 40.4896**, and **31.9252, 3.6297, 19.7357** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9959, 2.7874, 31.4723**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.2020, 0.9684, 31.5525**.

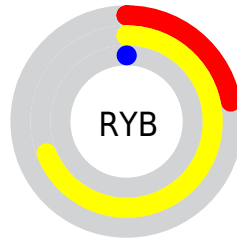
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (52%)

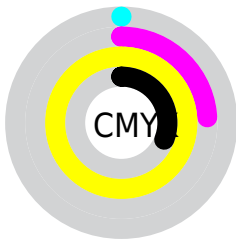
Blue (0%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (0%)

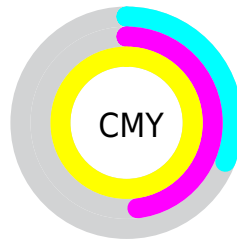


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 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 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

50.9953, 2.7889,
31.4719

50.9953, 2.7889,
31.4719

168.1707, -0.8730,
66.9268

41.0226, 2.9501,
26.6535

72.9969, 2.2839,
40.4113

31.7998, 3.0452,
21.9568

84.9442, 1.9560,
44.5871

23.3955, 3.0602,
16.3768

97.4804, 1.5825,
48.6022

15.8986, 2.9785,
11.1290

110.5790, 1.1667,
52.4785

9.4363, 2.7727,
6.6054

124.2168, 0.7110,
56.2347

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.3733, 0.2180,

59.8864

0.0000, NaN, NaN

153.0301, -0.3106,
63.4467

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.9953, 2.7889,
31.4719

50.9953, 2.7889,
31.4719

50.9959, 2.7874,
31.4723

52.2020, 0.9684,
31.5525

53.4613, -0.6531,
31.1496

54.7846, -2.0147,
30.1024

56.1740, -3.0974,
28.3724

57.6303, -3.8909,
25.9429

■ 59.1533, -4.3910,
22.8125

■ 60.7423, -4.5981,
18.9907

■ 62.3959, -4.5164,
14.4948

■ 64.1128, -4.1525,
9.3479

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.9966, 31.3767, 28.6995



50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719



50.9966, -22.1150, 30.3735

Triad

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



50.9966, 2.7864, 31.4723



50.9966, -41.9001, -21.5862



50.9966, 46.2518, -35.4379

Complementary

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



50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719



22.0514, 31.8384, -96.2908

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.



50.9966, 20.0825, -65.7474



50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719



50.9966, -29.7029, -55.2593

Square

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



50.9966, 2.7864, 31.4723



50.9966, -44.6514, 7.6478



50.9966, -8.0095, -74.4342



50.9966, 59.6033, -2.6298

Rectangle

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



50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719



50.9966, -33.9217, 27.0015



50.9966, -8.0095, -74.4342



50.9966, 38.4305, -46.8191

Sweetspot

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



50.9966, 2.7864, 31.4723



81.6878, -6.1875, 25.8715



30.6792, 53.1303, 15.2281



37.6144, -2.8452, 13.0713



94.3401, -5.0338, 5.1257



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444

Same Dimension

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



50.9966, 2.7864, 31.4723



68.4061, 4.2358, 42.2257



59.9634, -30.3928, 36.4168



30.8997, -1.9814, 4.3220



43.7906, 2.1957, 27.0220



8.2948, -0.5106, 5.1023

Inverse Universe

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



22.0514, 31.8384, -96.2908



29.1890, 44.5032, -132.5532



19.1583, 49.1673, -114.4475



29.2510, -1.1194, -1.2640



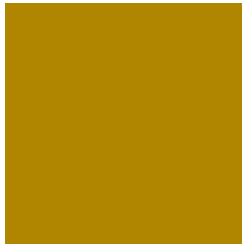
19.0963, 26.6211, -81.3360



4.5563, 1.7630, -9.5007

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

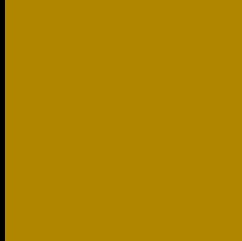
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 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 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.9953, 2.7889,

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

50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719

Protanopia

51.0343, -7.0175, 31.0240

Deuteranopia

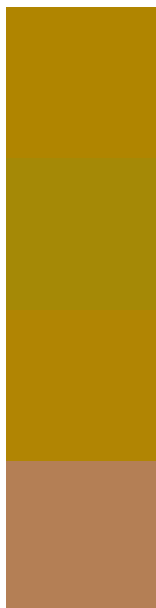
51.1206, 3.2322, 31.3903



Tritanopia

51.0430, 18.1487, 5.9946

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719

Protanomaly

50.8958, -3.1575, 31.1057

Deuteranomaly

51.1163, 3.2092, 31.4539

Tritanomaly

50.5351, 10.6470, 21.2426

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719

Achromatopsia

47.6409, -2.5420, 2.5884

Achromatomaly

48.3012, -3.7969, 19.6511

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 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(176, 133, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 133, 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(176, 133, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 133, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 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(176, 133, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 133, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 133, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 133, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 133, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 133,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.9953, 2.7889, 31.4719 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 133, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
133, 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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