

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.8108, -6.1684,  
44.6275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.8108, -6.1684,  
44.6275) contains.

<b>HunterLab(85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(85.9498, -6.3896,  
44.7071)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDD63
RGB	255, 221, 99
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 39%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1333, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.61, 0.00
HSL	47°, 100%, 69%
HSV	47°, 61%, 100%
XYZ	69.3485, 73.8737, 22.4084
YIQ	217.2580, 59.4260, -30.7340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

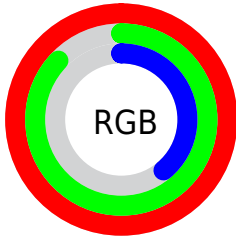
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">142, 255, 99</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">16768355</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">88.86, -1.87, 62.72</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">89, 62.745, 91.708</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">73.8772, 0.4187, 0.4460</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4294958435 (0xFFFFDD63)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">217.2580, -58.3012, 33.0997</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **51.6205, 18.8752, -76.5245**, and the grayscale version is **83.6383, -4.4627, 4.5442**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.5259, -19.0631, 41.1754**, and **62.4892, -4.8713, 36.2518** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0107, -4.9290, 47.1702**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.9929, -7.4037, 41.1298**.

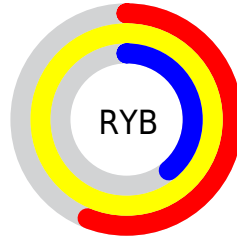
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (87%)

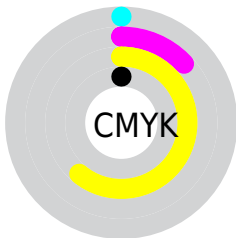
Blue (39%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (39%)

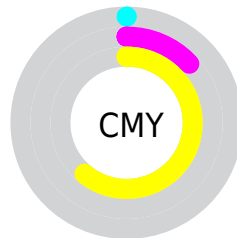


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (61%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 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 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.9498, -6.3896,  
44.7071

85.9498, -6.3896,  
44.7071

217.7268,  
-14.0905, 76.7866

73.9551, -5.6634,  
40.5791

111.6789, -7.9328,  
52.5152

62.5751, -4.9619,  
36.2676

125.3600, -8.7413,  
56.2336

51.8473, -4.2895,  
31.7450

139.5583, -9.5746,  
59.8498

41.8141, -3.6471,  
26.9829

154.2554,  
-10.4320, 63.3767

32.5274, -3.0360,  
22.2224

169.4351,  
-11.3129, 66.8252

24.0528, -2.4570,  
16.8370

185.0824,

16.4773, -1.9106,

-12.2166, 70.2046

11.5341

201.1838,  
-13.1426, 73.5228

■ 9.9239, -1.3960,  
6.9467

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.9498, -6.3896,  
44.7071

■ 85.9498, -6.3896,  
44.7071

■ 84.0107, -4.9290,  
47.1702

■ 87.9929, -7.4037,  
41.1298

■ 82.1668, -3.0337,  
48.5597

■ 90.1347, -7.9499,  
36.4204

■ 80.4150, -0.7444,  
48.9597

■ 92.3773, -8.0284,  
30.5845

■ 78.9343, 1.5340,  
48.6658

■ 94.7195, -7.6428,  
23.6415

■ 97.1597, -6.8011,  
15.6219

■ 99.6955, -5.5153,  
6.5637

■ 99.9999, -5.3360,  
5.4331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.9518, 26.1280, 41.5857



85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071



85.9518, -34.2367, 40.7432

# Triad

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



85.9518, -6.3930, 44.7079



85.9518, -50.3938, -31.5590



85.9518, 55.6857, -27.4531

# Complementary

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



85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071



51.6205, 18.8752, -76.5245

# 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.



85.9518, 29.7126, -60.4062



85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071



85.9518, -31.5220, -63.3174

# Square

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



85.9518, -6.3930, 44.7079



85.9518, -57.2592, 2.9392



85.9518, -2.7736, -75.4115



85.9518, 64.9228, 6.3824



# Rectangle

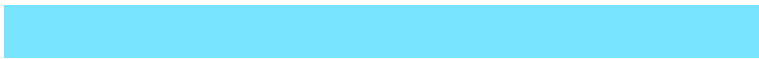
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071



85.9518, -47.2497, 33.3301



85.9518, -2.7736, -75.4115



85.9518, 48.4540, -39.3698

# Sweetspot

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



85.9518, -6.3930, 44.7079



95.4841, -7.4245, 21.2103



56.5198, 59.3266, 11.6645



43.8511, -3.5283, 10.8457

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.9518, -6.3930, 44.7079



83.6673, -4.6144, 47.5021



93.0734, -37.1276, 49.1812



45.1436, -3.0613, 6.5603



57.2592, 0.7612, 35.2962



18.3050, -0.5105, 11.2705



# Inverse Universe

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



51.6205, 18.8752, -76.5245



44.1650, 27.8208, -99.3065



46.6607, 46.2262, -90.6523



42.4492, -1.4388, -2.1519



23.2499, 37.9914, -111.0727



8.2371, 8.8568, -29.4150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

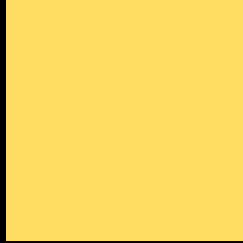
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 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 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.9498, -6.3896,



# 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

85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071

### Protanopia

86.1324, -10.4985, 44.5913

### Deuteranopia

85.8346, 1.6570, 27.6667



## Tritanopia

85.8655, 12.3793, 4.4319

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071

## Protanomaly

86.1421, -8.8649, 44.6269

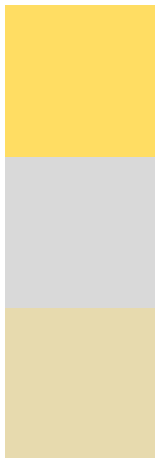
## Deuteranomaly

85.6480, -1.5080, 35.0339

## Tritanomaly

85.5076, 4.1651, 23.1908

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071

## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258

## Achromatomaly

83.7781, -6.7011, 23.1668

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 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, 221, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 221, 99)  
}
```

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, 221, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 221, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 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, 221, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 221, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 221, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 221, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 221, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 221,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.9498, -6.3896, 44.7071 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 221, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
221, 99) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor