

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3156, -4.2700,  
36.1440)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3156, -4.2700,  
36.1440) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1886, -3.9766,  
35.9842)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDF8F
RGB	255, 223, 143
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 56%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1255, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.44, 0.00
HSL	43°, 100%, 78%
HSV	43°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	72.5856, 76.0185, 36.8339
YIQ	223.4480, 44.7520, -18.0960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

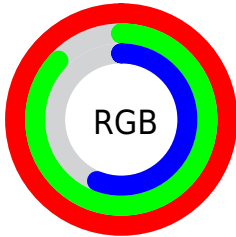
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	188, 255, 143
Decimal	16768911
CIE Lab	89.87, 0.70, 43.18
CIE LCh	90, 43.181, 89.077
Yxy	76.0221, 0.3914, 0.4099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958991 (0xFFFFDF8F)
YUV	223.4480, -39.6609, 27.6711
Hunter-Lab	87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842

# Details

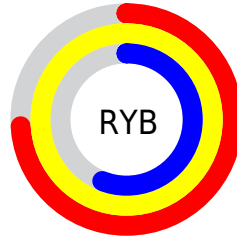
The HunterLab color **87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. A complement of this color would be **66.1196, 4.9845, -44.0055**, and the grayscale version is **86.2515, -4.6022, 4.6862**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4161, -14.0836, 28.2108**, and **63.6367, -2.9351, 29.9398** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5729, -2.4442, 40.1633**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9231, -5.0489, 30.7339**.

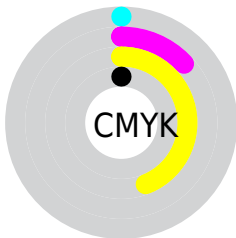
# Distribution



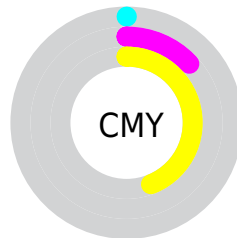
- Red (100%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 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 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1886, -3.9766,  
35.9842

87.1886, -3.9766,  
35.9842

219.4136,  
-10.7987, 59.6218

75.1336, -3.3685,  
33.0347

113.0301, -5.2989,  
41.6141

63.6901, -2.7917,  
29.9681

126.7641, -6.0038,  
44.3213

52.8950, -2.2516,  
26.7593

141.0133, -6.7372,  
46.9717

42.7898, -1.7509,  
23.3749

155.7597, -7.4981,  
49.5736

33.4254, -1.2927,  
19.7727

170.9870, -8.2855,  
52.1342

24.8657, -0.8815,  
16.0184

186.6806, -9.0986,

17.1950, -0.5231,

54.6593

12.0365

202.8269, -9.9366,  
57.1537

■ 10.5317, -0.2262,  
7.3722

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 87.1886, -3.9766,  
35.9842

■ 87.1886, -3.9766,  
35.9842

■ 84.5729, -2.4442,  
40.1633

■ 89.9231, -5.0489,  
30.7339

■ 82.0721, -0.4415,  
43.2497

■ 92.7670, -5.6589,  
24.4422

■ 79.6895, 2.0195,  
45.2468

■ 95.7187, -5.8221,  
17.1523

■ 77.4245, 4.9171,  
46.1880

■ 98.7744, -5.5544,  
8.9121

■ 75.2733, 8.2107, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
46.1559 5.4332

■ 74.0135, 10.3560,  
45.7881

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1906, 17.9888, 32.5310



87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842



87.1906, -24.1412, 32.9376

# Triad

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



87.1906, -3.9798, 35.9852



87.1906, -38.4061, -16.9855



87.1906, 34.3711, -18.3785

# Complementary

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



87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842



66.1196, 4.9845, -44.0055

# 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.



87.1906, 16.7044, -37.8818



87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842



87.1906, -25.2041, -36.9482

# Square

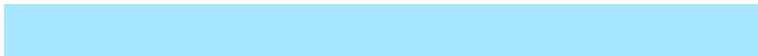
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.1906, -3.9798, 35.9852



87.1906, -42.7975, 5.3867



87.1906, -5.3320, -45.3885



87.1906, 41.4289, 4.1004

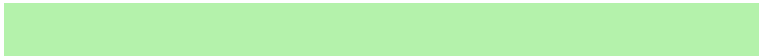


# Rectangle

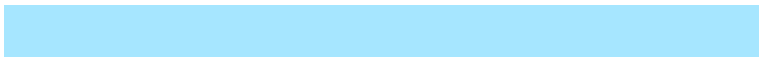
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842



87.1906, -34.1723, 27.0675



87.1906, -5.3320, -45.3885



87.1906, 29.3958, -25.6851

# Sweetspot

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



87.1906, -3.9798, 35.9852



95.9959, -5.8152, 16.4327



66.3807, 42.3760, 4.6792



44.1055, -2.6952, 8.3945

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.1906, -3.9798, 35.9852



84.8091, -2.6051, 39.8242



95.2678, -27.7077, 42.0451



44.9024, -2.6630, 6.3048



53.7509, 7.0239, 33.2440



17.3200, 1.1979, 10.6934



# Inverse Universe

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



66.1196, 4.9845, -44.0055



59.8433, 8.8584, -56.7027



59.0831, 27.9456, -58.0429



42.6881, -1.8392, -1.8534



25.4366, 31.1363, -99.0079



8.9822, 6.8971, -26.1160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

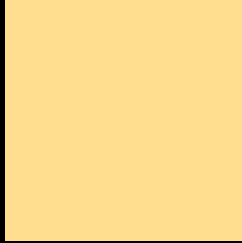
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 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 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1886, -3.9766,



# 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

87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842

### Protanopia

87.1775, -8.7482, 35.6202

### Deuteranopia

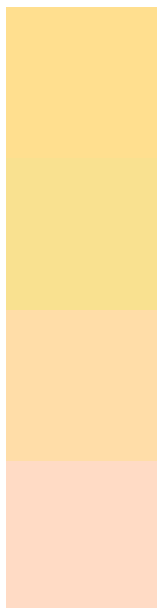
87.1007, 2.0549, 23.2115



## Tritanopia

87.1626, 10.8865, 3.9722

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842

## Protanomaly

87.1801, -7.1403, 35.6505

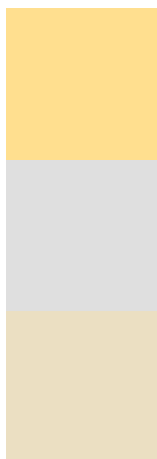
## Deuteranomaly

87.0632, -0.3064, 28.4144

## Tritanomaly

87.1517, 4.4744, 17.8447

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842

## Achromatopsia

85.9017, -4.5835, 4.6672

## Achromatomaly

86.2163, -5.1528, 17.9370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 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, 223, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 223, 143)  
}
```

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, 223, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 223, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 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, 223, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 223, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 223, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 223, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 223, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 223,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1886, -3.9766, 35.9842 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 223, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
223, 143) }
```

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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