

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.7016, 33.9359,  
38.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.7016, 33.9359,  
38.0000) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.6849, 34.0357,  
37.9896)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FA8400
RGB	250, 132, 0
RGB Percent	98%, 52%, 0%
CMY	0.0196, 0.4823, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 1.00, 0.02
HSL	32°, 100%, 49%
HSV	32°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	47.6756, 36.8266, 4.5955
YIQ	152.2340, 112.7000, -16.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

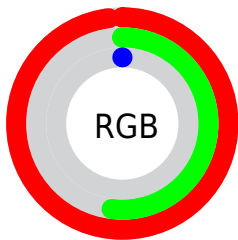
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	223, 250, 0
Decimal	16417792
CIELab	67.15, 38.88, 73.72
CIELCh	67, 83.345, 62.195
Yxy	36.8286, 0.5351, 0.4133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294607872 (0xFFFA8400)
YUV	152.2340, -75.0514, 85.7408
Hunter-Lab	60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896

# Details

The HunterLab color **60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9900**. The color can be described as dark saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **44.5638, 17.0793, -92.5693**, and the grayscale version is **56.3936, -3.0090, 3.0640**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.4048, 10.0785, 41.6843**, and **40.2199, 32.2167, 25.3473** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.6854, 34.0338, 37.9899**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.4684, 28.2684, 38.7441**.

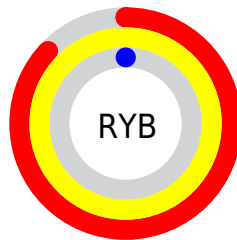
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (52%)

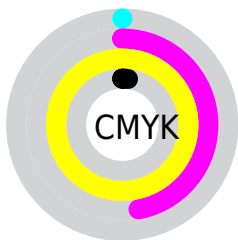
Blue (0%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (0%)

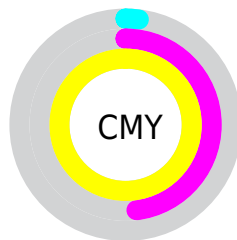


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 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 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.6849, 34.0357,  
37.9896

60.6849, 34.0357,  
37.9896

182.3644, 41.1740,  
77.3798

50.0747, 32.7871,  
32.7343

83.8505, 36.1993,  
47.8325

40.1656, 31.4241,  
27.3349

96.3351, 37.1398,  
52.4617

31.0132, 29.9354,  
21.7092

109.3844, 37.9944,  
56.9260

22.6860, 28.3226,  
15.8802

122.9748, 38.7694,  
61.2450

15.2758, 26.6188,  
10.6930

137.0856, 39.4704,  
65.4361

8.8958, 25.1036,  
6.2271

151.6984, 40.1020,

0.0000, INF, NaN

69.5139

0.0000, NaN, NaN

166.7963, 40.6686,  
73.4915

0.0000, NaN, NaN

60.6849, 34.0357,  
37.9896

60.6849, 34.0357,  
37.9896

60.6854, 34.0338,  
37.9899

63.4684, 28.2684,  
38.7441

66.4827, 22.7942,  
38.6732

69.7271, 17.7211,  
37.6140

73.1896, 13.0954,  
35.5594

76.8564, 8.9363,  
32.5449

■ 80.7133, 5.2435,  
28.6283

■ 84.7464, 2.0045,  
23.8772

■ 88.9424, -0.8015,  
18.3619

■ 93.2892, -3.1998,  
12.1511

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.6865, 70.2914, 29.5968



60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896



60.6865, -5.9676, 39.5976

# Triad

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



60.6865, 34.0314, 37.9903



60.6865, -59.6312, 0.6280



60.6865, 39.9672, -87.6343

# Complementary

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



60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896



44.5638, 17.0793, -92.5693

# 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.



60.6865, -0.4661, -112.3252



60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896



60.6865, -52.8495, -45.5440

# Square

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



60.6865, 34.0314, 37.9903



60.6865, -54.6045, 27.3146



60.6865, -33.2446, -93.5463



60.6865, 74.2606, -37.9959



# Rectangle

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



60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896



60.6865, -28.0616, 38.6248



60.6865, -33.2446, -93.5463



60.6865, 26.3462, -100.1313

# Sweetspot

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



60.6865, 34.0314, 37.9903



86.6613, 2.0611, 24.4396



46.5839, 82.7299, 7.1961



39.2784, 1.5751, 12.3012

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



60.6865, 34.0314, 37.9903



62.0392, 34.8728, 38.8388



93.7728, -26.7949, 57.3131



43.2925, -1.5322, 5.4737



44.5255, 24.0448, 27.8574



14.3126, 5.6557, 8.9184



# Inverse Universe

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



44.5638, 17.0793, -92.5693



45.5399, 17.5492, -94.8045



26.3235, 71.2970, -186.2391



42.4195, -2.8725, -1.0066



32.8884, 11.5391, -66.0173



11.0100, 1.5536, -17.1153



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 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 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 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 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.6849, 34.0357,



# 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

60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896

### Protanopia

60.7613, -8.1582, 36.6057

### Deuteranopia

60.8624, 3.8261, 37.5701



## Tritanopia

60.7252, 46.7387, 17.2715

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896

## Protanomaly

60.0340, 6.7233, 36.7343

## Deuteranomaly

60.4611, 14.8398, 37.5156

## Tritanomaly

60.3563, 40.8588, 29.8676

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896

## Achromatopsia

56.0347, -2.9899, 3.0445

## Achromatomaly

56.3961, 5.8254, 22.9634

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 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(250, 132, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 132, 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(250, 132, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 132, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 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(250, 132, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 132, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 132, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 132, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 132, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 132,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.6849, 34.0357, 37.9896 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 132, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
132, 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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