

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.8360, 37.2177,  
42.7630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.8360, 37.2177,  
42.7630) contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(80.6925, 5.6492,  
34.3037)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCA82
RGB	255, 202, 130
RGB Percent	100%, 79%, 51%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2078, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.49, 0.00
HSL	35°, 100%, 75%
HSV	35°, 49%, 100%
XYZ	66.3898, 65.1128, 30.1880
YIQ	209.6390, 54.7000, -11.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

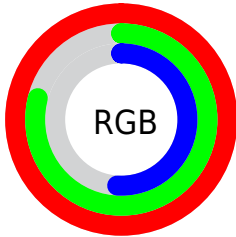
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 255, 130
Decimal	16763522
CIE Lab	84.54, 10.26, 42.94
CIE LCh	85, 44.145, 76.560
Yxy	65.1159, 0.4106, 0.4027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953602 (0xFFFFCA82)
YUV	209.6390, -39.2620, 39.7816
Hunter-Lab	80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037

# Details

The HunterLab color **80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **67.6986, -1.9607, -41.1755**, and the grayscale version is **80.2727, -4.2831, 4.3614**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.1023, -15.8333, 32.7665**, and **57.8620, 5.9925, 28.1795** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.2119, 9.2240, 37.5793**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.3446, 2.5432, 30.0628**.

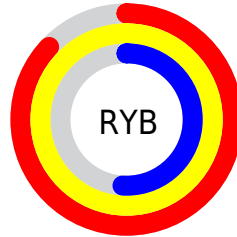
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (79%)

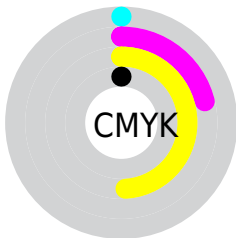
Blue (51%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (51%)

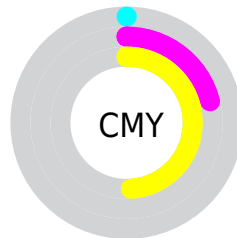


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)


Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 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 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 80.6925, 5.6492,  
34.3037

 80.6925, 5.6492,  
34.3037

210.5252, 2.3096,  
58.0855


 68.9602, 5.7890,  
31.3097


 105.9323, 5.2007,  
39.9966

 57.8573, 5.8726,  
28.1865


 119.3838, 4.9067,  
42.7259

 47.4240, 5.8899,  
24.9054


 133.3610, 4.5693,  
45.3936

 37.7063, 5.8322,  
21.4286


147.8447, 4.1910,  
48.0092

 28.7614, 5.6879,  
17.7089

162.8178, 3.7740,  
50.5803

 20.6630, 5.4407,  
14.4641

178.2648, 3.3204,

 13.5111, 5.0663,

53.1132

9.4577

194.1715, 2.8317,  
55.6134

■ 7.0922, 5.9252,  
4.9645

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.6925, 5.6492,  
34.3037

■ 80.6925, 5.6492,  
34.3037

■ 77.2119, 9.2240,  
37.5793

■ 84.3446, 2.5432,  
30.0628

■ 73.9072, 13.2804,  
39.8393

■ 88.1521, -0.0967,  
24.9136

■ 70.7897, 17.8023,  
41.0599

■ 92.1068, -2.2937,  
18.9216

■ 67.8667, 22.7544,  
41.2576

■ 96.1989, -4.0711,  
12.1523

■ 65.1386, 28.0544,  
40.5639

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 64.8797, 28.5811,  
40.4789

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6944, 26.5182, 28.2756



80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037



80.6944, -15.8915, 33.9856

# Triad

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



80.6944, 5.6458, 34.3046



80.6944, -40.6231, -7.7941



80.6944, 28.3695, -28.0434

# Complementary

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



80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037



67.6986, -1.9607, -41.1755

# 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.



80.6944, 7.9639, -43.8236



80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037



80.6944, -31.1086, -30.1772

# Square

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



80.6944, 5.6458, 34.3046



80.6944, -41.1025, 13.1057



80.6944, -13.8053, -44.6943



80.6944, 40.5452, -5.4158



# Rectangle

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



80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037



80.6944, -27.7490, 30.2664



80.6944, -13.8053, -44.6943



80.6944, 22.1533, -34.5590

# Sweetspot

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



80.6944, 5.6458, 34.3046



93.7354, -3.0570, 16.2910



63.7915, 50.3576, -2.0436



42.9698, -1.2329, 8.1825

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.6944, 5.6458, 34.3046



77.2183, 9.2169, 37.5741



96.3562, -24.0734, 45.9573



44.4127, -1.8479, 5.7822



47.2199, 19.9707, 29.4463

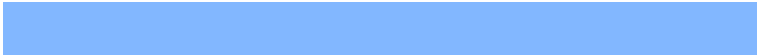


15.4518, 4.7402, 9.6043

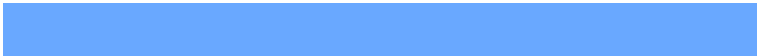


# Inverse Universe

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



67.6986, -1.9607, -41.1755



61.9070, 0.9055, -52.4458



53.4955, 28.4058, -71.3942



43.1783, -2.6543, -1.2463



31.0958, 16.6472, -74.8037



10.7351, 3.0101, -19.9160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 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 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

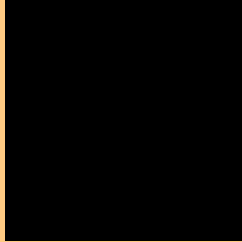
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6925, 5.6492,



# 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

80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037

### Protanopia

80.7049, -8.0180, 33.0201

### Deuteranopia

80.7261, 5.8290, 33.8120



## Tritanopia

80.8047, 18.4486, 6.3286

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037

**Protanomaly**

80.7192, -3.2999, 33.3818

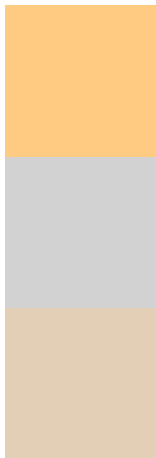
**Deuteranomaly**

80.7092, 5.7387, 34.0590

**Tritanomaly**

80.5875, 13.2949, 18.1219

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037

**Achromatopsia**

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

**Achromatomaly**

80.0816, -1.9075, 16.9464

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 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, 202, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(255, 202, 130)  
}
```

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, 202, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 202, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 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, 202, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 202, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 202, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 202, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 202, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 202,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6925, 5.6492, 34.3037 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 202, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
202, 130) }
```

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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