

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.3257, 5.8474,  
30.5914)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.3257, 5.8474,  
30.5914) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.3669, -0.8252,  
28.6801)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDEA8
RGB	255, 222, 168
RGB Percent	100%, 87%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1294, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	37°, 100%, 83%
HSV	37°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	74.4292, 76.3298, 47.8562
YIQ	225.7110, 37.0020, -9.7980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

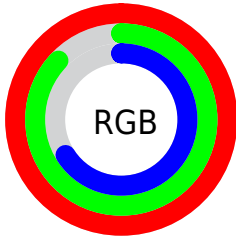
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 255, 168
Decimal	16768680
CIE Lab	90.01, 3.91, 30.72
CIE LCh	90, 30.966, 82.745
Yxy	76.3333, 0.3747, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958760 (0xFFFFDEA8)
YUV	225.7110, -28.4515, 25.6865
Hunter-Lab	87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $75.7076, -2.6123, -27.4867$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.1924, -4.6524, 4.7373$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.0766, -10.4180, 18.6666$ , and  $63.8322, -0.0208, 24.2673$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.9542, 1.4600, 33.5449$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.9200, -2.6620, 22.8856$ .

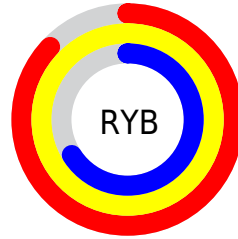
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (87%)

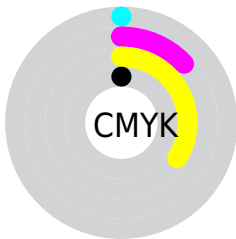
Blue (66%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (66%)

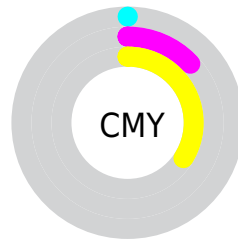


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)


Yellow (34%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 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 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87.3669, -0.8252,  
28.6801

 87.3669, -0.8252,  
28.6801

219.6560, -6.5335,  
47.2155

 75.3033, -0.3661,  
26.4502


 113.2245, -1.8685,  
32.9896

 63.8507, 0.0537,  
24.1506

 126.9661, -2.4421,  
35.0861

 53.0459, 0.4277,  
21.7639


141.2226, -3.0490,  
37.1537

 42.9305, 0.7514,  
19.2651

155.9760, -3.6875,  
39.1976

 33.5549, 1.0190,  
16.6192

171.2101, -4.3563,  
41.2224

 24.9831, 1.2225,  
13.7767

186.9103, -5.0543,

 17.2989, 1.3504,

43.2317

11.2014

203.0631, -5.7804,  
45.2285

■ 10.6199, 1.3844,  
7.4339

■ 0.3915, 43.4998,  
0.2741

■ 87.3669, -0.8252,  
28.6801

■ 87.3669, -0.8252,  
28.6801

■ 83.9542, 1.4600,  
33.5449

■ 90.9200, -2.6620,  
22.8856

■ 80.6835, 4.2170,  
37.4229

■ 94.5999, -4.0602,  
16.2169

■ 77.5638, 7.4493,  
40.2721

■ 98.4014, -5.0450,  
8.7354

■ 74.6016, 11.1524,  
42.0678

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 71.8017, 15.3058,  
42.8169

■ 69.1657, 19.8654,  
42.5799

■ 67.6858, 22.6837,  
42.1048

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3689, 14.3345, 24.6342



87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801



87.3689, -16.0149, 27.2773

# Triad

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



87.3689, -0.8283, 28.6812



87.3689, -30.7570, -7.0694



87.3689, 20.6363, -14.4383

# Complementary

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



87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801



75.7076, -2.6123, -27.4867

# 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.



87.3689, 7.2925, -26.0269



87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801



87.3689, -22.1707, -21.2763

# Square

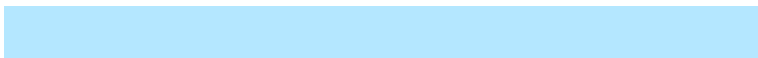
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.3689, -0.8283, 28.6812



87.3689, -32.5954, 8.2989



87.3689, -8.4395, -28.7278



87.3689, 27.2815, 1.0577

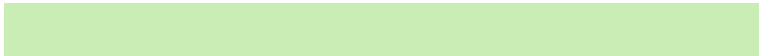


# Rectangle

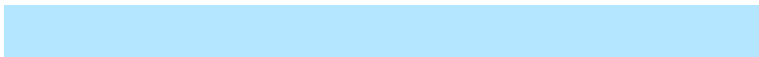
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801



87.3689, -24.1937, 23.2971



87.3689, -8.4395, -28.7278



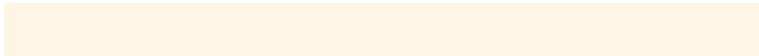
87.3689, 16.7423, -19.0240

# Sweetspot

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



87.3689, -0.8283, 28.6812



96.1506, -4.5144, 13.2320



73.1435, 32.6438, 0.6740



44.2377, -2.0204, 6.6002

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.3689, -0.8283, 28.6812



85.0034, 0.6970, 32.1323



96.8157, -21.1341, 36.5999



44.5706, -2.1117, 5.9513



49.2298, 15.7786, 30.6114



16.0331, 3.5896, 9.9423



# Inverse Universe

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



75.7076, -2.6123, -27.4867



71.1457, -1.2013, -35.0238



66.8648, 17.6609, -42.3791



43.0194, -2.3912, -1.4423



29.1140, 21.2950, -82.3598



10.1386, 4.2404, -21.8262



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 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 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

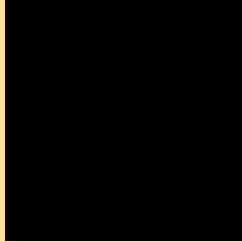
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801.



# 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

87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801

### Protanopia

87.3783, -7.0242, 27.9140

### Deuteranopia

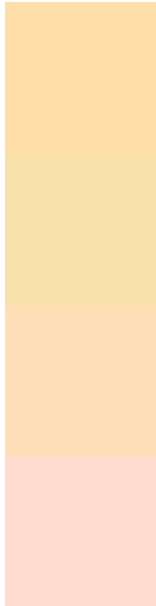
87.2720, 2.9796, 20.7332



## Tritanopia

87.2267, 11.2260, 3.0591

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801

## Protanomaly

87.4581, -5.1942, 28.3537

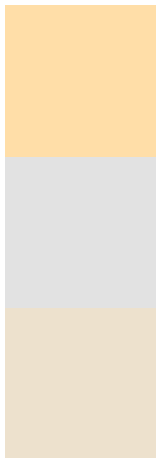
## Deuteranomaly

87.3787, 1.4028, 23.8374

## Tritanomaly

87.1251, 6.4628, 13.6274

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.3285, -3.8789, 14.5301

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 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, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 222, 168)  
}
```

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, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 222, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 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, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 222, 168) }
```

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, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 222, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 222,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.3669, -0.8252, 28.6801 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, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
222, 168) }
```

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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