

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.6719, 30.4641,  
17.8186)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.6719, 30.4641,  
17.8186) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(69.7865, 30.2178,  
17.9270)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA099
RGB	255, 160, 153
RGB Percent	100%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3725, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	4°, 100%, 80%
HSV	4°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	59.5606, 48.7016, 36.3982
YIQ	187.6070, 58.8670, 17.9630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

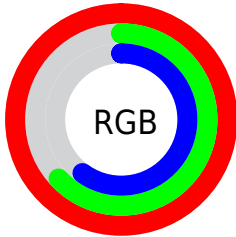
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 161, 153
Decimal	16752793
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.27, 34.48, 18.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	75, 39.154, 28.281
Yxy	48.7040, 0.4117, 0.3367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942873 (0xFFFFA099)
YUV	187.6070, -17.0613, 59.1037
Hunter-Lab	69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270

# Details

The HunterLab color **69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **90.0687, -29.2919, -7.2908**, and the grayscale version is **70.8026, -3.7778, 3.8468**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.5313, 7.5289, 13.0045**, and **48.1772, 28.4014, 14.7139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.6291, 39.9796, 21.0384**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.5990, 20.7224, 14.7563**.

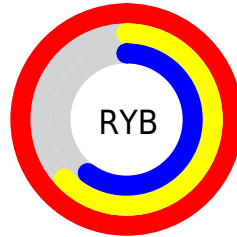
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (63%)

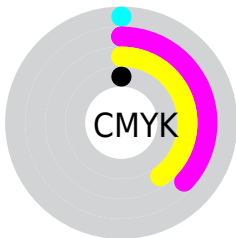
Blue (60%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (60%)

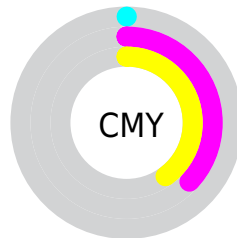


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 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 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 69.7865, 30.2178,  
17.9270


 69.7865, 30.2178,  
17.9270


195.3396, 35.4074,  
31.7822

 58.6385, 29.2329,  
16.3248


 93.9423, 31.8887,  
21.0606

 48.1553, 28.1428,  
14.6828


 106.8872, 32.5975,  
22.6039

 38.3840, 26.9335,  
12.9860


120.3775, 33.2295,  
24.1384

 29.3810, 25.5948,  
11.2106

134.3919, 33.7903,  
25.6677

 21.2185, 24.1218,  
9.3186

148.9115, 34.2845,  
27.1948

 13.9939, 22.5348,  
7.4938

163.9194, 34.7164,

 7.6359, 22.3186,

28.7217

5.3451

179.4001, 35.0896,  
30.2503

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.7865, 30.2178,  
17.9270

■ 69.7865, 30.2178,  
17.9270

■ 63.6291, 39.9796,  
21.0384

■ 76.5990, 20.7224,  
14.7563

■ 58.2413, 49.7530,  
23.9620

■ 83.9583, 11.6222,  
11.5956

■ 53.7530, 59.0667,  
26.5135

■ 91.7815, 2.9422,  
8.4830

■ 50.2803, 67.2502,  
28.4664

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 47.8921, 73.5592,

29.6247

■ 46.5586, 77.4308,  
30.0447

■ 46.5586, 77.4310,  
30.0447

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.7882, 35.2419, 2.7825



69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270



69.7882, 15.8491, 26.7784

# Triad

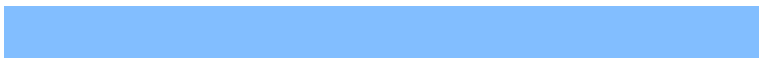
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



69.7882, 30.2142, 17.9282



69.7882, -31.3260, 19.2679



69.7882, -4.7847, -38.8702

# Complementary

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



69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270



90.0687, -29.2919, -7.2908

# 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.



69.7882, -21.3588, -31.2908



69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270



69.7882, -35.6658, 4.8000

# Square

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



69.7882, 30.2142, 17.9282



69.7882, -19.7003, 27.3994



69.7882, -32.2116, -14.0876



69.7882, 13.8251, -32.7809



# Rectangle

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



69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270



69.7882, 3.5992, 29.3570



69.7882, -32.2116, -14.0876



69.7882, -10.7639, -37.8051

# Sweetspot

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



69.7882, 30.2142, 17.9282



90.1829, 4.6455, 9.1009



71.2970, 49.4961, -29.1871



41.2438, 2.6679, 4.3978

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



69.7882, 30.2142, 17.9282



64.8030, 38.0153, 20.4266



83.6955, 3.3243, 30.2815



42.6465, 1.1674, 3.8541



33.7641, 55.6045, 21.7787



10.8475, 16.3246, 6.9700



# Inverse Universe

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



90.0687, -29.2919, -7.2908



88.5703, -32.4723, -9.3234



73.4957, -4.2698, -31.1084



45.0057, -5.6170, 0.9569



59.7150, -28.6515, -12.7882



18.7978, -9.1430, -3.7585



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

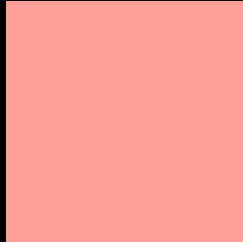
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 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 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.7865, 30.2178,

17.9270.

# 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

69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270

### Protanopia

69.9431, -3.7801, 12.4509

### Deuteranopia

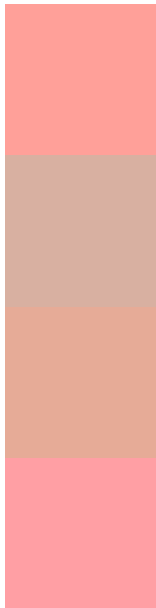
69.7436, 5.2630, 18.5385



## Tritanopia

69.7252, 33.4338, 11.2111

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270

**Protanomaly**

69.4426, 7.7114, 14.1367

**Deuteranomaly**

69.4141, 14.2553, 18.0143

**Tritanomaly**

69.8116, 32.1093, 13.7511

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270

**Achromatopsia**

70.9145, -3.7838, 3.8529

**Achromatomaly**

69.9521, 7.2371, 8.8552

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 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, 160, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 160, 153)  
}
```

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, 160, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 160, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 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, 160, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 160, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 160, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 160, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 160, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 160,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.7865, 30.2178, 17.9270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 160, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
160, 153) }
```

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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