

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.5004, 10.8790,  
42.1516)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.5004, 10.8790,  
42.1516) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.5004, 10.8790,  
42.1516)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0A90A
RGB	240, 169, 10
RGB Percent	94%, 66%, 4%
CMY	0.0588, 0.3372, 0.9607
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.96, 0.06
HSL	41°, 92%, 49%
HSV	41°, 96%, 94%
XYZ	50.1779, 46.9230, 6.6995
YIQ	172.1030, 93.3550, -34.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

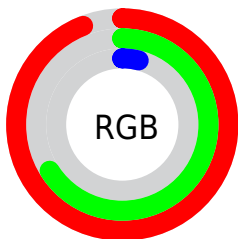
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 240, 10
Decimal	15771914
CIE Lab	74.14, 15.56, 76.46
CIE LCh	74, 78.025, 78.493
Yxy	46.9254, 0.4834, 0.4521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293961994 (0xFFFF0A90A)
YUV	172.1030, -79.9168, 59.5457
Hunter-Lab	68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516

# Details

The HunterLab color **68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. The color can be described as middle saturated orange. A complement of this color would be **34.9881, 34.6647, -117.5301**, and the grayscale version is **64.5674, -3.4452, 3.5081**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.7067, -8.8270, 47.8152**, and **47.1037, 11.2506, 29.2220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.6512, 12.3650, 41.9028**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.6076, 7.4675, 42.3671**.

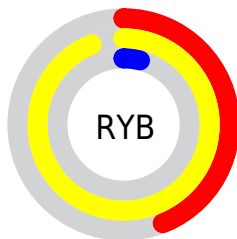
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (66%)

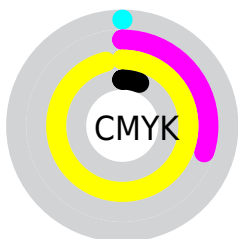
Blue (4%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (4%)

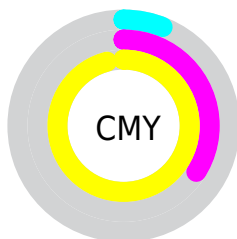


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (96%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 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 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.5004, 10.8790,  
42.1516


 68.5004, 10.8790,  
42.1516


193.5244, 9.8069,  
81.9487


 57.4253, 10.7048,  
36.8940

 92.5215, 11.0091,  
52.0317


 47.0198, 10.4544,  
31.4038

 105.4036, 10.9845,  
56.6954


 37.3319, 10.1134,  
26.1323


 118.8337, 10.9053,  
61.2027

 28.4195, 9.6674,  
19.8936

 132.7901, 10.7753,  
65.5715

 20.3569, 9.0969,  
14.2498

 147.2538, 10.5979,  
69.8177

 13.2456, 8.3754,  
9.2719

 162.2075, 10.3757,

 6.7716, 9.6542,

73.9550

4.7401

177.6358, 10.1113,  
77.9952

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.5004, 10.8790,  
42.1516

■ 68.5004, 10.8790,  
42.1516

■ 67.6512, 12.3650,  
41.9028

■ 70.6076, 7.4675,  
42.3671

■ 72.8274, 4.4225,  
41.6929

■ 75.1646, 1.7818,  
40.0484

■ 77.6192, -0.4330,  
37.4025

■ 80.1892, -2.2132,

33.7550

■ 82.8717, -3.5596,  
29.1263

■ 85.6631, -4.4798,  
23.5498

■ 88.5592, -4.9862,  
17.0675

■ 91.5558, -5.0944,  
9.7264

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5021, 49.1905, 37.2048



68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516



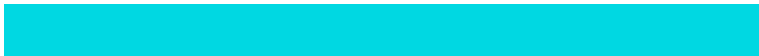
68.5021, -24.4827, 41.5929

# Triad

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



68.5021, 10.8754, 42.1522



68.5021, -58.2164, -20.9403



68.5021, 57.0550, -56.7245

# Complementary

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



68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516



34.9881, 34.6647, -117.5301

# 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.



68.5021, 19.9943, -94.2826



68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516



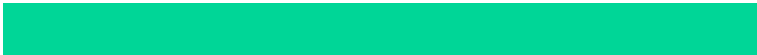
68.5021, -44.1579, -67.2521

# Square

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



68.5021, 10.8754, 42.1522



68.5021, -59.6523, 15.7291



68.5021, -17.0739, -98.9090



68.5021, 79.3362, -10.9329



# Rectangle

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



68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516



68.5021, -42.0181, 38.0580



68.5021, -17.0739, -98.9090



68.5021, 45.5946, -71.5679

# Sweetspot

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



68.5021, 10.8754, 42.1522



90.7793, -4.5266, 27.2890



44.0052, 75.5043, 17.4544



41.4075, -1.8955, 13.8003

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.5021, 10.8754, 42.1522



72.4037, 13.3781, 44.8490



86.2119, -38.1127, 52.2584



41.9377, -2.3646, 5.7960



50.2997, 8.6829, 31.1465



15.1012, 1.4084, 9.3299



# Inverse Universe

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



34.9881, 34.6647, -117.5301



35.7363, 41.4829, -134.2168



26.9136, 67.3893, -163.8440



40.0307, -1.8512, -1.6133



25.1755, 27.2485, -90.2889



8.3505, 5.0881, -21.4210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 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 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 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 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5004, 10.8790,



# 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

68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516

### Protanopia

68.5802, -9.4065, 41.5994

### Deuteranopia

68.4661, 5.0621, 42.2771



## Tritanopia

68.5091, 31.0448, 10.2735

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516

## Protanomaly

68.3964, -2.4620, 41.7107

## Deuteranomaly

68.5611, 6.8253, 42.2672

## Tritanomaly

67.8601, 21.3677, 29.0495

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516

## Achromatopsia

64.2295, -3.4271, 3.4897

## Achromatomaly

64.9526, -2.1756, 25.7246

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 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(240, 169, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 169, 10)  
}
```

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(240, 169, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 169, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 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(240, 169, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 169, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 169, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 169, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 169, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 169,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.5004, 10.8790, 42.1516 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 169, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
169, 10) }
```

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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