

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.1442, 23.7678,  
36.4572)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.1442, 23.7678,  
36.4572) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.1094, 23.8396,  
36.4339)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FE9F4C
RGB	254, 159, 76
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 30%
CMY	0.0039, 0.3764, 0.7019
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.70, 0.00
HSL	28°, 99%, 65%
HSV	28°, 70%, 100%
XYZ	54.5757, 46.3889, 12.9150
YIQ	177.9430, 83.2630, -5.6730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

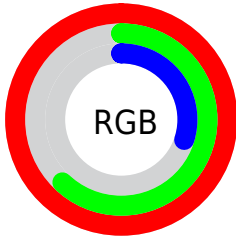
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	254, 232, 76
Decimal	16686924
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.80, 28.52, 56.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 63.341, 63.238
Yxy	46.3913, 0.4792, 0.4074
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294877004 (0xFFFE9F4C)
YUV	177.9430, -50.2579, 66.7020
Hunter-Lab	68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339

# Details

The HunterLab color **68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **61.4948, -4.7684, -52.5941**, and the grayscale version is **66.8795, -3.5685, 3.6337**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.2091, -0.7173, 37.4979**, and **46.6688, 22.1381, 28.1803** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.5720, 29.7951, 37.4768**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9290, 18.3093, 34.4088**.

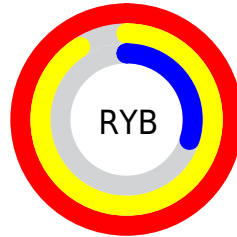
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

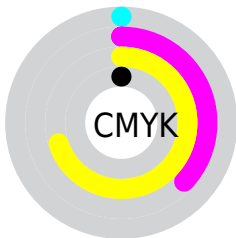
Blue (30%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (30%)

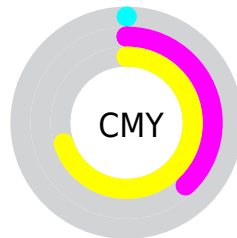


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (70%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 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 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.1094, 23.8396,  
36.4339

68.1094, 23.8396,  
36.4339

192.9714, 27.1860,  
67.0041

57.0567, 23.0852,  
32.4157

92.0893, 25.0647,  
43.9619

46.6750, 22.2309,  
28.1855

104.9521, 25.5591,  
47.5201

37.0127, 21.2605,  
23.7104

118.3637, 25.9821,  
50.9676

28.1281, 20.1603,  
19.4365

132.3024, 26.3389,  
54.3200

20.0963, 18.9169,  
14.0674

146.7490, 26.6340,  
57.5899

13.0200, 17.5294,  
9.1140

161.6862, 26.8713,

6.4849, 19.5461,

60.7881

4.5394

177.0984, 27.0543,  
63.9236

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.1094, 23.8396,  
36.4339

■ 68.1094, 23.8396,  
36.4339

■ 64.5720, 29.7951,  
37.4768

■ 71.9290, 18.3093,  
34.4088

■ 61.3321, 36.1149,  
37.5246

■ 76.0035, 13.2501,  
31.4542

■ 58.4234, 42.5912,  
36.7459

■ 80.3129, 8.6650,  
27.6459

■ 84.8366, 4.5430,  
23.0654

■ 89.5558, 0.8623,

17.7925

94.4533, -2.4054,  
11.9019

99.5139, -5.2910,  
5.4609

99.9053, -5.6653,  
5.3159

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.1112, 50.6025, 27.1501



68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339



68.1112, -6.8127, 38.5762

# Triad

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



68.1112, 23.8356, 36.4347



68.1112, -51.5279, 0.5883



68.1112, 30.3297, -58.6368

# Complementary

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



68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339



61.4948, -4.7684, -52.5941

# 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.



68.1112, -0.4038, -75.1768



68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339



68.1112, -44.8892, -33.0013

# Square

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



68.1112, 23.8356, 36.4347



68.1112, -47.2509, 23.8061



68.1112, -27.3468, -64.2231



68.1112, 54.7778, -25.3441



# Rectangle

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



68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339



68.1112, -24.6070, 36.9903



68.1112, -27.3468, -64.2231



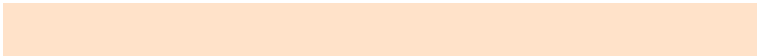
68.1112, 20.2216, -66.8579

# Sweetspot

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



68.1112, 23.8356, 36.4347



89.5101, 1.1909, 18.3903



54.1221, 73.7783, -9.1711



40.7993, 1.0086, 9.2076

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.1112, 23.8356, 36.4347



63.5424, 32.3921, 37.7812



93.2510, -19.8934, 52.7649



44.0267, -1.1991, 5.3667



42.7603, 30.1006, 26.8756



14.1297, 7.5573, 8.8389



# Inverse Universe

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



61.4948, -4.7684, -52.5941



55.8279, 0.4482, -66.0659



38.9538, 42.3150, -117.9723



43.5697, -3.2987, -0.7666



36.4529, 5.6885, -57.8428



12.2989, 0.1161, -15.6232



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

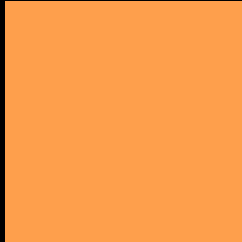
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 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 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1094, 23.8396,



# 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

68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339

### Protanopia

68.2913, -8.0404, 34.8351

### Deuteranopia

68.2083, 4.8827, 36.7859



## Tritanopia

68.0626, 35.5965, 12.7863

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339

## Protanomaly

67.9878, 2.8505, 35.3252

## Deuteranomaly

68.0582, 11.5043, 36.6473

## Tritanomaly

68.0745, 30.4831, 23.7790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339

## Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252

## Achromatomaly

66.4611, 4.0813, 18.5441

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 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(254, 159, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 159, 76)  
}
```

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(254, 159, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 159, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 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(254, 159, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 159, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(254, 159, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 159, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 159, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 159,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.1094, 23.8396, 36.4339 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 159, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
159, 76) }
```

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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