

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.2685, 2.6830,  
29.9837)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.2685, 2.6830,  
29.9837) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.4090, 2.5022,  
29.9636)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD59C
RGB	255, 213, 156
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 61%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1647, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	35°, 100%, 81%
HSV	35°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	71.0350, 71.2488, 41.4609
YIQ	219.0600, 43.3290, -8.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

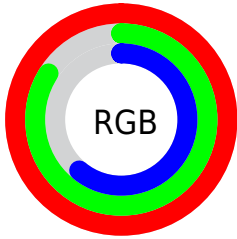
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 255, 156
Decimal	16766364
CIE Lab	87.61, 7.17, 33.67
CIE LCh	88, 34.424, 77.981
Yxy	71.2521, 0.3866, 0.3878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956444 (0xFFFFD59C)
YUV	219.0600, -31.0886, 31.5194
Hunter-Lab	84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636

# Details

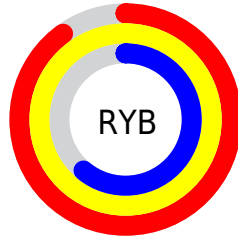
The HunterLab color  $84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $73.9420, -3.9794, -30.3676$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.3099, -4.4986, 4.5807$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.7336, -12.3187, 23.6156$ , and  $61.0930, 3.3888, 24.9943$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.7560, 5.5954, 34.2241$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88.2231, -0.1351, 24.7993$ .

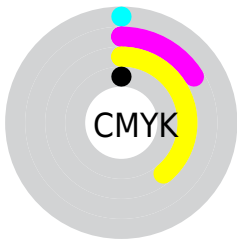
# Distribution



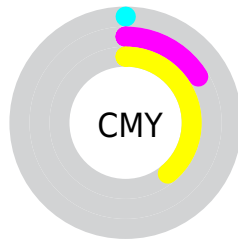
- Red (100%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 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 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 84.4090, 2.5022,  
29.9636


 84.4090, 2.5022,  
29.9636

215.6234, -2.0084,  
49.7520

 72.4900, 2.8003,  
27.5487

 109.9967, 1.7592,  
34.6059

 61.1899, 3.0508,  
25.0484


 123.6114, 1.3269,  
36.8539

 50.5469, 3.2452,  
22.4419

137.7457, 0.8562,  
39.0648

 40.6045, 3.3772,  
19.6995

152.3811, 0.3493,  
41.2450

 31.4159, 3.4380,  
16.7805

167.5009, -0.1921,  
43.3998

 23.0490, 3.4157,  
13.6291

183.0902, -0.7664,

 15.5943, 3.2923,

45.5336

10.9160

199.1352, -1.3723,  
47.6499

■ 9.1770, 3.0535,  
6.4239

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.4090, 2.5022,  
29.9636

■ 84.4090, 2.5022,  
29.9636

■ 80.7560, 5.5954,  
34.2241

■ 88.2231, -0.1351,  
24.7993

■ 77.2687, 9.1673,  
37.5177

■ 92.1823, -2.3266,  
18.7928

■ 73.9591, 13.2175,  
39.7976

■ 96.2789, -4.0992,  
12.0105

■ 70.8366, 17.7336,  
41.0383

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 67.9088, 22.6809,  
41.2552

■ 65.1765, 27.9794,  
40.5728

■ 64.8656, 28.6116,  
40.4708

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.4110, 18.8228, 24.8084



84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636



84.4110, -14.4904, 29.4026

# Triad

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



84.4110, 2.4990, 29.9646



84.4110, -33.7550, -5.7203



84.4110, 21.5307, -19.3300

# Complementary

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



84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636



73.9420, -3.9794, -30.3676

# 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.



84.4110, 5.9599, -31.1978



84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636



84.4110, -25.5521, -22.3203

# Square

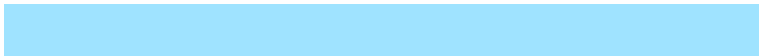
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.4110, 2.4990, 29.9646



84.4110, -34.5188, 10.8952



84.4110, -11.2946, -32.3904



84.4110, 30.3859, -2.2322



# Rectangle

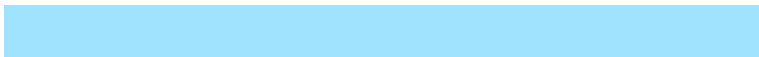
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636



84.4110, -23.9372, 25.8453



84.4110, -11.2946, -32.3904



84.4110, 16.8537, -24.1993

# Sweetspot

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



84.4110, 2.4990, 29.9646



94.9630, -3.5799, 14.2456



70.1117, 38.7834, -1.7605



43.6857, -1.5520, 7.0059

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.4110, 2.4990, 29.9646



81.4101, 4.9959, 33.5180



96.9278, -21.1662, 40.1161



44.4119, -1.8465, 5.7813



47.2097, 19.9924, 29.4404

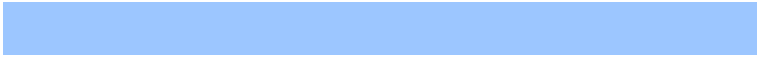


15.4489, 4.7462, 9.6026

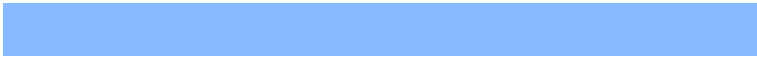


# Inverse Universe

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



73.9420, -3.9794, -30.3676



68.9176, -2.4417, -38.9674



62.2432, 20.0146, -51.4146



43.1791, -2.6557, -1.2453



31.1065, 16.6233, -74.7654



10.7383, 3.0038, -19.9063



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 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 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

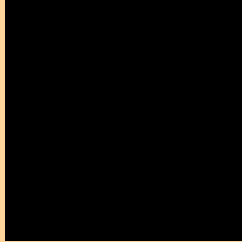
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.4090, 2.5022,

29.9636.

# 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

84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636

### Protanopia

84.5710, -7.7604, 28.9807

### Deuteranopia

84.3869, 4.5048, 25.7049



## Tritanopia

84.2929, 14.4238, 4.5674

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636

**Protanomaly**

84.3499, -3.8248, 29.1716

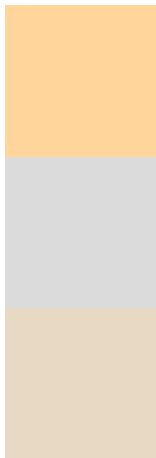
**Deuteranomaly**

84.2777, 3.9177, 27.2915

**Tritanomaly**

84.1975, 9.7869, 14.8564

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636

**Achromatopsia**

84.1651, -4.4908, 4.5728

**Achromatomaly**

84.1231, -2.8095, 14.9792

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 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, 213, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 213, 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, 213, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 213, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 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, 213, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 213, 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, 213, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 213, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 213, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 213,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.4090, 2.5022, 29.9636 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 213, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
213, 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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