

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.9096, 9.3277,
30.9160)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.9096, 9.3277,
30.9160) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(50.9096, 9.3277,
30.9160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA8011
RGB	186, 128, 17
RGB Percent	73%, 50%, 7%
CMY	0.2706, 0.4980, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.91, 0.27
HSL	39°, 83%, 40%
HSV	39°, 91%, 73%
XYZ	28.0700, 25.9179, 4.0535
YIQ	132.6880, 70.1990, -22.2250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

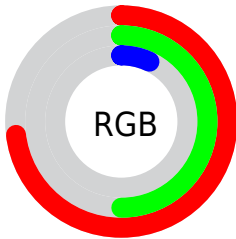
Format	Color
RYB	105, 186, 17
Decimal	12222481
CIELab	57.96, 14.18, 60.73
CIELCh	58, 62.367, 76.860
Yxy	25.9192, 0.4836, 0.4465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290412561 (0xFFBA8011)
YUV	132.6880, -57.0342, 46.7546
Hunter-Lab	50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160

Details

The HunterLab color **50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **29.4897, 18.6687, -74.8990**, and the grayscale version is **48.5069, -2.5882, 2.6355**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.0368, 9.5032, 39.6207**, and **31.7868, 9.2236, 19.7483** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3961, 11.9561, 30.6469**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6514, 6.6540, 30.7159**.

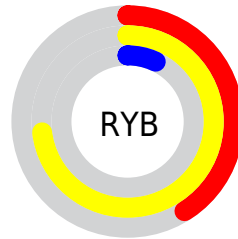
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (50%)

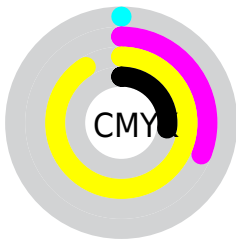
Blue (7%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (7%)

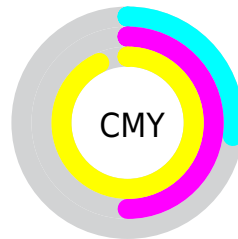


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 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 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

50.9096, 9.3277,
30.9160

50.9096, 9.3277,
30.9160

168.0432, 8.5295,
65.1216

40.9429, 9.0905,
26.2634

72.9003, 9.5554,
39.5350

31.7266, 8.7610,
21.5927

84.8426, 9.5681,
43.5600

23.3294, 8.3199,
16.3306

97.3740, 9.5208,
47.4309

15.8405, 7.7436,
11.0884

110.4681, 9.4184,
51.1695

9.3875, 6.9995,
6.5712

124.1015, 9.2649,
54.7938

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.2538, 9.0637,

58.3192

0.0000, NaN, NaN

152.9065, 8.8177,
61.7582

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.9096, 9.3277,
30.9160

50.9096, 9.3277,
30.9160

49.3961, 11.9561,
30.6469

52.6514, 6.6540,
30.7159

54.4882, 4.2715,
29.8250

56.4206, 2.1978,
28.2163

58.4466, 0.4413,
25.8887

60.5630, -0.9974,
22.8581

■ 62.7664, -2.1234,
19.1505

■ 65.0530, -2.9459,
14.7986

■ 67.4188, -3.4768,
9.8382

■ 69.8599, -3.7297,
4.3068

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.9109, 36.7878, 26.8952



50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160



50.9109, -16.6038, 30.6907

Triad

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



50.9109, 9.3250, 30.9165



50.9109, -42.7175, -13.2932



50.9109, 39.8030, -42.4598

Complementary

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



50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160



29.4897, 18.6687, -74.8990

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.



50.9109, 12.8339, -68.3509



50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160



50.9109, -32.9523, -46.4686

Square

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



50.9109, 9.3250, 30.9165



50.9109, -43.2779, 12.5601



50.9109, -13.7384, -70.1071



50.9109, 56.6493, -9.4553

Rectangle

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



50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160



50.9109, -29.6995, 28.2258



50.9109, -13.7384, -70.1071



50.9109, 31.3983, -52.8803

Sweetspot

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



50.9109, 9.3250, 30.9165



85.5413, -3.2816, 23.8796



33.7105, 56.2269, 9.6817



39.6528, -1.3405, 12.1036



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053

Same Dimension

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



50.9109, 9.3250, 30.9165



66.1497, 16.7900, 41.0551



65.3443, -26.1532, 39.3256



31.5758, -1.6458, 4.2057



40.6930, 9.4613, 25.2405



8.3311, 0.4937, 5.1422

Inverse Universe

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



29.4897, 18.6687, -74.8990



35.5427, 34.0650, -117.9618



21.0854, 48.0338, -116.7901



30.3479, -1.5469, -1.0188



22.2848, 19.0996, -69.0845



5.4133, 0.9030, -8.7155

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

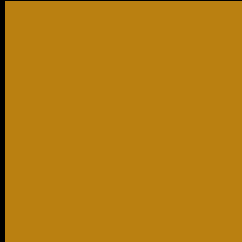
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 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 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.9096, 9.3277,

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

50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160

Protanopia

50.9690, -7.1827, 30.4558

Deuteranopia

50.8663, 3.7782, 31.0407



Tritanopia

50.9496, 23.7594, 8.0457

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160

Protanomaly

50.9742, -1.3842, 30.6160

Deuteranomaly

50.9558, 5.4490, 31.0511

Tritanomaly

50.5676, 17.2500, 20.6365

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160

Achromatopsia

48.4304, -2.5841, 2.6313

Achromatomaly

48.6450, -0.9020, 17.8956

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 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(186, 128, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 128, 17)  
}
```

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(186, 128, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 128, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 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(186, 128, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 128, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(186, 128, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 128, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 128, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 128,  
17) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.9096, 9.3277, 30.9160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 128, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
128, 17) }
```

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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