

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.1389, 31.9268,  
36.2997)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.1389, 31.9268,  
36.2997) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(64.2033, 31.8043,  
36.2976)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8F3B
RGB	255, 143, 59
RGB Percent	100%, 56%, 23%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4392, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.77, 0.00
HSL	26°, 100%, 62%
HSV	26°, 77%, 100%
XYZ	51.8518, 41.2206, 9.3611
YIQ	166.9120, 93.7160, -2.3800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

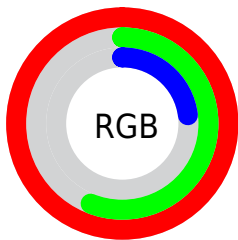
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 206, 59
Decimal	16748347
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.33, 36.43, 60.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 70.687, 58.975
Yxy	41.2228, 0.5062, 0.4024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294938427 (0xFFFF8F3B)
YUV	166.9120, -53.2006, 77.2532
Hunter-Lab	64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976

# Details

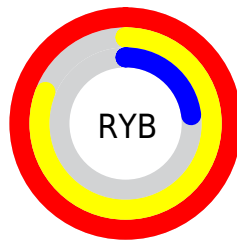
The HunterLab color **64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as middle washed orange. A complement of this color would be **61.0518, -6.2190, -54.3659**, and the grayscale version is **62.3137, -3.3249, 3.3856**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **79.2438, 6.1692, 37.6856**, and **43.2304, 29.5520, 27.1557** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.7660, 38.4710, 36.6771**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9837, 25.4766, 34.9321**.

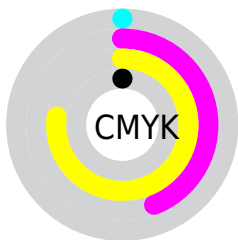
# Distribution



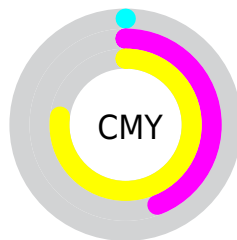
- Red (100%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 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 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 64.2033, 31.8043,  
36.2976


 64.2033, 31.8043,  
36.2976

187.4169, 37.9421,  
69.0692


 53.3791, 30.6879,  
31.9473


 87.7622, 33.7176,  
44.4247


 43.2410, 29.4607,  
27.3641


 100.4293, 34.5397,  
48.2533


 33.8410, 28.1089,  
22.5908


 113.6532, 35.2802,  
51.9547

 25.2424, 26.6263,  
17.6697

 127.4115, 35.9450,  
55.5460

 17.5284, 25.0225,  
12.2699

 141.6840, 36.5393,  
59.0418

 10.8152, 23.3710,  
7.5706

 156.4530, 37.0676,

 1.9164, 82.9897,

62.4544

1.3415

171.7022, 37.5340,  
65.7940

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.2033, 31.8043,  
36.2976

■ 64.2033, 31.8043,  
36.2976

■ 60.7660, 38.4710,  
36.6771

■ 67.9837, 25.4766,  
34.9321

■ 57.6905, 45.3485,  
36.1063

■ 72.0745, 19.5809,  
32.6191

■ 56.7979, 47.4939,  
35.8300

■ 76.4492, 14.1499,  
29.4345

■ 81.0812, 9.1903,  
25.4659

■ 85.9456, 4.6896,

20.8014

91.0203, 0.6233,  
15.5230

96.2856, -3.0392,  
9.7045

99.9999, -5.3360,  
5.4331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.2050, 60.4010, 26.0246



64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976



64.2050, -2.3150, 38.9395

# Triad

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



64.2050, 31.8001, 36.2983



64.2050, -54.4534, 4.5423



64.2050, 29.4940, -72.5989

# Complementary

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



64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976



61.0518, -6.2190, -54.3659

# 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.



64.2050, -4.5360, -88.0175



64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976



64.2050, -49.2104, -32.1965

# Square

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



64.2050, 31.8001, 36.2983



64.2050, -48.4352, 27.0887



64.2050, -32.3936, -70.4951



64.2050, 58.8952, -34.9981



# Rectangle

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



64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976



64.2050, -22.3925, 38.0131



64.2050, -32.3936, -70.4951



64.2050, 18.0273, -81.1794

# Sweetspot

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



64.2050, 31.8001, 36.2983



87.8819, 3.0694, 18.8315



52.3623, 80.1050, -11.2900



39.8199, 2.1204, 9.5661

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



64.2050, 31.8001, 36.2983



59.1395, 41.9913, 36.4942



91.1665, -17.0061, 53.1875



43.8944, -0.9756, 5.2237



41.3993, 33.4626, 26.0959



13.7128, 8.5129, 8.5988



# Inverse Universe

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



61.0518, -6.2190, -54.3659



55.3468, -0.1789, -67.2468



36.3697, 46.2538, -131.0080



43.7047, -3.5197, -0.6021



38.4312, 2.0903, -52.5479



12.8648, -0.8383, -14.2703



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 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 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 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 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.2033, 31.8043,



# 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

64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976

### Protanopia

64.4196, -8.2856, 34.6627

### Deuteranopia

64.3411, 4.5169, 36.7320



## Tritanopia

64.2080, 41.5772, 15.1813

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976

**Protanomaly**

63.7635, 5.6251, 34.8791

**Deuteranomaly**

63.9342, 14.3419, 36.2951

**Tritanomaly**

63.9845, 37.3057, 25.3285

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976

**Achromatopsia**

62.1634, -3.3169, 3.3775

**Achromatomaly**

61.7692, 6.5601, 18.5743

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 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, 143, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 143, 59)  
}
```

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, 143, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 143, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 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, 143, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 143, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 143, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 143, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 143, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 143,  
59) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.2033, 31.8043, 36.2976 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 143, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
143, 59) }
```

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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