

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.3836, 27.4959,  
36.3793)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.3836, 27.4959,  
36.3793) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(82.5152, 4.9868,  
30.2001)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFCF96
RGB	255, 207, 150
RGB Percent	100%, 81%, 59%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1882, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.41, 0.00
HSL	33°, 100%, 79%
HSV	33°, 41%, 100%
XYZ	69.0578, 68.0876, 38.3566
YIQ	214.8540, 46.9050, -7.5510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

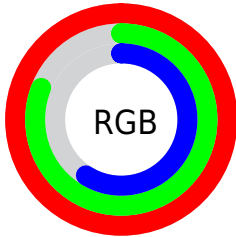
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	238, 255, 150
Decimal	16764822
CIE Lab	86.05, 9.62, 34.70
CIE LCh	86, 36.009, 74.499
Yxy	68.0908, 0.3935, 0.3880
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954902 (0xFFFFCF96)
YUV	214.8540, -31.9730, 35.2080
Hunter-Lab	82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001

# Details

The HunterLab color **82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **73.5460, -5.3604, -31.0441**, and the grayscale version is **82.4922, -4.4016, 4.4820**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.5839, -13.1501, 25.7803**, and **59.4980, 4.9647, 25.2344** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6864, 8.6252, 34.1432**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5227, 1.8087, 25.3770**.

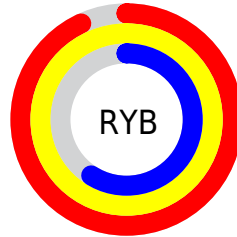
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (81%)

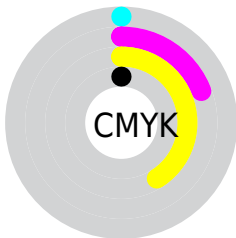
Blue (59%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (59%)

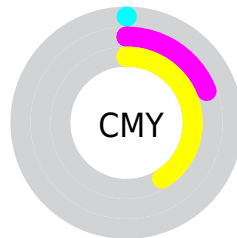


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)


Yellow (41%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 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 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 82.5152, 4.9868,  
30.2001

 82.5152, 4.9868,  
30.2001


213.0300, 1.3738,  
50.4581

 70.6906, 5.1643,  
27.7129


 107.9268, 4.4689,  
34.9702

 59.4902, 5.2878,  
25.1331


 121.4590, 4.1425,  
37.2756

 48.9531, 5.3477,  
22.4382

135.5137, 3.7739,  
39.5404

 39.1241, 5.3361,  
19.5961

150.0723, 3.3656,  
41.7714

 30.0585, 5.2422,  
16.5633

165.1178, 2.9197,  
43.9744

 21.8268, 5.0511,  
13.3383

180.6350, 2.4381,

 14.5242, 4.7406,

46.1540

10.1669

196.6100, 1.9223,  
48.3141

■ 8.1852, 4.6936,  
5.7296

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.5152, 4.9868,  
30.2001

■ 82.5152, 4.9868,  
30.2001

■ 78.6864, 8.6252,  
34.1432

■ 86.5227, 1.8087,  
25.3770

■ 75.0435, 12.7454,  
37.1378

■ 90.6906, -0.9192,  
19.7405

■ 71.6014, 17.3431,  
39.1320

■ 95.0090, -3.2250,  
13.3610

■ 68.3726, 22.3980,  
40.0980

■ 99.4671, -5.1358,  
6.3044

■ 65.3672, 27.8622, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
40.0550 5.4332

■ 62.9000, 32.9293,  
39.3352

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.5171, 21.5750, 24.2842



82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001



82.5171, -12.8400, 30.2964

# Triad

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



82.5171, 4.9835, 30.2011



82.5171, -35.1251, -4.1236



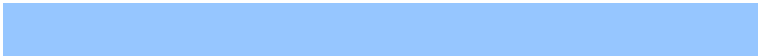
82.5171, 21.0995, -22.4070

# Complementary

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



82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001



73.5460, -5.3604, -31.0441

# 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.



82.5171, 4.3782, -33.8607



82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001



82.5171, -27.5260, -21.8773

# Square

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



82.5171, 4.9835, 30.2011



82.5171, -34.9932, 12.7629



82.5171, -13.3962, -33.6484



82.5171, 31.4054, -4.7358



# Rectangle

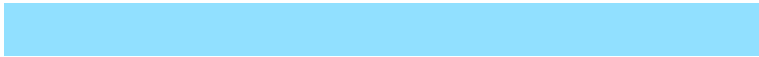
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001



82.5171, -22.9917, 27.1551



82.5171, -13.3962, -33.6484



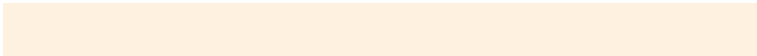
82.5171, 15.9828, -27.2640

# Sweetspot

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



82.5171, 4.9835, 30.2011



94.6477, -3.0502, 13.9133



68.6999, 42.0504, -3.5636



43.5243, -1.2805, 6.8375

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



82.5171, 4.9835, 30.2011



79.5044, 7.7924, 33.3641



97.1206, -20.6684, 41.8681



44.2959, -1.6521, 5.6568



45.7991, 23.0646, 28.6250

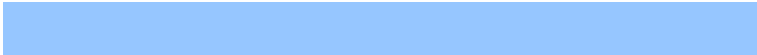


15.0363, 5.5937, 9.3632



# Inverse Universe

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



73.5460, -5.3604, -31.0441



68.9781, -4.0841, -38.8875



59.8787, 20.9772, -56.4133



43.2963, -2.8491, -1.1013



32.6449, 13.2636, -69.4357



11.1933, 2.1172, -18.5611



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

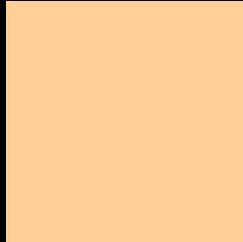
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

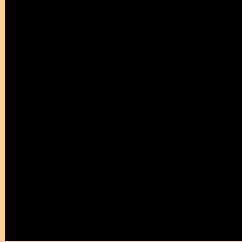
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.5152, 4.9868,



# 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

82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001

### Protanopia

82.5165, -7.2312, 28.7531

### Deuteranopia

82.5946, 5.4125, 29.0434



## Tritanopia

82.3944, 16.6966, 5.2843

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001

**Protanomaly**

82.4088, -2.9287, 29.0462

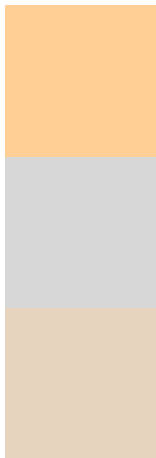
**Deuteranomaly**

82.5745, 5.3048, 29.3360

**Tritanomaly**

82.3003, 12.1339, 15.4163

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001

**Achromatopsia**

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788

**Achromatomaly**

82.2627, -1.6579, 15.1355

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 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, 207, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 207, 150)  
}
```

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, 207, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 207, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 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, 207, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 207, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 207, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 207, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 207, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 207,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.5152, 4.9868, 30.2001 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 207, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
207, 150) }
```

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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