

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.2845, -20.5070,  
42.1357)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.2845, -20.5070,  
42.1357) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(80.3076,  
-20.3865, 42.1506)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5D959
RGB	213, 217, 89
RGB Percent	84%, 85%, 35%
CMY	0.1647, 0.1490, 0.6510
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.59, 0.15
HSL	62°, 63%, 60%
HSV	62°, 59%, 85%
XYZ	54.0566, 64.4931, 19.0505
YIQ	201.2120, 38.7040, -40.6560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

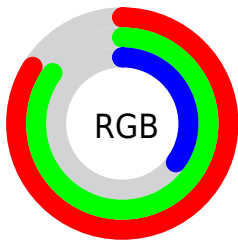
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	89, 217, 93
Decimal	14014809
CIE Lab	84.22, -17.73, 60.94
CIE LCh	84, 63.463, 106.226
Yxy	64.4961, 0.3928, 0.4687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292204889 (0xFFD5D959)
YUV	201.2120, -55.3205, 10.3381
Hunter-Lab	80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506

# Details

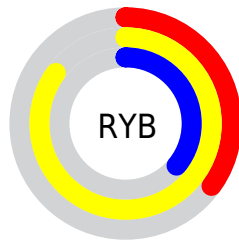
The HunterLab color  $80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCC33`. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be  $38.0567, 30.0836, -78.3011$ , and the grayscale version is  $76.7338, -4.0943, 4.1691$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.3620, -19.9853, 43.5763$ , and  $57.3703, -17.3289, 33.6357$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.0514, -21.7304, 44.9785$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $80.6336, -18.6786, 38.3635$ .

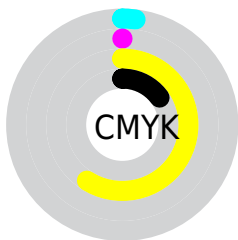
# Distribution



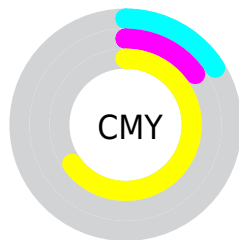
- Red (84%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 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 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.3076, -20.3865,  
42.1506

■ 80.3076, -20.3865,  
42.1506

209.9950,  
-33.8358, 73.8232

■ 68.5949, -18.8688,  
38.0500

■ 105.5107,  
-23.3909, 49.8857

■ 57.5128, -17.3270,  
33.7578

■ 118.9451,  
-24.8813, 53.5615

■ 47.1016, -15.7541,  
29.2447

■ 132.9057,  
-26.3690, 57.1325

■ 37.4077, -14.1363,  
24.4824

■ 147.3735,  
-27.8564, 60.6122

■ 28.4887, -12.4530,  
19.9421

162.3312,  
-29.3453, 64.0122

■ 20.4188, -10.6702,  
14.2932

177.7632,

■ 13.2993, -8.7271,

-30.8375, 67.3420

9.3095

193.6555,  
-32.3339, 70.6100

■ 6.8378, -11.6659,  
4.7865

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.3076, -20.3865,  
42.1506

■ 80.3076, -20.3865,  
42.1506

■ 80.0514, -21.7304,  
44.9785

■ 80.6336, -18.6786,  
38.3635

■ 79.8540, -22.7300,  
46.9189


■ 81.0283, -16.5778,  
33.5592


■ 79.7104, -23.4245,  
48.0683


■ 81.4972, -14.0715,  
27.6970


■ 79.6095, -23.8764,  
48.5899

■ 82.0435, -11.1498,  
20.7493

 79.6001, -23.9174,  
48.6305

 82.6695, -7.8075,  
12.7007

 83.3770, -4.0438,  
3.5471

 84.1674, 0.1381,  
-6.7051

 84.7472, 3.1483,  
-13.9125

 84.8093, 3.3585,  
-13.8222

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3095, 10.5140, 42.4147



80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506



80.3095, -43.2122, 34.6996

# Triad

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



80.3095, -20.3891, 42.1512



80.3095, -41.7533, -48.7806



80.3095, 62.7499, -10.4533

# Complementary

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



80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506



38.0567, 30.0836, -78.3011

# 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.



80.3095, 43.8323, -46.0386



80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506



80.3095, -18.0926, -73.2517

# Square

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



80.3095, -20.3891, 42.1512



80.3095, -54.1961, -13.2840



80.3095, 13.1878, -72.0909



80.3095, 61.8829, 18.7509



# Rectangle

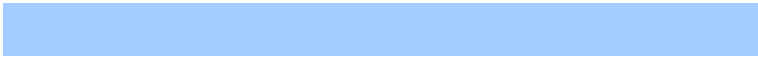
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506



80.3095, -52.1858, 24.1584



80.3095, 13.1878, -72.0909



80.3095, 58.3828, -22.2345

# Sweetspot

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



80.3095, -20.3891, 42.1512



98.5479, -13.0744, 24.1652



47.9370, 43.3586, 18.6071



45.4981, -6.5551, 12.3909

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.3095, -20.3891, 42.1512



96.0285, -26.4444, 54.7148



75.4434, -38.9084, 38.3785



39.0410, -3.7644, 6.1839



61.9376, -18.5808, 37.8404



15.7860, -4.6507, 9.6458



# Inverse Universe

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



38.0567, 30.0836, -78.3011



37.1480, 49.2153, -127.2467



43.7466, 44.3918, -61.2416



35.5479, -0.0632, -2.5348



17.5147, 47.3088, -122.8997

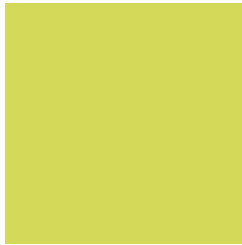


4.5358, 12.0991, -30.6449



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

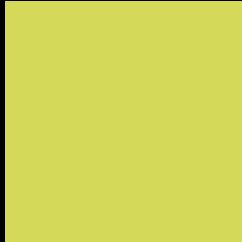
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 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 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506.

-20.3865, 42.1506.

# 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

80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506

### Protanopia

80.1709, -9.6071, 42.5644

### Deuteranopia

80.1550, 4.8447, 37.7003



## Tritanopia

80.3255, 5.8189, -0.3803

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506

## Protanomaly

80.2881, -13.9578, 42.4109

## Deuteranomaly

80.1067, -4.7123, 39.3872

## Tritanomaly

79.9698, -5.8749, 20.2373

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506

## Achromatopsia

76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

## Achromatomaly

77.5518, -11.8048, 22.1542

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 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(213, 217, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 217, 89)  
}
```

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(213, 217, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 217, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 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(213, 217, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 217, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(213, 217, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 217, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 217, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 217,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3076, -20.3865, 42.1506 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 217, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
217, 89) }
```

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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