

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.2170, 3.0766,  
30.1193)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.2170, 3.0766,  
30.1193) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.1987, 2.9799,  
29.9637)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6CB90
RGB	246, 203, 144
RGB Percent	96%, 80%, 56%
CMY	0.0353, 0.2039, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.41, 0.04
HSL	35°, 85%, 76%
HSV	35°, 41%, 96%
XYZ	64.3960, 64.3183, 35.4062
YIQ	209.1310, 44.5670, -9.2330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

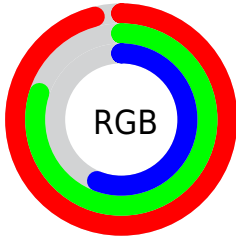
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	218, 246, 144
Decimal	16173968
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.13, 7.54, 35.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 35.911, 77.873
Y <sub>xy</sub>	64.3213, 0.3924, 0.3919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294364048 (0xFFFF6CB90)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	209.1310, -32.1096, 32.3341
Hunter-Lab	80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637

# Details

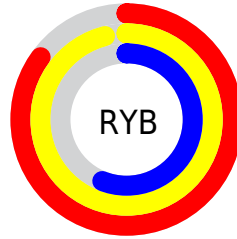
The HunterLab color **80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **69.3700, -3.2746, -31.8313**, and the grayscale version is **80.0275, -4.2701, 4.3480**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4161, -14.0836, 28.2108**, and **57.4252, 3.5196, 24.7546** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.7555, 6.0254, 33.8224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7974, 0.3742, 25.2223**.

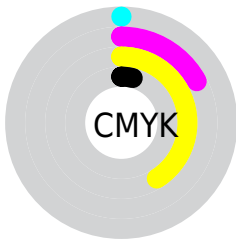
# Distribution



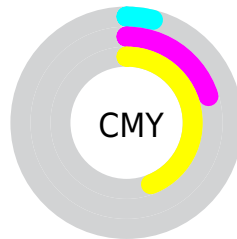
- Red (96%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 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 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.1987, 2.9799,  
29.9637


 80.1987, 2.9799,  
29.9637


209.8450, -1.2855,  
50.4537

 68.4916, 3.2434,  
27.4360


 105.3915, 2.3004,  
34.8019

 57.4154, 3.4566,  
24.8101


 118.8210, 1.8974,  
37.1365

 47.0105, 3.6106,  
22.0616

132.7770, 1.4547,  
39.4280

 37.3233, 3.6982,  
19.1563

147.2402, 0.9745,  
41.6837

 28.4116, 3.7093,  
16.0477

162.1935, 0.4589,  
43.9096

 20.3499, 3.6300,  
12.9211

177.6213, -0.0906,

 13.2395, 3.4386,

46.1106

9.2677

193.5095, -0.6725,  
48.2908

■ 6.7641, 4.4987,  
4.7348

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.1987, 2.9799,  
29.9637

■ 80.1987, 2.9799,  
29.9637

■ 76.7555, 6.0254,  
33.8224

■ 83.7974, 0.3742,  
25.2223

■ 73.4719, 9.5303,  
36.7412

■ 87.5365, -1.7996,  
19.6559

■ 70.3591, 13.4911,  
38.6801

■ 91.4084, -3.5665,  
13.3279

■ 67.4256, 17.8915,  
39.6237

■ 95.4046, -4.9505,  
6.2991

■ 64.6775, 22.6922,  
39.6008

■ 99.1155, -8.1826,  
4.3377

■ 62.4743, 27.0279,  
38.9696

■ 99.1629, -8.2600,  
4.3927

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.2006, 19.7933, 24.8209



80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637



80.2006, -14.4434, 29.4291

# Triad

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



80.2006, 2.9768, 29.9647



80.2006, -34.1158, -6.1967



80.2006, 22.4921, -20.4705

# Complementary

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



80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637



69.3700, -3.2746, -31.8313

# 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.



80.2006, 6.4085, -32.8726



80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637



80.2006, -25.8176, -23.4830

# Square

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



80.2006, 2.9768, 29.9647



80.2006, -34.8612, 10.8605



80.2006, -11.2946, -34.0811



80.2006, 31.6962, -2.7226



# Rectangle

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



80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637



80.2006, -24.0873, 25.9106



80.2006, -11.2946, -34.0811



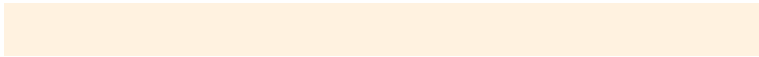
80.2006, 17.6502, -25.5545

# Sweetspot

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



80.2006, 2.9768, 29.9647



94.9886, -3.6228, 14.2726



65.7111, 40.0554, -1.8384



43.6988, -1.5740, 7.0196

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.2006, 2.9768, 29.9647



80.4354, 5.8144, 34.7392



92.9036, -21.0661, 40.0385



42.5145, -1.7847, 5.5296



45.9529, 19.0837, 28.6501

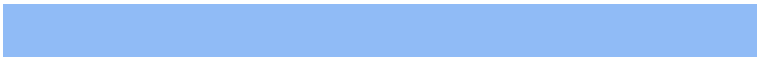


14.3496, 4.1573, 8.9149



# Inverse Universe

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



69.3700, -3.2746, -31.8313



67.0203, -1.5609, -42.4252



57.5858, 21.1487, -53.9146



41.3216, -2.5259, -1.1877



30.1108, 16.2879, -72.7968



9.9778, 2.6124, -18.1108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

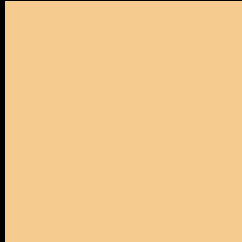
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

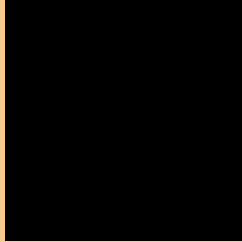
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637.



# 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

80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637

### Protanopia

80.3310, -7.2745, 28.9987

### Deuteranopia

80.1849, 5.9413, 30.0036



## Tritanopia

80.3530, 18.5624, 4.8482

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637

**Protanomaly**

80.1208, -3.3460, 29.1876

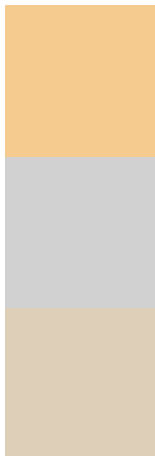
**Deuteranomaly**

80.2461, 4.6484, 30.0337

**Tritanomaly**

80.1607, 12.2116, 15.2489

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637

**Achromatopsia**

79.8497, -4.2606, 4.3384

**Achromatomaly**

79.7860, -2.7201, 15.0080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 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(246, 203, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 203, 144)  
}
```

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(246, 203, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 203, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 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(246, 203, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 203, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 203, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 203, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 203, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 203,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1987, 2.9799, 29.9637 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 203, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
203, 144) }
```

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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