

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.7986, 6.9948,  
39.0994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.7986, 6.9948,  
39.0994) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.8657, -2.4876,  
36.5246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDB89
RGB	255, 219, 137
RGB Percent	100%, 86%, 54%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1412, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.46, 0.00
HSL	42°, 100%, 77%
HSV	42°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	71.0869, 73.7292, 34.1513
YIQ	220.4160, 47.7780, -17.8700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

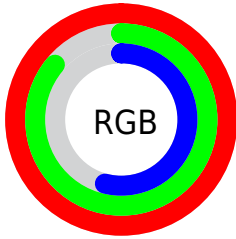
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 255, 137
Decimal	16767881
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.80, 2.16, 44.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	89, 44.845, 87.245
Yxy	73.7327, 0.3972, 0.4120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957961 (0xFFFFDB89)
YUV	220.4160, -41.1241, 30.3302
Hunter-Lab	85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246

# Details

The HunterLab color  $85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC66`. A complement of this color would be  $65.1337, 4.7068, -45.9021$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.9389, -4.5321, 4.6149$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.2781, -14.8526, 30.2130$ , and  $62.4040, -1.4270, 30.2626$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.1389, -0.5959, 40.3908$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88.7170, -3.9179, 31.5974$ .

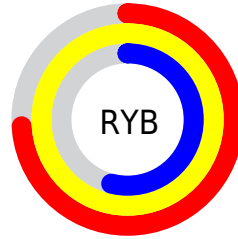
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (86%)

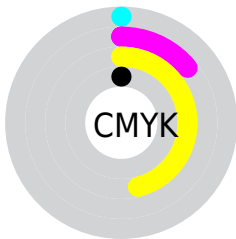
Blue (54%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (54%)

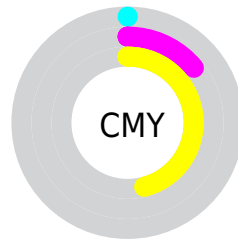


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 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 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.8657, -2.4876,  
36.5246

85.8657, -2.4876,  
36.5246

217.6121, -8.7723,  
60.8910

73.8751, -1.9518,  
33.4679

111.5871, -3.6751,  
42.3480

62.4994, -1.4512,  
30.2856

125.2646, -4.3165,  
45.1435

51.7762, -0.9918,  
26.9511

139.4594, -4.9888,  
47.8773

41.7479, -0.5773,  
23.4298

154.1532, -5.6907,  
50.5586

32.4665, -0.2123,  
19.6785

169.3296, -6.4210,  
53.1949

23.9978, 0.0970,  
15.9599

184.9738, -7.1786,

16.4288, 0.3416,

55.7923

11.5002

201.0721, -7.9626,  
58.3561

■ 9.8829, 0.5072,  
6.9180

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.8657, -2.4876,  
36.5246

■ 85.8657, -2.4876,  
36.5246

■ 83.1389, -0.5959,  
40.3908

■ 88.7170, -3.9179,  
31.5974

■ 80.5336, 1.7669,  
43.1733

■ 91.6830, -4.8846,  
25.6410

■ 78.0534, 4.5875,  
44.8760

■ 94.7615, -5.4038,  
18.7007

■ 75.6982, 7.8409,  
45.5366

■ 97.9479, -5.4920,  
10.8264

■ 73.4641, 11.4805, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
45.2490 5.4332

■ 72.6566, 12.8983,  
44.9965

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.8677, 20.1731, 32.6449



85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246



85.8677, -23.5609, 33.8683

# Triad

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



85.8677, -2.4909, 36.5255



85.8677, -39.8575, -16.4502



85.8677, 35.0357, -20.7910

# Complementary

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



85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246



65.1337, 4.7068, -45.9021

# 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.



85.8677, 16.1939, -40.7152



85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246



85.8677, -26.8237, -37.7881

# Square

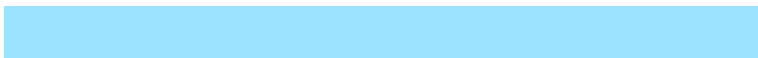
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



85.8677, -2.4909, 36.5255



85.8677, -43.7702, 6.6343



85.8677, -6.6618, -47.6192



85.8677, 43.1931, 2.6664

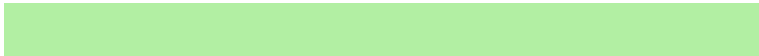


# Rectangle

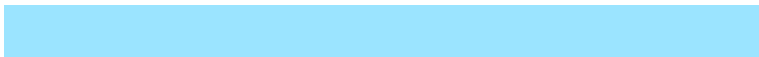
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246



85.8677, -34.1798, 28.2383



85.8677, -6.6618, -47.6192



85.8677, 29.6522, -28.3328

# Sweetspot

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



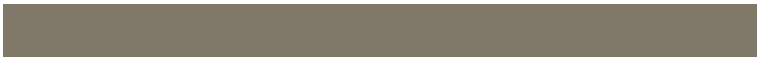
85.8677, -2.4909, 36.5255



95.4767, -5.4611, 16.9907



64.9787, 45.2369, 4.1209



43.8579, -2.5017, 8.6120

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.8677, -2.4909, 36.5255



83.2120, -0.6540, 40.2994



95.2426, -27.9873, 43.4645



44.8336, -2.5490, 6.2316



52.7825, 8.8289, 32.6789



17.0462, 1.6904, 10.5334



# Inverse Universe

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



65.1337, 4.7068, -45.9021



58.6293, 8.8465, -59.3920



56.9611, 29.4956, -62.8602



42.7565, -1.9536, -1.7682



26.1398, 29.1090, -95.5103



9.2103, 6.3399, -25.1983



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

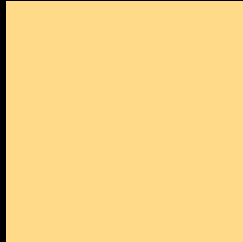
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 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 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8657, -2.4876,



# 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

85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246

### Protanopia

85.8453, -8.8145, 35.8730

### Deuteranopia

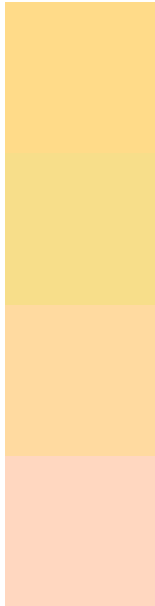
85.9668, 2.3711, 25.7470



## Tritanopia

85.8655, 12.3793, 4.4319

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246

## Protanomaly

85.9370, -6.9315, 36.2436

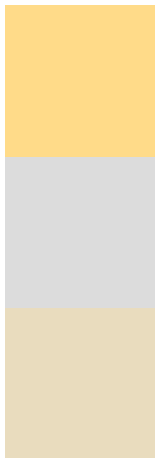
## Deuteranomaly

85.9889, 0.3436, 30.0605

## Tritanomaly

85.8293, 5.8911, 18.5416

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246

## Achromatopsia

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatomaly

84.9869, -4.8723, 18.2977

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 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, 219, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 219, 137)  
}
```

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, 219, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 219, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 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, 219, 137) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 219, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 219, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 219, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 219, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 219,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.8657, -2.4876, 36.5246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 219, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
219, 137) }
```

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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