

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.4644, -3.1338,  
27.8512)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.4644, -3.1338,  
27.8512) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.3764, -2.9862,  
27.7734)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE4B0
RGB	255, 228, 176
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 69%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1059, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.31, 0.00
HSL	39°, 100%, 85%
HSV	39°, 31%, 100%
XYZ	76.8199, 79.8814, 52.4441
YIQ	230.1450, 32.7840, -10.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

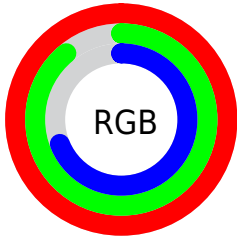
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	217, 255, 176
Decimal	16770224
CIELab	91.63, 1.81, 28.80
CIELCh	92, 28.855, 86.398
Yxy	79.8850, 0.3673, 0.3819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960304 (0xFFFFE4B0)
YUV	230.1450, -26.6935, 21.7978
Hunter-Lab	89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734

# Details

The HunterLab color  $89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $76.9156, -1.6020, -25.5609$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.1229, -4.7554, 4.8422$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.3007, -9.1806, 15.4448$ , and  $65.7172, -2.1621, 23.5506$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $86.1942, -1.3336, 33.0952$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.6860, -4.1937, 21.4928$ .

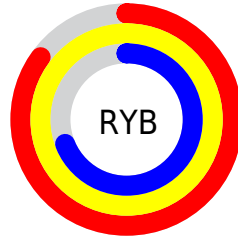
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (89%)

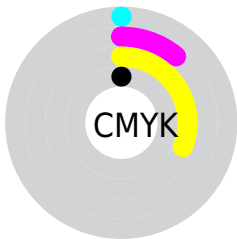
Blue (69%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (69%)

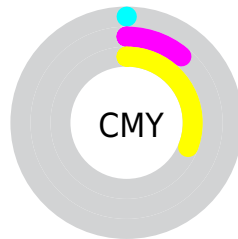


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 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 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.3764, -2.9862,  
27.7734

89.3764, -2.9862,  
27.7734

222.3837, -9.4639,  
45.5153

77.2164, -2.4239,  
25.6599

115.4141, -4.2223,  
31.8730

65.6623, -1.8955,  
23.4863

129.2403, -4.8866,  
33.8738

54.7501, -1.4064,  
21.2375

143.5785, -5.5809,  
35.8506

44.5198, -0.9600,  
18.8912

158.4108, -6.3040,  
37.8081

35.0205, -0.5602,  
16.4164

173.7214, -7.0547,  
39.7504

26.3135, -0.2125,  
13.7685

189.4957, -7.8322,

18.4787, 0.0759,

41.6806

11.0283

205.7206, -8.6355,  
43.6015

■ 11.6268, 0.2934,  
8.1388

■ 4.2522, 1.6306,  
2.9765

■ 89.3764, -2.9862,  
27.7734

■ 89.3764, -2.9862,  
27.7734

■ 86.1942, -1.3336,  
33.0952

■ 92.6860, -4.1937,  
21.4928

■ 83.1389, 0.7866,  
37.4066

■ 96.1111, -4.9646,  
14.3040

■ 80.2178, 3.3784,  
40.6709

■ 99.6478, -5.3221,  
6.2644

■ 77.4352, 6.4396,  
42.8672

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 74.7941, 9.9549,  
44.0021

■ 72.2948, 13.8906,  
44.1260

■ 70.1541, 17.7268,  
43.5390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.3784, 11.4300, 24.5051



89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734



89.3784, -17.0089, 25.7721

# Triad

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



89.3784, -2.9893, 27.7745



89.3784, -28.7320, -7.9481



89.3784, 20.0345, -11.3490

# Complementary

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



89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734



76.9156, -1.6020, -25.5609

# 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.



89.3784, 8.1571, -22.7576



89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734



89.3784, -19.8996, -20.5816

# Square

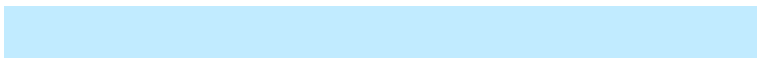
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.3784, -2.9893, 27.7745



89.3784, -31.2956, 6.5396



89.3784, -6.5444, -26.3816



89.3784, 25.2537, 3.1576

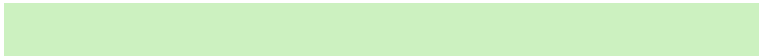


# Rectangle

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



89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734



89.3784, -24.3541, 21.5079



89.3784, -6.5444, -26.3816



89.3784, 16.6522, -15.7587

# Sweetspot

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



89.3784, -2.9893, 27.7745



96.8025, -5.0675, 12.7783



75.2691, 28.6464, 2.0554



44.5500, -2.3102, 6.4321

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

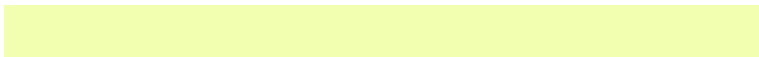
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.3784, -2.9893, 27.7745



87.4462, -2.0475, 31.0962



96.8174, -20.8104, 34.1400



44.7036, -2.3330, 6.0932



50.9950, 12.2575, 31.6375



16.5384, 2.6265, 10.2369



# Inverse Universe

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



76.9156, -1.6020, -25.5609



72.6992, -0.2270, -32.3646



69.9600, 16.0587, -36.7884



42.8863, -2.1699, -1.6071



27.5563, 25.2456, -88.9411



9.6587, 5.2947, -23.5021



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

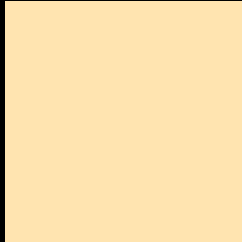
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

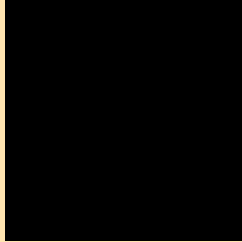
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.3764, -2.9862,

27.7734.

# 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

89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734

### Protanopia

89.4988, -7.3001, 27.4656

### Deuteranopia

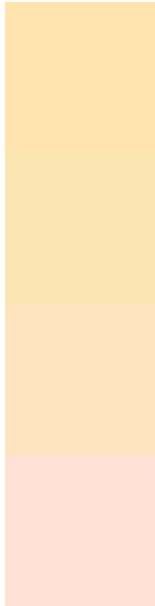
89.4229, 1.6354, 17.6695



## Tritanopia

89.4938, 8.4707, 2.7198

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734

## Protanomaly

89.4941, -5.7135, 27.4891

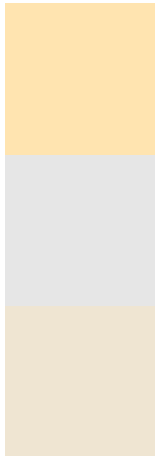
## Deuteranomaly

89.4698, -0.2875, 21.6922

## Tritanomaly

89.4234, 3.8032, 12.9883

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734

## Achromatopsia

88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

## Achromatomaly

88.9058, -4.5051, 14.0427

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 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, 228, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 228, 176)  
}
```

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, 228, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 228, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 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, 228, 176) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 228, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 228, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.3764, -2.9862, 27.7734 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 228, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
228, 176) }
```

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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