

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.8948, -5.6470,
-18.4203)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.8948, -5.6470,
-18.4203) contains.

HunterLab(50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(50.8948, -5.6470,
-18.4203)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	698FB3
RGB	105, 143, 179
RGB Percent	41%, 56%, 70%
CMY	0.5882, 0.4392, 0.2980
CMYK	0.41, 0.20, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	209°, 33%, 56%
HSV	209°, 41%, 70%
XYZ	23.7848, 25.9028, 46.3939
YIQ	135.7420, -34.2040, 3.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

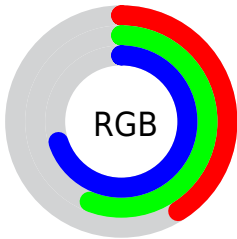
Format	Color
RYB	105, 130, 179
Decimal	6918067
CIELab	57.95, -3.65, -23.01
CIElCh	58, 23.293, 260.996
Yxy	25.9038, 0.2476, 0.2696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285108147 (0xFF698FB3)
YUV	135.7420, 21.3262, -26.9607
Hunter-Lab	50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203

Details

The HunterLab color $50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $54.4555, 5.2220, 19.0946$, and the grayscale version is $49.4451, -2.6383, 2.6864$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $73.0079, -7.3268, -18.9702$, and $31.7256, -4.3399, -17.4152$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $47.3472, -5.0341, -24.3187$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $54.6087, -5.7653, -12.7555$.

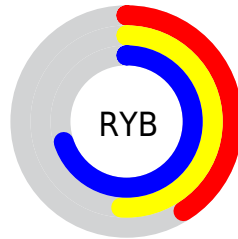
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (56%)

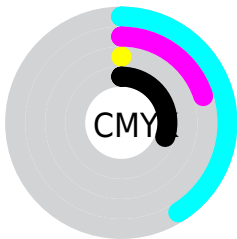
Blue (70%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (70%)

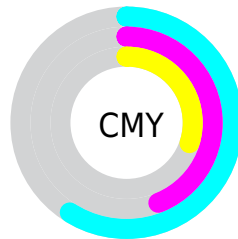


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 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 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.8948, -5.6470,
-18.4203

■ 50.8948, -5.6470,
-18.4203

168.0207,
-13.3628, -19.5530

■ 40.9288, -4.9048,
-18.0043

■ 72.8833, -7.2022,
-19.0638

■ 31.7137, -4.1849,
-17.5337

■ 84.8247, -8.0147,
-19.2944

■ 23.3177, -3.4857,
-17.0277

■ 97.3553, -8.8503,
-19.4670

■ 15.8303, -2.8032,
-16.5477

■ 110.4485, -9.7087,
-19.5844

■ 9.3789, -2.1945,
-16.2994

124.0811,
-10.5896, -19.6491

0.0000, NaN, -NF

138.2327,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-11.4925, -19.6639

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.8847,
-12.4170, -19.6311

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.8948, -5.6470,
-18.4203

■ 50.8948, -5.6470,
-18.4203

■ 47.3472, -5.0341,
-24.3187

■ 54.6087, -5.7653,
-12.7555

■ 43.9812, -3.8584,
-30.4595

■ 58.4698, -5.4508,
-7.3131

■ 40.8174, -2.0533,
-36.8337

■ 62.4647, -4.7599,
-2.0735

■ 37.8758, 0.4381,
-43.4140

■ 66.5810, -3.7414,
2.9834

■ 35.1739, 3.6455,
-50.1510

■ 70.8080, -2.4371,
7.8780

■ 33.0079, 6.8973,
-56.1463

■ 75.1362, -0.8826,
12.6294

■ 79.5576, 0.8918,
17.2552

■ 84.0651, 2.8606,
21.7714

■ 87.4218, 0.8271,
24.9591

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.8958, -14.0936, -13.3054



50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203



50.8958, 4.2441, -17.0736

Triad

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



50.8958, -5.6473, -18.4193



50.8958, 16.1893, 8.8100



50.8958, -16.6104, 12.8513

Complementary

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



50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203



54.4555, 5.2220, 19.0946

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.



50.8958, -9.3256, 16.8787



50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203



50.8958, 9.7528, 14.8723

Square

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



50.8958, -5.6473, -18.4193



50.8958, 17.3618, -0.1293



50.8958, 0.2783, 17.5408



50.8958, -20.0993, 5.5089

Rectangle

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



50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203



50.8958, 10.3057, -12.7822



50.8958, 0.2783, 17.5408



50.8958, -14.5517, 14.5745

Sweetspot

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



50.8958, -5.6473, -18.4193



83.1262, -6.4681, -3.3704



60.9591, -28.3879, 12.6441



38.8006, -3.1101, -2.0041



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978

Same Dimension

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



50.8958, -5.6473, -18.4193



63.5926, -6.7946, -32.1468



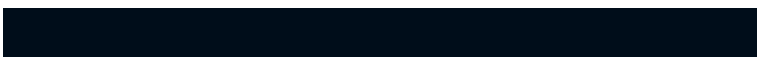
40.7616, 12.4893, -36.6985



29.8792, -2.1619, -0.4900



27.9818, 5.3485, -46.5207



6.0220, -0.8738, -5.6406

Inverse Universe

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



46.5520, 28.2009, -3.9197



57.2536, 47.4009, -6.2147



65.0785, -12.3619, 27.7080



29.2843, 1.6146, 0.7114



27.0750, 48.4285, 1.5125



4.9233, 9.0265, -1.4324

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

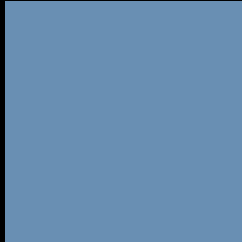
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

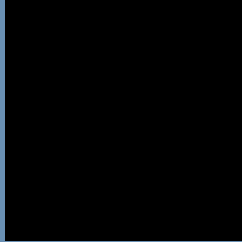
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

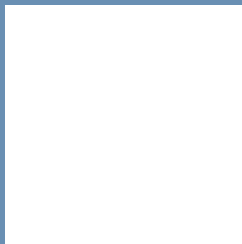
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203.

-18.4203.

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

50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203

Protanopia

50.7270, 2.3284, -16.1052

Deuteranopia

50.6453, 3.8833, -19.2751



Tritanopia

50.9791, -13.0543, -6.4367

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203

Protanomaly

50.6604, -0.7304, -16.8670

Deuteranomaly

50.8188, 0.1296, -19.0613

Tritanomaly

51.0663, -10.6180, -10.6052

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203

Achromatopsia

49.6187, -2.6475, 2.6959

Achromatomaly

50.0921, -4.4281, -4.3713

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 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(105, 143, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 143, 179)  
}
```

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(105, 143, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 143, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 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(105, 143, 179) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 143, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 143, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 143, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 143, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 143,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.8948, -5.6470, -18.4203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 143, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
143, 179) }
```

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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