

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.9158, 19.4171,  
40.7658)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.9158, 19.4171,  
40.7658) contains.

<b>HunterLab(69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(69.8366, 19.5752,  
40.7167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA633
RGB	255, 166, 51
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 20%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3490, 0.8000
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.80, 0.00
HSL	34°, 100%, 60%
HSV	34°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	55.4738, 48.7715, 9.6220
YIQ	179.5010, 89.9590, -16.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

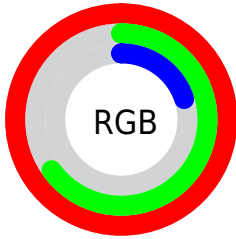
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 255, 51
Decimal	16754227
CIE Lab	75.31, 24.27, 68.35
CIE LCh	75, 72.528, 70.448
Yxy	48.7740, 0.4872, 0.4283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944307 (0xFFFFA633)
YUV	179.5010, -63.3510, 66.2126
Hunter-Lab	69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167

# Details

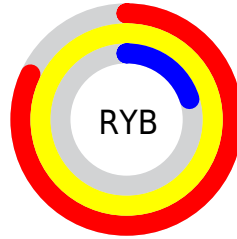
The HunterLab color **69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9933**. The color can be described as light washed orange. A complement of this color would be **51.6516, 9.1133, -76.6109**, and the grayscale version is **67.5810, -3.6060, 3.6718**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.0311, -5.9429, 43.5106**, and **48.3447, 18.8150, 30.1192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8850, 24.7227, 40.8063**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9966, 14.8426, 39.6115**.

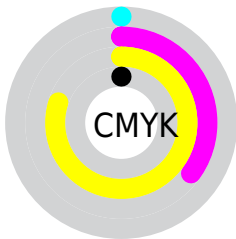
# Distribution



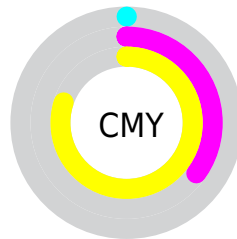
- Red (100%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (80%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 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 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 69.8366, 19.5752,  
40.7167


 69.8366, 19.5752,  
40.7167


195.4103, 21.4227,  
76.6067


 58.6858, 19.0177,  
35.9808


 93.9977, 20.4282,  
49.6002


 48.1996, 18.3684,  
31.0140

 106.9451, 20.7465,  
53.7948


 38.4251, 17.6111,  
25.8430


 120.4377, 20.9991,  
57.8524

 29.4186, 16.7311,  
20.5931

 134.4543, 21.1908,  
61.7904

 21.2522, 15.7111,  
14.8765

 148.9761, 21.3256,  
65.6232

 14.0232, 14.5349,  
9.8163

 163.9861, 21.4073,

 7.6675, 14.3039,

69.3633

5.3673

179.4688, 21.4387,  
73.0215

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.8366, 19.5752,  
40.7167

■ 69.8366, 19.5752,  
40.7167

■ 66.8850, 24.7227,  
40.8063

■ 72.9966, 14.8426,  
39.6115

■ 64.1353, 30.1965,  
40.0484

■ 76.3512, 10.5768,  
37.4702

■ 64.1349, 30.1975,  
40.0483

■ 79.8920, 6.7891,  
34.3189

■ 83.6077, 3.4785,  
30.2069

■ 87.4871, 0.6323,

25.1958

■ 91.5192, -1.7691,  
19.3521

■ 95.6935, -3.7498,  
12.7426

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.



69.8384, 53.4347, 33.3480



69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167



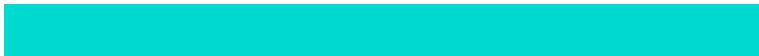
69.8384, -15.2159, 41.5100

# Triad

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



69.8384, 19.5712, 40.7174



69.8384, -57.1787, -8.4683



69.8384, 44.0481, -62.1843

# Complementary

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



69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167



51.6516, 9.1133, -76.6109

# 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.



69.8384, 8.5495, -89.4316



69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167



69.8384, -46.9143, -49.9089

# Square

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



69.8384, 19.5712, 40.7174



69.8384, -55.3578, 21.6050



69.8384, -24.3276, -84.0967



69.8384, 69.3351, -20.4323



# Rectangle

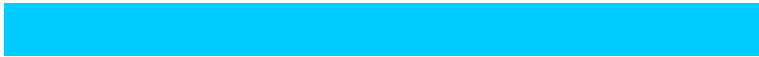
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167



69.8384, -33.9208, 39.0094



69.8384, -24.3276, -84.0967



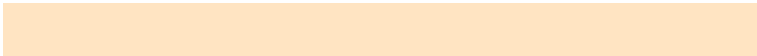
69.8384, 32.6600, -74.0755

# Sweetspot

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



69.8384, 19.5712, 40.7174



89.8883, -0.8601, 21.7862



50.6014, 78.5367, 2.1987



40.9236, 0.0034, 11.0327

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



69.8384, 19.5712, 40.7174



65.2129, 27.9877, 40.4075



95.4647, -28.8032, 56.3752



44.3693, -1.7753, 5.7357



46.6857, 21.1205, 29.1373



15.2961, 5.0569, 9.5139



# Inverse Universe

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



51.6516, 9.1133, -76.6109



44.7289, 19.6490, -97.5007



32.5370, 59.2054, -151.3108



43.2220, -2.7266, -1.1925



31.6630, 15.3851, -72.7881



10.9036, 2.6770, -19.4073



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 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 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 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 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.8366, 19.5752,



# 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

69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167

### Protanopia

69.8665, -9.1234, 39.7167

### Deuteranopia

69.8200, 5.5673, 40.8365



## Tritanopia

69.6981, 33.3000, 11.5998

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167

## Protanomaly

69.6521, 0.7034, 39.9608

## Deuteranomaly

69.7106, 10.9110, 40.7681

## Tritanomaly

69.4666, 26.8286, 26.4277

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167

## Achromatopsia

67.5582, -3.6047, 3.6706

## Achromatomaly

67.5417, 1.5102, 22.1660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 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, 166, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 166, 51)  
}
```

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, 166, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 166, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 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, 166, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 166, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 166, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 166, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 166, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 166,  
51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.8366, 19.5752, 40.7167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 166, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
166, 51) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor