

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.7781, 8.9144,  
26.9918)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.7781, 8.9144,  
26.9918) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.8910, 8.7755,  
26.9448)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFC99C
RGB	255, 201, 156
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 61%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2117, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	27°, 100%, 81%
HSV	27°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	68.1273, 65.4335, 40.4918
YIQ	212.0160, 46.6290, -2.5470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

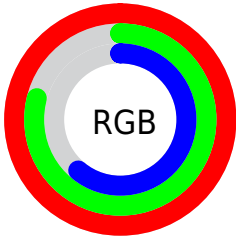
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 239, 156
Decimal	16763292
CIE Lab	84.71, 13.39, 29.81
CIE LCh	85, 32.677, 65.816
Yxy	65.4366, 0.3914, 0.3759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953372 (0xFFFFC99C)
YUV	212.0160, -27.6159, 37.6970
Hunter-Lab	80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448

# Details

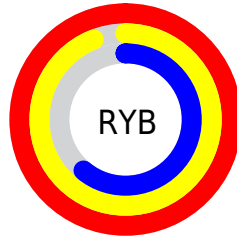
The HunterLab color **80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **77.7039, -10.0823, -24.4837**, and the grayscale version is **81.2497, -4.3353, 4.4145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.7336, -12.3187, 23.6156**, and **58.0838, 8.8588, 22.5773** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.4642, 13.4764, 30.8399**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.5418, 4.5311, 22.3022**.

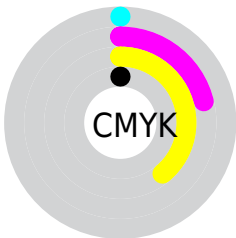
# Distribution



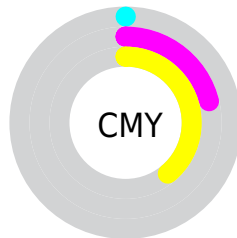
- Red (100%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 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 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 80.8910, 8.7755,  
26.9448


 80.8910, 8.7755,  
26.9448


210.7983, 6.4999,  
45.2318

 69.1485, 8.7744,  
24.7334

 106.1496, 8.5921,  
31.2074

 58.0350, 8.7100,  
22.4469


 119.6100, 8.4232,  
33.2774

 47.5902, 8.5716,  
20.0656


133.5956, 8.2067,  
35.3172

 37.8603, 8.3490,  
17.5605

148.0875, 7.9454,  
37.3325

 28.9022, 8.0292,  
14.8906

163.0685, 7.6420,  
39.3281

 20.7891, 7.5939,  
12.0019


178.5232, 7.2986,

 13.6206, 7.0169,

41.3078

9.5344


194.4375, 6.9174,  
43.2748

 7.2196, 7.6942,  
5.0537


0.0000, NaN, NaN

 80.8910, 8.7755,  
26.9448


 80.8910, 8.7755,  
26.9448


 76.4642, 13.4764,  
30.8399


 85.5418, 4.5311,  
22.3022

 72.2775, 18.6556,  
33.9001

 90.3909, 0.7299,  
16.9900

 68.3562, 24.3035,  
36.0468

 95.4223, -2.6604,  
11.0838

 64.7242, 30.3860,  
37.2175

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 61.4043, 36.8293,  
37.3904

■ 58.4125, 43.4911,  
36.6674

■ 58.0802, 44.2709,  
36.5638

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.8929, 22.3777, 19.8261



80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448



80.8929, -7.4373, 28.5860

# Triad

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



80.8929, 8.7722, 26.9459



80.8929, -32.9032, 1.3583



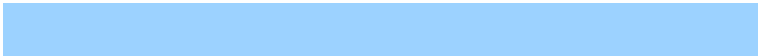
80.8929, 14.6271, -23.3391

# Complementary

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



80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448



77.7039, -10.0823, -24.4837

# 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.



80.8929, -1.1559, -30.7629



80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448



80.8929, -27.9505, -14.8198

# Square

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



80.8929, 8.7722, 26.9459



80.8929, -30.6970, 15.5744



80.8929, -16.6303, -27.3742



80.8929, 25.9389, -8.6305



# Rectangle

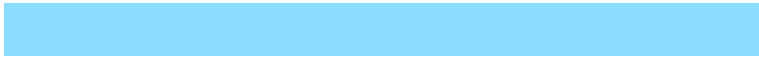
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448



80.8929, -17.3801, 26.7018



80.8929, -16.6303, -27.3742



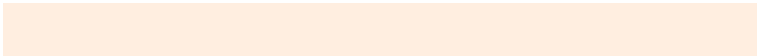
80.8929, 9.6239, -26.8880

# Sweetspot

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



80.8929, 8.7722, 26.9459



93.8050, -1.6259, 13.0205



70.5076, 40.7073, -7.3610



43.0931, -0.5502, 6.3849

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.8929, 8.7722, 26.9459



77.2542, 12.5837, 30.1898



95.9492, -16.3999, 39.4004



43.9855, -1.1296, 5.3223



42.3272, 31.1551, 26.6272

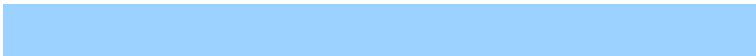


13.9979, 7.8555, 8.7630



# Inverse Universe

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



77.7039, -10.0823, -24.4837



73.4379, -9.8052, -31.3009



63.0563, 15.6139, -49.8284



43.6116, -3.3674, -0.7155



37.0611, 4.5607, -56.1683



12.4734, -0.1827, -15.1962



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 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 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

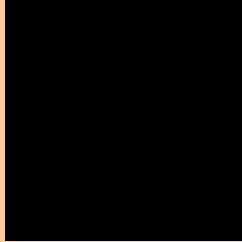
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.8910, 8.7755,



# 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

80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448

### Protanopia

80.8273, -6.5329, 24.9574

### Deuteranopia

80.8926, 5.7989, 26.8942



## Tritanopia

80.8352, 18.6073, 5.8921

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448

**Protanomaly**

80.7053, -0.7970, 25.6191

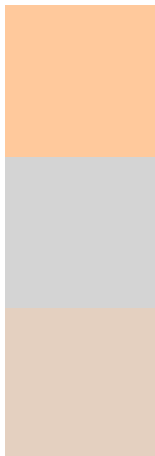
**Deuteranomaly**

80.8312, 7.0897, 26.8614

**Tritanomaly**

80.8492, 14.6691, 14.3508

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448

**Achromatopsia**

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085

**Achromatomaly**

80.8774, -0.1406, 13.2755

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 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, 201, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 201, 156)  
}
```

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, 201, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 201, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 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, 201, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 201, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 201, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 201, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 201, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 201,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.8910, 8.7755, 26.9448 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 201, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
201, 156) }
```

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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