

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.9508, -6.7343,  
56.3633)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.9508, -6.7343,  
56.3633) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(86.6663,  
-11.2712, 53.2060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE100
RGB	255, 225, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 88%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1176, 0.9999
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	53°, 100%, 50%
HSV	53°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	68.1653, 75.1105, 10.9051
YIQ	208.3200, 90.1050, -63.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

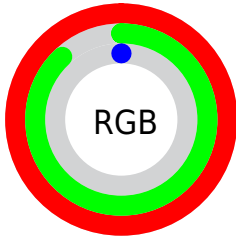
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	34, 255, 0
Decimal	16769280
CIE Lab	89.45, -6.95, 88.92
CIE LCh	89, 89.192, 94.471
Yxy	75.1141, 0.4421, 0.4872
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294959360 (0xFFFFE100)
YUV	208.3200, -102.7018, 40.9384
Hunter-Lab	86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060

# Details

The HunterLab color **86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC00**. The color can be described as light saturated yellow. A complement of this color would be **28.5482, 65.8085, -177.7402**, and the grayscale version is **79.9603, -4.2665, 4.3444**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.7137, -23.6483, 53.1129**, and **63.3142, -8.2713, 38.8691** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.6671, -11.2730, 53.2065**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.6486, -12.5253, 53.1466**.

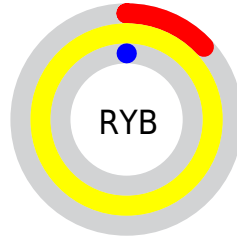
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (88%)

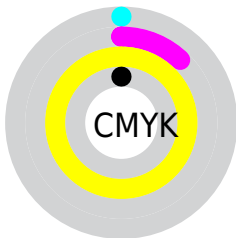
Blue (0%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (0%)

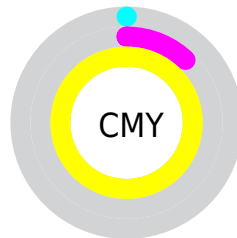


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 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 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.6663, -11.2712,  
53.2060

86.6663, -11.2712,  
53.2060

218.7029,  
-20.7931, 96.7740

74.6367, -10.2990,  
47.5662

112.4606,  
-13.2730, 63.8966

63.2199, -9.3375,  
41.7114

126.1724,  
-14.2966, 68.9803

52.4531, -8.3887,  
35.6445

140.4001,  
-15.3370, 73.9122

42.3781, -7.4500,  
29.6647

155.1258,  
-16.3943, 78.7076

33.0463, -6.5176,  
23.1324

170.3331,  
-17.4686, 83.3801

24.5224, -5.5847,  
17.1657

186.0072,

16.8916, -4.6395,

-18.5598, 87.9417

11.8241

202.1346,  
-19.6680, 92.4032

■ 10.2743, -3.6602,  
7.1920

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.6663, -11.2712,  
53.2060

■ 86.6663, -11.2712,  
53.2060

■ 86.6671, -11.2730,  
53.2065

■ 87.6486, -12.5253,  
53.1466

■ 88.6873, -13.4781,  
52.3164

■ 89.7987, -14.0528,  
50.5086

■ 90.9897, -14.2082,  
47.6221

■ 92.2655, -13.9161,  
43.5900

■ 93.6295, -13.1578,  
38.3707

■ 95.0840, -11.9222,  
31.9427

■ 96.6306, -10.2048,  
24.3007

■ 98.2699, -8.0063,  
15.4530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6684, 35.9211, 50.9833



86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060



86.6684, -48.3835, 48.8495

# Triad

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



86.6684, -11.2747, 53.2066



86.6684, -65.0709, -56.0292



86.6684, 88.1325, -38.8028

# Complementary

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



86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060



28.5482, 65.8085, -177.7402

# 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.



86.6684, 50.0090, -94.3282



86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060



86.6684, -38.8691, -107.3386

# Square

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



86.6684, -11.2747, 53.2066



86.6684, -75.1472, -1.9506



86.6684, 2.2231, -124.0773



86.6684, 99.6569, 10.8948



# Rectangle

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



86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060



86.6684, -64.4254, 40.2242



86.6684, 2.2231, -124.0773



86.6684, 77.6688, -58.0735

# Sweetspot

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



86.6684, -11.2747, 53.2066



95.0824, -11.9242, 31.9520



46.2344, 79.4240, 27.9364



43.7006, -5.7847, 16.1045

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.6684, -11.2747, 53.2066



86.6675, -11.2731, 53.2067



88.9662, -54.2459, 53.8703



45.5020, -3.6494, 6.9379



62.7637, -8.3319, 38.5289



19.8352, -2.9942, 12.1700



# Inverse Universe

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



28.5482, 65.8085, -177.7402



28.5453, 65.8188, -177.7630



30.9436, 76.3178, -160.8697



42.0972, -0.8446, -2.5949



20.8941, 46.5429, -126.5884



7.2809, 11.7674, -34.5030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

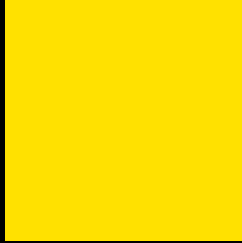
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 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 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060.



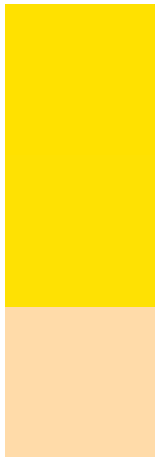
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060.

-11.2712, 53.2060.

# 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

86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060

### Protanopia

86.5609, -11.6386, 53.0756

### Deuteranopia

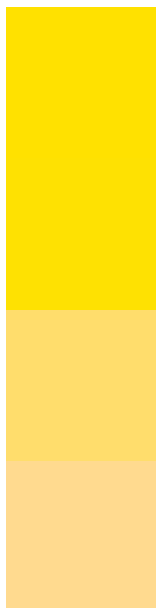
86.4798, 0.8499, 27.5688



## Tritanopia

86.4809, 11.4642, 4.6527

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060

## Protanomaly

86.5596, -11.6456, 53.0944

## Deuteranomaly

86.0556, -5.8085, 43.1506

## Tritanomaly

85.6656, -1.4121, 34.7765

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060

## Achromatopsia

79.4202, -4.2377, 4.3151

## Achromatomaly

81.0966, -11.4771, 33.8106

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 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, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 225, 0)  
}
```

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, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 225, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 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, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 225, 0) }
```

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, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 225, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 225, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 225,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.6663, -11.2712, 53.2060 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, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
225, 0) }
```

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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