

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.7259, -17.2645,  
54.3688)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.7259, -17.2645,  
54.3688) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(88.6577,  
-17.1083, 54.3309)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAE900
RGB	250, 233, 0
RGB Percent	98%, 91%, 0%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0862, 0.9999
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 1.00, 0.02
HSL	56°, 100%, 49%
HSV	56°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	68.5633, 78.6019, 11.5581
YIQ	211.5210, 84.9250, -68.8590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

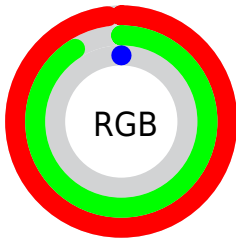
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	18, 250, 0
Decimal	16443648
CIE Lab	91.06, -13.02, 89.88
CIE LCh	91, 90.815, 98.243
Yxy	78.6056, 0.4320, 0.4952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294633728 (0xFFFAE900)
YUV	211.5210, -104.2799, 33.7461
Hunter-Lab	88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309

# Details

The HunterLab color **88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF33**. The color can be described as light saturated yellow. A complement of this color would be **27.0260, 68.0001, -180.5682**, and the grayscale version is **81.3461, -4.3404, 4.4197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.7226, -23.5974, 52.9803**, and **65.3143, -13.4364, 40.0112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.6590, -17.1108, 54.3317**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.2428, -17.7154, 54.0685**.

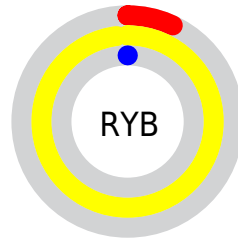
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (91%)

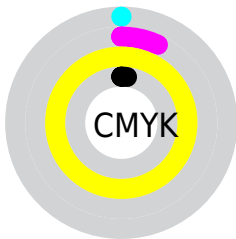
Blue (0%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (0%)

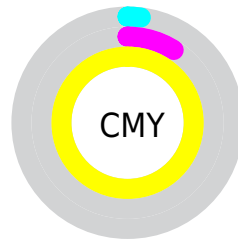


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 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 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.6577, -17.1083,  
54.3309

88.6577, -17.1083,  
54.3309

221.4094,  
-28.8362, 98.1248

76.5321, -15.8372,  
48.6719

114.6314,  
-19.6660, 65.0652

65.0141, -14.5601,  
42.7994

128.4275,  
-20.9503, 70.1728

54.1401, -13.2757,  
36.7148

142.7365,  
-22.2417, 75.1298

43.9506, -11.9770,  
30.7654

157.5408,  
-23.5411, 79.9510

34.4953, -10.6540,  
24.1467

172.8241,  
-24.8496, 84.6498

25.8362, -9.2909,  
18.0854

188.5721,

18.0548, -7.8610,

-26.1680, 89.2383

12.6384

204.7712,  
-27.4967, 93.7268

■ 11.2641, -6.3143,  
7.8849

■ 3.4184, -5.9822,  
2.3929

■ 88.6577, -17.1083,  
54.3309

■ 88.6577, -17.1083,  
54.3309

■ 88.6590, -17.1108,  
54.3317

■ 89.2428, -17.7154,  
54.0685

■ 89.8773, -18.0381,  
53.0729

■ 90.5774, -17.9995,  
51.1368

■ 91.3509, -17.5567,  
48.1516

■ 92.2035, -16.6786,  
44.0396

■ 93.1397, -15.3427,  
38.7465

■ 94.1629, -13.5341,  
32.2373

■ 95.2755, -11.2441,  
24.4934

■ 96.4793, -8.4695,  
15.5105

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6598, 30.6443, 52.8963



88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309



88.6598, -53.2831, 48.8406

# Triad

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



88.6598, -17.1117, 54.3315



88.6598, -64.2604, -65.0108



88.6598, 93.7428, -32.5482

# Complementary

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



88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309



27.0260, 68.0001, -180.5682

# 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.



88.6598, 57.2058, -90.4688



88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309



88.6598, -35.3120, -114.9542

# Square

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



88.6598, -17.1117, 54.3315



88.6598, -76.6202, -8.1602



88.6598, 8.3593, -126.1033



88.6598, 101.3872, 16.1035



# Rectangle

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



88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309



88.6598, -68.3173, 38.7704



88.6598, 8.3593, -126.1033



88.6598, 84.1193, -52.1475

# Sweetspot

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



88.6598, -17.1117, 54.3315



96.3022, -13.8519, 33.0046



45.1423, 77.4219, 28.2486



44.3445, -6.7969, 16.6392

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.6598, -17.1117, 54.3315



90.6722, -17.4916, 55.5655



86.2947, -55.8391, 52.1961



44.6954, -3.8524, 6.9622



64.6383, -12.5640, 39.6099



19.8208, -4.0500, 12.1426



# Inverse Universe

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



27.0260, 68.0001, -180.5682



27.6249, 69.6166, -184.8110



31.3960, 75.7435, -150.1229



41.0272, -0.5419, -2.7431



19.8609, 48.7776, -130.1213

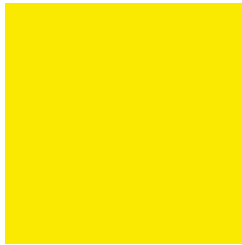


6.5528, 12.8542, -35.9391



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

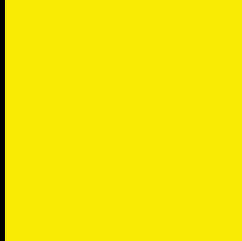
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 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 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309.

-17.1083, 54.3309.

# 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

88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309

### Protanopia

88.6814, -11.2503, 47.5244

### Deuteranopia

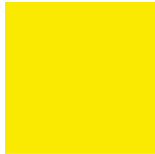
88.6404, -0.4301, 24.2801



## Tritanopia

88.4718, 9.4037, 3.5181

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309



## Protanomaly

88.5157, -13.9964, 51.5264



## Deuteranomaly

88.1214, -9.4574, 42.8111



## Tritanomaly

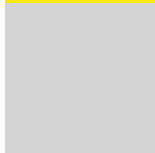
87.6762, -5.2636, 34.9874

# Monochromacy



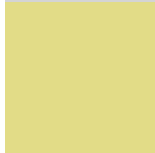
## Original Color

88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309



## Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085



## Achromatomaly

83.1291, -13.7833, 34.6341

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 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(250, 233, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 233, 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(250, 233, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 233, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 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(250, 233, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 233, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 233, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 233, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 233, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 233,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.6577, -17.1083, 54.3309 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 233, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
233, 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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