

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(91.1855, -18.6954,  
50.9301)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(91.1855, -18.6954,  
50.9301) contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>HunterLab(91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536)</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(91.2268,  
-18.7040, 50.9536)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex         | FAF050                      |
| RGB         | 250, 240, 80                |
| RGB Percent | 98%, 94%, 31%               |
| CMY         | 0.0196, 0.0588, 0.6863      |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.04, 0.68, 0.02      |
| HSL         | 56°, 94%, 65%               |
| HSV         | 56°, 68%, 98%               |
| XYZ         | 72.0323, 83.2233, 19.8566   |
| YIQ         | 224.7500, 57.3200, -47.6400 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

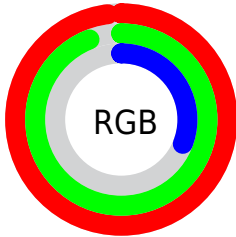
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 91, 250, 80                    |
| Decimal                             | 16445520                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 93.11, -14.45, 74.71           |
| CIE LCh                             | 93, 76.092, 100.949            |
| Yxy                                 | 83.2272, 0.4113,<br>0.4753     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294635600<br>(0xFFFAF050)     |
| YUV                                 | 224.7500, -71.3618,<br>22.1442 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 91.2268, -18.7040,<br>50.9536  |

# Details

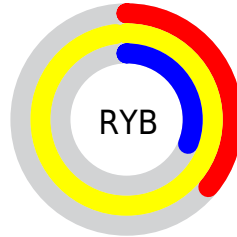
The HunterLab color **91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF66**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **39.8995, 38.5291, -109.1345**, and the grayscale version is **86.9484, -4.6393, 4.7241**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.2554, -20.5858, 45.1398**, and **67.2519, -15.8339, 41.1631** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.5881, -18.9323, 53.1224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.9439, -18.0718, 47.7199**.

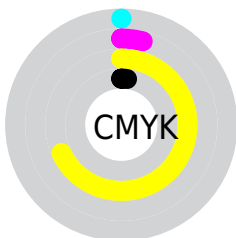
# Distribution



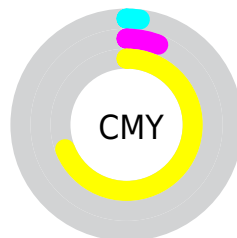
- Red (98%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 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 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.2268, -18.7040,  
50.9536

91.2268, -18.7040,  
50.9536

224.8874,  
-30.9636, 87.8917

78.9795, -17.3626,  
46.1954

117.4281,  
-21.3937, 59.9661

67.3334, -16.0121,  
41.2386

131.3313,  
-22.7405, 64.2578

56.3237, -14.6504,  
36.0620

145.7437,  
-24.0923, 68.4287

45.9897, -13.2703,  
30.6513

160.6478,  
-25.4502, 72.4926

36.3786, -11.8609,  
25.4650

176.0280,  
-26.8156, 76.4612

27.5498, -10.4057,  
19.2849

191.8698,

19.5798, -8.8773,

-28.1892, 80.3449

13.7059

208.1603,  
-29.5716, 84.1525

■ 12.5737, -7.2257,  
8.8016

■ 5.8713, -10.2747,  
4.1099

■ 91.2268, -18.7040,  
50.9536

■ 91.2268, -18.7040,  
50.9536

■ 90.5881, -18.9323,  
53.1224

■ 91.9439, -18.0718,  
47.7199

■ 90.0139, -18.7875,  
54.3280

■ 92.7385, -16.9957,  
43.3444

■ 89.4955, -18.3350,  
54.7305

■ 93.6174, -15.4576,  
37.7750

■ 89.3950, -18.2269,  
54.7657

■ 94.5837, -13.4430,  
30.9776

95.6401, -10.9434,  
22.9339

96.7883, -7.9561,  
13.6400

98.0294, -4.4837,  
3.1062

98.4966, -5.2619,  
3.6519

98.9653, -6.0388,  
4.1968

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.2289, 20.9664, 49.9809



91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536



91.2289, -49.0718, 44.1315

# Triad

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



91.2289, -18.7073, 50.9543



91.2289, -54.9622, -55.3829



91.2289, 77.5495, -21.5757

# Complementary

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



91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536



39.8995, 38.5291, -109.1345

# 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.



91.2289, 49.7677, -67.1785



91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536



91.2289, -28.1217, -91.6998

# Square

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



91.2289, -18.7073, 50.9543



91.2289, -67.5337, -9.6770



91.2289, 9.8389, -96.7470



91.2289, 81.2200, 17.5231



# Rectangle

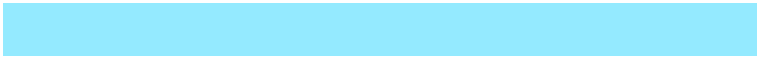
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536



91.2289, -61.6947, 33.2982



91.2289, 9.8389, -96.7470



91.2289, 70.5260, -36.9979

# Sweetspot

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



91.2289, -18.7073, 50.9543



97.5919, -11.7500, 25.2238



51.7910, 61.6892, 21.5750



45.0079, -5.7791, 12.7667

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



91.2289, -18.7073, 50.9543



92.4032, -19.3457, 54.9478



88.4416, -46.5650, 48.5936



44.7276, -3.9049, 6.9960



65.1655, -13.3628, 39.9208



19.9616, -4.2620, 12.2256



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8995, 38.5291, -109.1345



32.9302, 54.5504, -149.0927



44.1336, 57.8042, -93.2944



40.9959, -0.4885, -2.7829



19.7549, 49.2216, -130.9473

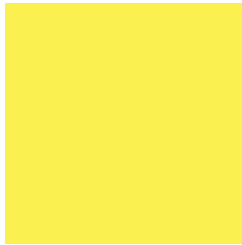


6.4589, 13.2033, -36.5753



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 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 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

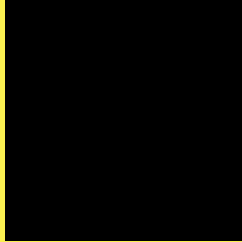
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 91.2268,

-18.7040, 50.9536.

# 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

91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536

### Protanopia

91.0201, -9.5094, 37.3981

### Deuteranopia

91.2606, -1.5176, 19.5011



## Tritanopia

91.1252, 6.4675, 2.6264

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536



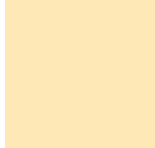
## Protanomaly

91.0529, -13.4294, 43.4544



## Deuteranomaly

90.9769, -9.3337, 34.8150



## Tritanomaly

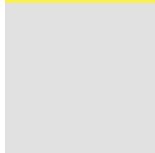
90.5391, -5.0428, 26.7202

# Monochromacy



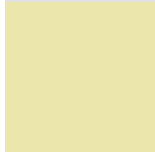
## Original Color

91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536



## Achromatopsia

86.7722, -4.6299, 4.7145



## Achromatomaly

87.7865, -11.9533, 27.5241

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 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(250, 240, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 240, 80)  
}
```

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(250, 240, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 240, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 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(250, 240, 80) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 240, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 240, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 240, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 240, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 240,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 91.2268, -18.7040, 50.9536 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 240, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
240, 80) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor