

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(100.0000, 29.4982,  
40.6358)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(100.0000, 29.4982,  
40.6358) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.4717, -4.6682,  
31.1436)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE5A6
RGB	255, 229, 166
RGB Percent	100%, 90%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1019, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	42°, 100%, 83%
HSV	42°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	76.1423, 80.0519, 47.5149
YIQ	229.5920, 35.7190, -14.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

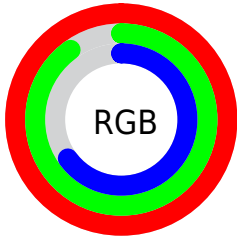
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	203, 255, 166
Decimal	16770470
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.71, 0.11, 34.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 34.005, 89.815
Yxy	80.0555, 0.3738, 0.3930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960550 (0xFFFFE5A6)
YUV	229.5920, -31.3509, 22.2828
Hunter-Lab	89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436

# Details

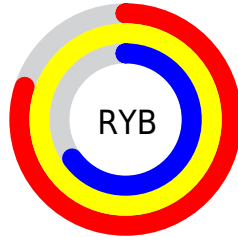
The HunterLab color  $89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $72.8180, 1.5691, -32.1340$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.8999, -4.7435, 4.8301$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.0222, -10.7193, 19.4511$ , and  $65.8291, -3.6398, 26.4289$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $86.7045, -3.4745, 36.2669$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.3562, -5.4084, 24.9854$ .

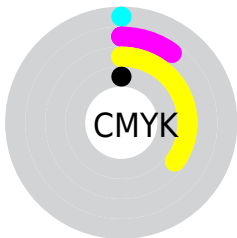
# Distribution



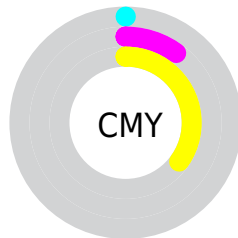
- Red (100%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 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 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.4717, -4.6682,  
31.1436

89.4717, -4.6682,  
31.1436

222.5129,  
-11.7389, 50.9548

77.3072, -4.0266,  
28.7393

115.5179, -6.0528,  
35.7771

65.7484, -3.4146,  
26.2558

129.3481, -6.7870,  
38.0252

54.8310, -2.8372,  
23.6742

143.6901, -7.5487,  
40.2382

44.5954, -2.2966,  
20.9684

158.5261, -8.3369,  
42.4221

35.0903, -1.7955,  
18.1023

173.8403, -9.1508,  
44.5820

26.3769, -1.3372,  
15.0265

189.6182, -9.9896,

18.5350, -0.9263,

46.7218

12.2083

205.8464,  
-10.8525, 48.8451

■ 11.6751, -0.5690,  
8.1726

■ 4.3506, -0.1226,  
3.0455

■ 89.4717, -4.6682,  
31.1436

■ 89.4717, -4.6682,  
31.1436

■ 86.7045, -3.4745,  
36.2669

■ 92.3562, -5.4084,  
24.9854

■ 84.0519, -1.8108,  
40.3189

■ 95.3480, -5.6983,  
17.8319

■ 81.5183, 0.3203,  
43.2821

■ 98.4450, -5.5570,  
9.7325

■ 79.1052, 2.9091,  
45.1594

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 76.8118, 5.9328,  
45.9865

■ 74.6345, 9.3484,  
45.8506

■ 73.5621, 11.1963,  
45.5246

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.4737, 12.6169, 28.1857



89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436



89.4737, -20.7666, 28.2581

# Triad

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



89.4737, -4.6713, 31.1447



89.4737, -31.9188, -12.3859



89.4737, 25.9176, -12.5970

# Complementary

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



89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436



72.8180, 1.5691, -32.1340

# 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.



89.4737, 12.4168, -27.2649



89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436



89.4737, -20.9395, -27.1276

# Square

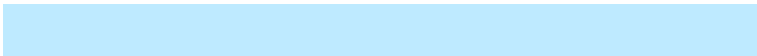
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.4737, -4.6713, 31.1447



89.4737, -35.7505, 4.9725



89.4737, -4.8864, -33.0240



89.4737, 31.0788, 4.7679

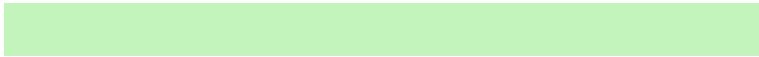


# Rectangle

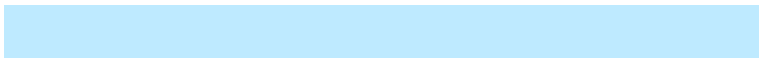
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436



89.4737, -28.8619, 23.0204



89.4737, -4.8864, -33.0240



89.4737, 22.1559, -18.1178

# Sweetspot

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



89.4737, -4.6713, 31.1447



96.8529, -5.6818, 13.9774



72.3673, 32.3755, 3.9670



44.6078, -2.6357, 6.9886

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

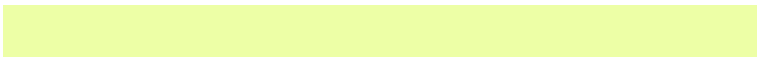
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.4737, -4.6713, 31.1447



87.4960, -3.8696, 34.8899



96.0793, -23.9050, 36.5219



44.8796, -2.6253, 6.2806



53.4287, 7.6205, 33.0559



17.2290, 1.3606, 10.6402



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8180, 1.5691, -32.1340



67.6899, 3.9033, -41.0890



66.8275, 20.3611, -42.4016



42.7107, -1.8771, -1.8252



25.6656, 30.4675, -97.8503



9.0570, 6.7125, -25.8108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

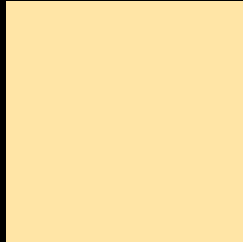
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

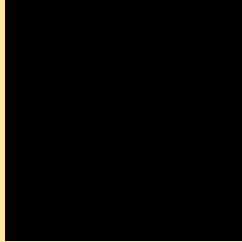
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.4717, -4.6682,



# 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

89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436

### Protanopia

89.4883, -7.7662, 30.7842

### Deuteranopia

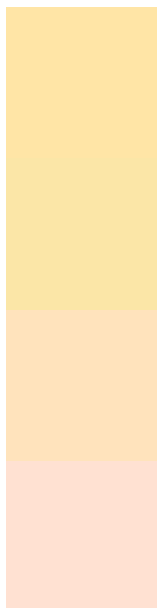
89.3699, 1.3488, 18.4333



## Tritanopia

89.4615, 8.2980, 3.1812

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436

## Protanomaly

89.3828, -6.5319, 30.7122

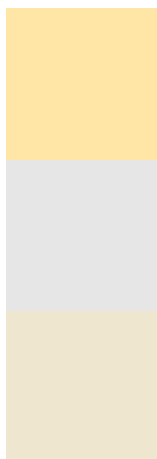
## Deuteranomaly

89.3471, -0.9541, 23.4669

## Tritanomaly

89.3105, 3.1948, 14.6110

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436

## Achromatopsia

88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

## Achromatomaly

89.1344, -5.4783, 15.5620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 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(255, 229, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 229, 166)  
}
```

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(255, 229, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 229, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 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(255, 229, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 229, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 229, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 229, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 229,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.4717, -4.6682, 31.1436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 229, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
229, 166) }
```

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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