

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.0683, -7.9334,  
44.8646)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.0683, -7.9334,  
44.8646) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.2180, -8.2164,  
45.0542)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE166
RGB	255, 225, 102
RGB Percent	100%, 88%, 40%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1176, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.60, 0.00
HSL	48°, 100%, 70%
HSV	48°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	70.5636, 76.0698, 23.5343
YIQ	219.9480, 57.3630, -31.8930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

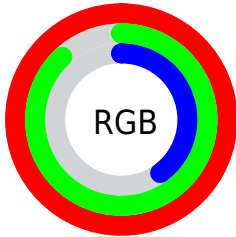
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 255, 102
Decimal	16769382
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.89, -3.69, 62.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 62.655, 93.378
Yxy	76.0734, 0.4147, 0.4470
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959462 (0xFFFFE166)
YUV	219.9480, -58.1484, 30.7406
Hunter-Lab	87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542

# Details

The HunterLab color **87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **51.5234, 19.9365, -76.7709**, and the grayscale version is **84.8045, -4.5250, 4.6076**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.5778, -18.7716, 40.4164**, and **63.6842, -6.6374, 36.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.4279, -7.0857, 47.7068**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1079, -8.9009, 41.2774**.

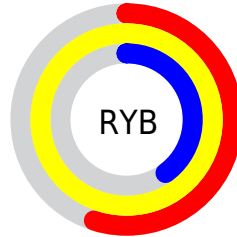
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (88%)

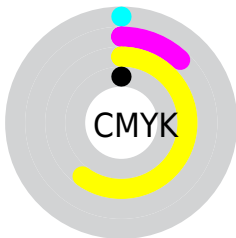
Blue (40%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (40%)

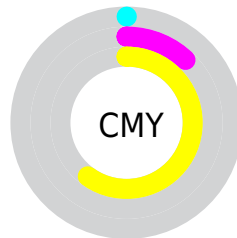


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (60%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 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 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.2180, -8.2164,  
45.0542

87.2180, -8.2164,  
45.0542

219.4536,  
-16.5831, 76.9765

75.1616, -7.4005,  
40.9537

113.0622, -9.9268,  
52.8155

63.7166, -6.6045,  
36.6729

126.7975,  
-10.8139, 56.5137

52.9199, -5.8318,  
32.1845

141.0479,  
-11.7229, 60.1117

42.8130, -5.0821,  
27.4595

155.7954,  
-12.6534, 63.6218

33.4468, -4.3550,  
22.6399

171.0239,  
-13.6051, 67.0549

24.8850, -3.6488,  
17.4195

186.7185,

17.2121, -2.9601,

-14.5775, 70.4201

12.0485

202.8659,  
-15.5702, 73.7251

■ 10.5462, -2.2806,  
7.3824

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2180, -8.2164,  
45.0542

■ 87.2180, -8.2164,  
45.0542

■ 85.4279, -7.0857,  
47.7068

■ 89.1079, -8.9009,  
41.2774

■ 83.7284, -5.5208,  
49.2782

■ 91.0930, -9.1170,  
36.3550

■ 82.1160, -3.5615,  
49.8523

■ 93.1755, -8.8641,  
30.2884

■ 80.5778, -1.2869,  
49.6291

■ 95.3552, -8.1442,  
23.0931

■ 80.5776, -1.2866,  
49.6290

■ 97.6306, -6.9644,  
14.7958

100.0000, -5.3359,  
5.4331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.2201, 24.3623, 42.2974



87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542



87.2201, -35.7156, 40.6079

# Triad

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



87.2201, -8.2198, 45.0550



87.2201, -49.9352, -33.5439



87.2201, 56.7772, -25.4278

# Complementary

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



87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542



51.5234, 19.9365, -76.7709

# 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.



87.2201, 31.4622, -58.8568



87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542



87.2201, -30.3200, -64.5993

# Square

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



87.2201, -8.2198, 45.0550



87.2201, -57.5353, 1.2628



87.2201, -1.0392, -75.2079



87.2201, 64.8899, 8.0943



# Rectangle

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



87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542



87.2201, -48.3759, 32.7319



87.2201, -1.0392, -75.2079



87.2201, 49.8352, -37.3950

# Sweetspot

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



87.2201, -8.2198, 45.0550



95.8025, -7.9449, 21.5221



56.9613, 57.6229, 13.1600



44.0220, -3.8071, 11.0087

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.2201, -8.2198, 45.0550



85.0806, -6.8060, 48.1059



92.7627, -38.2554, 48.4551



45.2216, -3.1897, 6.6427



58.4296, -1.2412, 35.9823



18.6317, -1.0570, 11.4623



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5234, 19.9365, -76.7709



43.7860, 29.2721, -100.6137



47.9691, 46.2825, -86.5666



42.3723, -1.3093, -2.2484



22.6419, 40.0680, -114.7958



8.0156, 9.4868, -30.4979



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

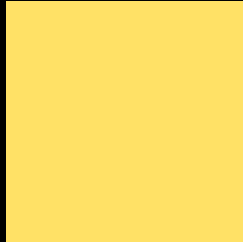
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 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 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2180, -8.2164,

45.0542.

# 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

87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542

### Protanopia

87.0984, -10.2378, 44.9334

### Deuteranopia

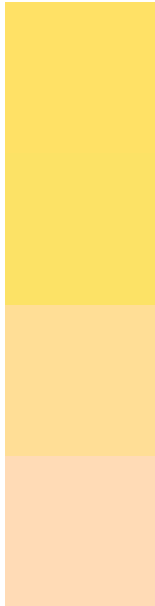
87.2624, 0.7735, 25.5227



## Tritanopia

87.1308, 10.7181, 4.4253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542

## Protanomaly

87.2052, -9.8595, 45.0163

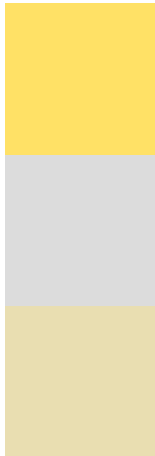
## Deuteranomaly

87.0084, -2.7775, 33.9035

## Tritanomaly

86.7758, 2.4500, 23.2756

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542

## Achromatopsia

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatomaly

85.2881, -7.6451, 23.5045

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 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, 225, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 225, 102)  
}
```

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, 225, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 225, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 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, 225, 102) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 225, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 225, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 225, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 225, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 225,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.2180, -8.2164, 45.0542 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 225, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
225, 102) }
```

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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