

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(105.2300, 50.6673,  
50.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(105.2300, 50.6673,  
50.0120) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.8912, -4.5155,  
35.1793)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE194
RGB	255, 225, 148
RGB Percent	100%, 88%, 58%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1176, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	43°, 100%, 79%
HSV	43°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	73.5106, 77.2486, 39.0530
YIQ	225.1920, 42.5970, -17.5870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

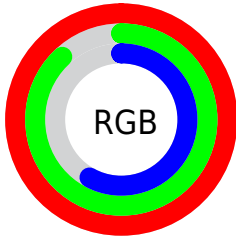
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	190, 255, 148
Decimal	16769428
CIE Lab	90.44, 0.18, 41.41
CIE LCh	90, 41.411, 89.751
Yxy	77.2522, 0.3873, 0.4070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959508 (0xFFFFE194)
YUV	225.1920, -38.0557, 26.1416
Hunter-Lab	87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793

# Details

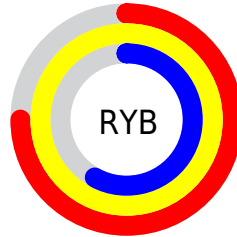
The HunterLab color  $87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $67.3462, 4.5505, -41.7122$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.0050, -4.6424, 4.7271$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.5352, -13.4208, 26.4852$ , and  $64.3928, -3.1581, 29.4339$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $85.2919, -3.1432, 39.5885$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.6074, -5.4285, 29.6994$ .

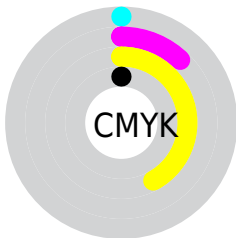
# Distribution



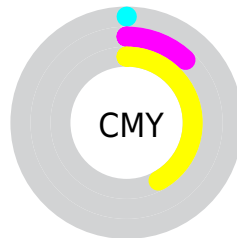
- Red (100%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 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 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.8912, -4.5155,  
35.1793


 87.8912, -4.5155,  
35.1793


220.3687,  
-11.5314, 58.0581

 75.8023, -3.8814,  
32.3389


 113.7961, -5.8864,  
40.6105

 64.3231, -3.2771,  
29.3891


 127.5599, -6.6141,  
43.2264

 53.4901, -2.7080,  
26.3061


141.8378, -7.3695,  
45.7900

 43.3445, -2.1762,  
23.0579

156.6119, -8.1517,  
48.3091

 33.9364, -1.6845,  
19.6030

171.8661, -8.9598,  
50.7904

 25.3290, -1.2367,  
15.9190

187.5857, -9.7929,

 17.6051, -0.8374,

53.2394

12.3235

203.7573,  
-10.6503, 55.6606

■ 10.8804, -0.4934,  
7.6163

■ 2.2010, 0.2392,  
1.5407

■ 87.8912, -4.5155,  
35.1793

■ 87.8912, -4.5155,  
35.1793

■ 85.2919, -3.1432,  
39.5885

■ 90.6074, -5.4285,  
29.6994

■ 82.8058, -1.3005,  
42.9038

■ 93.4313, -5.8808,  
23.1797

■ 80.4359, 1.0024,  
45.1252

■ 96.3615, -5.8883,  
15.6636

■ 78.1820, 3.7464,  
46.2806

■ 99.3940, -5.4670,  
7.1990

■ 76.0409, 6.8951,  
46.4422

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 74.3919, 9.6562,  
46.0090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8932, 16.5865, 31.9184



87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793



87.8932, -23.8480, 32.0266

# Triad

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



87.8932, -4.5187, 35.1803



87.8932, -37.0765, -16.4910



87.8932, 32.9779, -16.8496

# Complementary

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



87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793



67.3462, 4.5505, -41.7122

# 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.



87.8932, 16.2540, -35.5253



87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793



87.8932, -24.1254, -35.2865

# Square

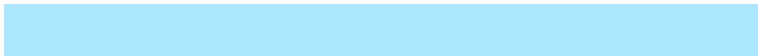
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.8932, -4.5187, 35.1803



87.8932, -41.5389, 4.9513



87.8932, -4.8701, -42.9475



87.8932, 39.4395, 4.6169

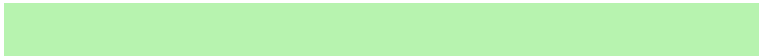


# Rectangle

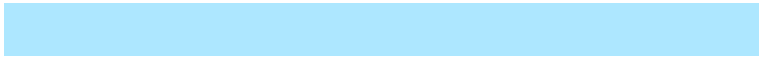
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793



87.8932, -33.4395, 26.1603



87.8932, -4.8701, -42.9475



87.8932, 28.2971, -23.8290

# Sweetspot

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



87.8932, -4.5187, 35.1803



96.0519, -5.9078, 16.4904



67.5779, 39.9535, 5.2396



44.1357, -2.7452, 8.4251

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.8932, -4.5187, 35.1803



85.7928, -3.4497, 38.8103



95.2803, -27.4989, 40.7952



44.9214, -2.6944, 6.3249



54.0208, 6.5272, 33.4016



17.3961, 1.0624, 10.7380



# Inverse Universe

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



67.3462, 4.5505, -41.7122



61.6850, 7.8499, -52.7871



60.8928, 26.7430, -54.1275



42.6692, -1.8077, -1.8769



25.2484, 31.6922, -99.9726



8.9204, 7.0513, -26.3714



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

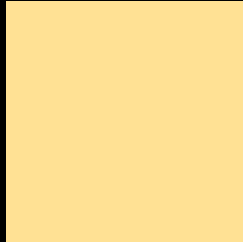
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

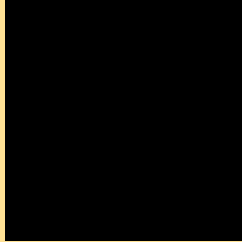
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.8912, -4.5155,



# 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

87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793

### Protanopia

87.9948, -8.8984, 34.9078

### Deuteranopia

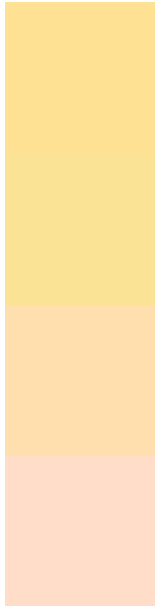
87.8256, 1.6613, 22.0282



## Tritanopia

87.8157, 10.1439, 3.7445

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793

## Protanomaly

87.9955, -7.2937, 34.9365

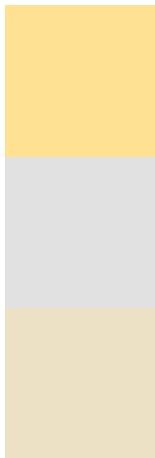
## Deuteranomaly

87.7795, -0.7547, 27.3724

## Tritanomaly

87.8311, 3.8438, 17.3015

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793

## Achromatopsia

86.7722, -4.6299, 4.7145

## Achromatomaly

87.0141, -5.4046, 17.5301

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 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, 225, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 225, 148)  
}
```

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, 225, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 225, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 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, 225, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 225, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 225, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 225, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 225, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 225,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.8912, -4.5155, 35.1793 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 225, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
225, 148) }
```

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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