

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.0597, 9.0842,  
28.8442)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.0597, 9.0842,  
28.8442) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.1530, 8.9602,  
28.8223)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFC794
RGB	255, 199, 148
RGB Percent	100%, 78%, 58%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2196, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	29°, 100%, 79%
HSV	29°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	67.0088, 64.2450, 36.8858
YIQ	209.9300, 49.7470, -3.9890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

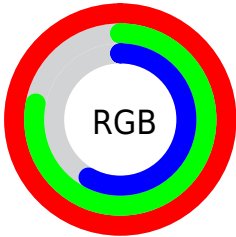
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 245, 148
Decimal	16762772
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.09, 13.57, 33.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 35.823, 67.743
Yxy	64.2481, 0.3985, 0.3821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294952852 (0xFFFFC794)
YUV	209.9300, -30.5315, 39.5264
Hunter-Lab	80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223

# Details

The HunterLab color **80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **75.2991, -8.8492, -28.2494**, and the grayscale version is **80.3630, -4.2880, 4.3663**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.5110, -13.5550, 26.8345**, and **57.3146, 8.8527, 23.7729** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.9298, 13.5152, 32.5192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5927, 4.8673, 24.3223**.

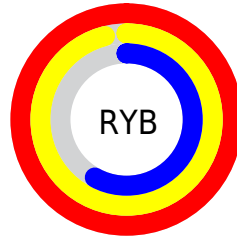
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (78%)

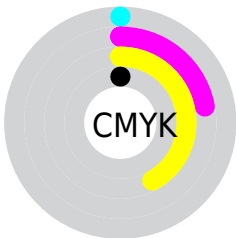
Blue (58%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (58%)

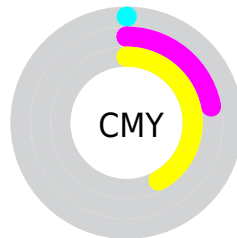


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 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 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.1530, 8.9602,  
28.8223


 80.1530, 8.9602,  
28.8223


209.7820, 6.7711,  
48.5003

 68.4483, 8.9469,  
26.4104

 105.3414, 8.7990,  
33.4492

 57.3745, 8.8697,  
23.9082


 118.7689, 8.6404,  
35.6864

 46.9723, 8.7173,  
21.2930


132.7229, 8.4337,  
37.8852

 37.2879, 8.4797,  
18.5320

147.1843, 8.1819,  
40.0522

 28.3793, 8.1432,  
15.5802

162.1357, 7.8876,  
42.1930

 20.3210, 7.6892,  
12.5135

177.5618, 7.5531,

 13.2145, 7.0909,

44.3122

9.2501

193.4482, 7.1803,  
46.4136

6.7329, 8.4219,  
4.7130

0.0000, NaN, NaN

80.1530, 8.9602,  
28.8223

80.1530, 8.9602,  
28.8223

75.9298, 13.5152,  
32.5192

84.5927, 4.8673,  
24.3223

71.9370, 18.5511,  
35.3306

89.2249, 1.2259,  
19.0958

68.1972, 24.0552,  
37.1875

94.0348, -1.9946,  
13.2193

64.7308, 29.9905,  
38.0442

99.0074, -4.8243,  
6.7616

■ 61.5566, 36.2806, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
37.9058 5.4332

■ 59.2201, 41.4828,  
37.2174

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1549, 24.3026, 21.6876



80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223



80.1549, -8.7941, 30.1756

# Triad

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



80.1549, 8.9569, 28.8233



80.1549, -35.1607, -0.1009



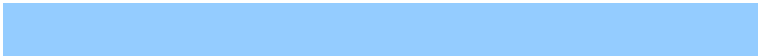
80.1549, 17.5256, -25.5297

# Complementary

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



80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223



75.2991, -8.8492, -28.2494

# 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.



80.1549, 0.3339, -34.5845



80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223



80.1549, -29.3474, -17.9740

# Square

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



80.1549, 8.9569, 28.8233



80.1549, -33.2841, 15.6337



80.1549, -16.7122, -31.5558



80.1549, 29.5400, -8.8268



# Rectangle

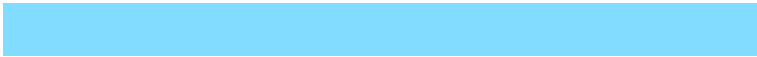
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223



80.1549, -19.4481, 27.9638



80.1549, -16.7122, -31.5558



80.1549, 12.1047, -29.7166

# Sweetspot

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



80.1549, 8.9569, 28.8233



93.5268, -1.6784, 13.8586



68.4481, 44.1372, -7.1168



42.7737, -0.4595, 7.0296

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.1549, 8.9569, 28.8233



76.7402, 12.5842, 31.8620



96.2619, -17.8543, 41.7468



44.0630, -1.2604, 5.4060



43.1503, 29.1626, 27.0996

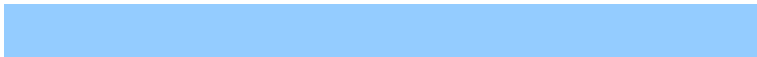


14.2477, 7.2931, 8.9071



# Inverse Universe

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



75.2991, -8.8492, -28.2494



71.0303, -8.1559, -35.3446



59.8605, 18.7602, -56.4919



43.5326, -3.2379, -0.8119



35.9207, 6.6924, -59.3446



12.1457, 0.3818, -16.0054



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

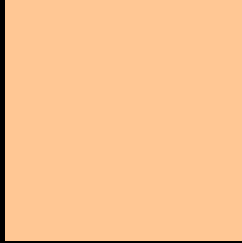
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

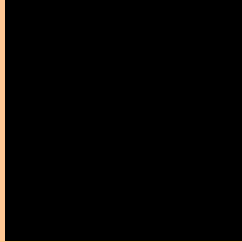
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1530, 8.9602,



# 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

80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223

### Protanopia

80.3504, -6.9657, 27.1517

### Deuteranopia

80.1470, 5.9697, 28.7647



## Tritanopia

80.2176, 19.3758, 6.1378

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223

**Protanomaly**

80.2381, -1.1943, 27.7870

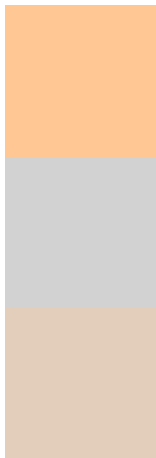
**Deuteranomaly**

80.0888, 7.2659, 28.7365

**Tritanomaly**

80.1779, 15.1796, 15.3189

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223

**Achromatopsia**

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

**Achromatomaly**

79.9370, -0.5389, 14.3769

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 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, 199, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 199, 148)  
}
```

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, 199, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 199, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 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, 199, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 199, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 199, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 199, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 199,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1530, 8.9602, 28.8223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 199, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
199, 148) }
```

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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