

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.3772, 0.9417,  
29.9626)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.3772, 0.9417,  
29.9626) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.4930, 0.7987,  
30.0611)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAD499
RGB	250, 212, 153
RGB Percent	98%, 83%, 60%
CMY	0.0196, 0.1686, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.39, 0.02
HSL	36°, 91%, 79%
HSV	36°, 39%, 98%
XYZ	68.7175, 69.7108, 39.9707
YIQ	216.6360, 41.5870, -10.2930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

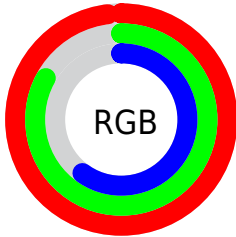
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 250, 153
Decimal	16438425
CIE Lab	86.86, 5.42, 34.13
CIE LCh	87, 34.559, 80.984
Yxy	69.7141, 0.3852, 0.3908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294628505 (0xFFFAD499)
YUV	216.6360, -31.3725, 29.2602
Hunter-Lab	83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611

# Details

The HunterLab color  $83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $71.3682, -2.2840, -31.1992$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.2617, -4.4426, 4.5238$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.6580, -12.7380, 24.7073$ , and  $60.4977, 1.2744, 25.2346$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.1399, 3.4004, 34.3320$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $86.9908, -1.3585, 24.8716$ .

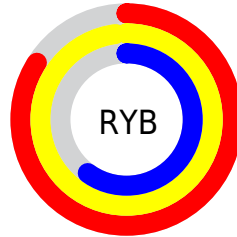
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (83%)

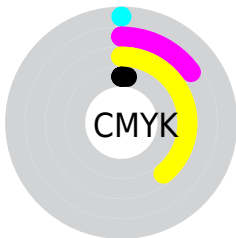
Blue (60%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (60%)

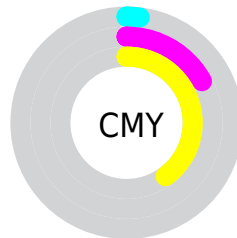


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (17%)


Yellow (40%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 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 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.4930, 0.7987,  
30.0611

 83.4930, 0.7987,  
30.0611

214.3701, -4.2946,  
50.0610

 71.6195, 1.1744,  
27.6135

 108.9958, -0.0896,  
34.7611

 60.3674, 1.5062,  
25.0772


 122.5708, -0.5905,  
37.0350

 49.7754, 1.7865,  
22.4306

136.6667, -1.1273,  
39.2701

 39.8876, 2.0096,  
19.6430

151.2651, -1.6983,  
41.4732

 30.7581, 2.1679,  
16.6721

166.3491, -2.3019,  
43.6497

 22.4562, 2.2509,  
13.4726

181.9036, -2.9366,

 15.0745, 2.2427,

45.8041

10.5522

197.9149, -3.6012,  
47.9402

■ 8.7123, 2.2445,  
6.0986

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.4930, 0.7987,  
30.0611

■ 83.4930, 0.7987,  
30.0611

■ 80.1399, 3.4004,  
34.3320

■ 86.9908, -1.3585,  
24.8716

■ 76.9337, 6.4674,  
37.6299

■ 90.6196, -3.0793,  
18.8182

■ 73.8839, 9.9988,  
39.9176

■ 94.3734, -4.3880,  
11.9619

■ 70.9969, 13.9837,  
41.1798

■ 98.2447, -5.3076,  
4.3622

68.2774, 18.3920,  
41.4401

99.5309, -6.9715,  
4.8511

65.7234, 23.1521,  
40.8260

65.4257, 23.7334,  
40.7305

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4949, 17.4353, 25.5090



83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611



83.4949, -15.9943, 28.9387

# Triad

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



83.4949, 0.7956, 30.0621



83.4949, -33.1929, -7.5457



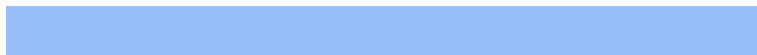
83.4949, 22.8692, -17.8270

# Complementary

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



83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611



71.3682, -2.2840, -31.1992

# 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.



83.4949, 7.7375, -30.5562



83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611



83.4949, -24.3076, -23.8337

# Square

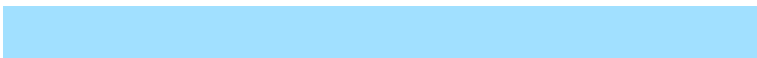
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.4949, 0.7956, 30.0621



83.4949, -34.7228, 9.3341



83.4949, -9.5879, -32.9529



83.4949, 30.8414, -0.5460



# Rectangle

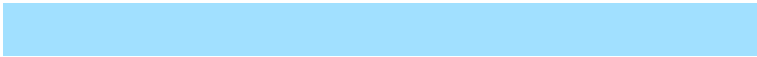
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611



83.4949, -25.0938, 25.0056



83.4949, -9.5879, -32.9529



83.4949, 18.3961, -22.9151

# Sweetspot

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



83.4949, 0.7956, 30.0621



95.2750, -4.1023, 14.5735



68.4865, 37.3330, -0.2180



43.8454, -1.8198, 7.1721

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.4949, 0.7956, 30.0621



82.5544, 2.9777, 34.4198



94.4716, -21.7784, 38.9173



43.5690, -1.9953, 5.7704



47.9515, 16.6611, 29.8392



15.2835, 3.6842, 9.4821



# Inverse Universe

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



71.3682, -2.2840, -31.1992



67.7333, -0.4355, -41.0851



61.1885, 20.3735, -49.5753



42.1404, -2.4115, -1.3498



29.2353, 19.6375, -78.9333



9.9558, 3.6218, -20.2624



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

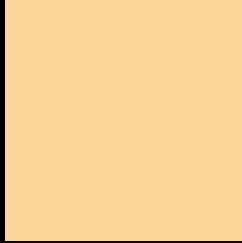
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

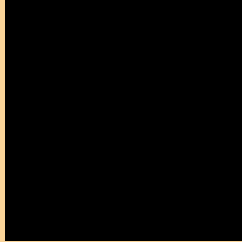
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.4930, 0.7987,



# 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

83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611

### Protanopia

83.3575, -7.4120, 29.1779

### Deuteranopia

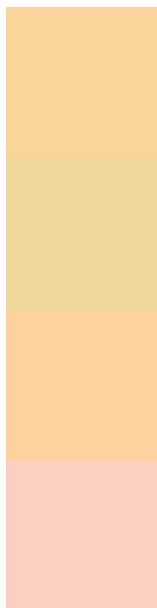
83.3484, 5.2569, 27.1352



## Tritanopia

83.4028, 15.8863, 4.0284

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611

## Protanomaly

83.3422, -4.3455, 29.5301

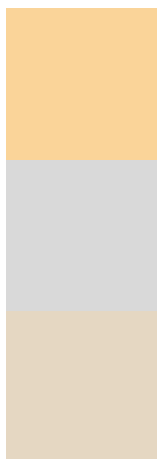
## Deuteranomaly

83.3541, 3.6317, 28.0946

## Tritanomaly

83.3357, 9.8197, 14.7905

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611

## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258

## Achromatomaly

83.1588, -3.1056, 14.7983

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 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(250, 212, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 212, 153)  
}
```

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(250, 212, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 212, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 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(250, 212, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 212, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 212, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 212, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 212, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 212,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.4930, 0.7987, 30.0611 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 212, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
212, 153) }
```

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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