

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.1544, 4.3106,  
34.1473)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.1544, 4.3106,  
34.1473) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1222, -2.1565,  
32.2420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDE9C
RGB	255, 222, 156
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 61%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1294, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.39, 0.00
HSL	40°, 100%, 81%
HSV	40°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	73.3619, 75.9028, 42.2365
YIQ	224.3430, 40.8540, -13.5300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

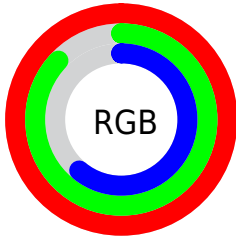
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 255, 156
Decimal	16768668
CIE Lab	89.82, 2.55, 36.58
CIE LCh	90, 36.667, 86.011
Yxy	75.9063, 0.3831, 0.3964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958748 (0xFFFFDE9C)
YUV	224.3430, -33.6931, 26.8862
Hunter-Lab	87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420

# Details

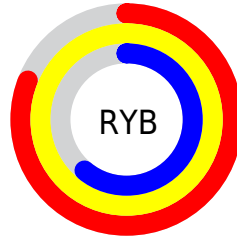
The HunterLab color  $87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $71.1908, 0.6763, -34.9130$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.6172, -4.6217, 4.7061$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.7336, -12.3187, 23.6156$ , and  $63.6453, -1.0366, 26.9993$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.1009, -0.2495, 36.8047$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.2729, -3.6075, 26.6728$ .

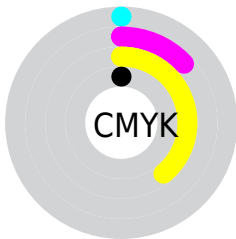
# Distribution



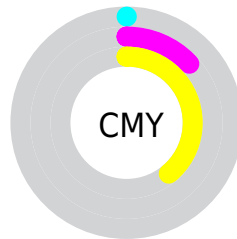
- Red (100%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (39%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 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 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 87.1222, -2.1565,  
32.2420


 87.1222, -2.1565,  
32.2420


219.3233, -8.3306,  
53.1529

 75.0704, -1.6352,  
29.6763

 112.9577, -3.3164,  
37.1667

 63.6303, -1.1499,  
27.0182


 126.6889, -3.9449,  
39.5476

 52.8388, -0.7067,  
24.2462

140.9354, -4.6046,  
41.8864

 42.7374, -0.3093,  
21.3305

155.6791, -5.2943,  
44.1901

 33.3771, 0.0375,  
18.2311

170.9039, -6.0128,  
46.4642

 24.8220, 0.3272,  
14.8948

186.5950, -6.7589,

 17.1564, 0.5504,

48.7135

12.0095

202.7389, -7.5318,  
50.9420

■ 10.4989, 0.6924,  
7.3492

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 87.1222, -2.1565,  
32.2420

■ 87.1222, -2.1565,  
32.2420

■ 84.1009, -0.2495,  
36.8047

■ 90.2729, -3.6075,  
26.6728

■ 81.2078, 2.1308,  
40.3193

■ 93.5415, -4.6069,  
20.1421

■ 78.4491, 4.9809,  
42.7639

■ 96.9245, -5.1756,  
12.7043

■ 75.8275, 8.2886,  
44.1406

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 73.3436, 12.0247,  
44.4907

■ 70.9917, 16.1227,  
43.9550

■ 70.7213, 16.6157,  
43.8690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1242, 16.1847, 28.4352



87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420



87.1242, -19.7425, 30.0461

# Triad

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



87.1242, -2.1597, 32.2430



87.1242, -34.4327, -11.4790



87.1242, 26.9191, -16.4254

# Complementary

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



87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420



71.1908, 0.6763, -34.9130

# 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.



87.1242, 11.5381, -31.5711



87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420



87.1242, -23.7002, -28.3217

# Square

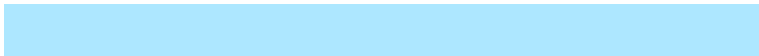
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.1242, -2.1597, 32.2430



87.1242, -37.4405, 7.0686



87.1242, -7.1194, -36.3236



87.1242, 33.8378, 2.3503

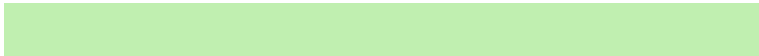


# Rectangle

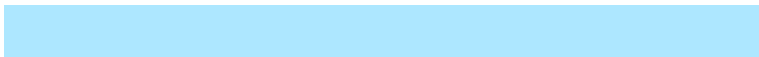
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420



87.1242, -28.8472, 25.1604



87.1242, -7.1194, -36.3236



87.1242, 22.5075, -22.2508

# Sweetspot

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



87.1242, -2.1597, 32.2430



95.8376, -5.0404, 15.1624



69.7938, 37.2315, 2.7593



44.1336, -2.3006, 7.4707

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.1242, -2.1597, 32.2430



84.6425, -0.6326, 36.0503



96.0126, -24.5176, 39.3101



44.7334, -2.3827, 6.1250



51.4004, 11.4685, 31.8735



16.6539, 2.4110, 10.3043



# Inverse Universe

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



71.1908, 0.6763, -34.9130



65.6349, 3.2067, -44.9619



63.1071, 22.6795, -49.6018



42.8565, -2.1202, -1.6441



27.2213, 26.1345, -90.4411



9.5538, 5.5336, -23.8869



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

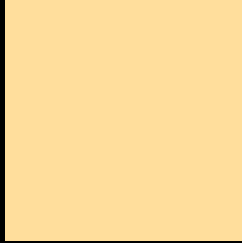
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

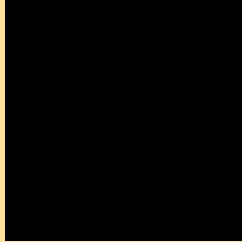
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1222, -2.1565,



# 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

87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420

### Protanopia

87.2321, -8.0341, 31.6252

### Deuteranopia

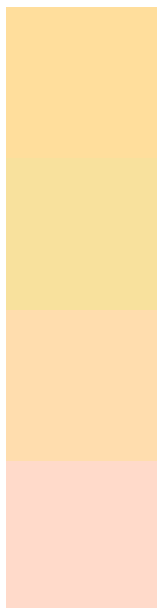
87.1488, 2.3148, 22.5148



## Tritanopia

87.1626, 10.8865, 3.9722

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420

## Protanomaly

87.3162, -6.1817, 32.0358

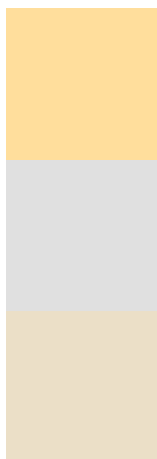
## Deuteranomaly

87.1945, 0.4059, 26.5068

## Tritanomaly

86.9868, 5.7224, 15.6154

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420

## Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

## Achromatomaly

86.3487, -4.4272, 16.0294

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 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, 222, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(255, 222, 156)  
}
```

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, 222, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 222, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 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, 222, 156) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 222, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 222, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 222, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1222, -2.1565, 32.2420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 222, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
222, 156) }
```

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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