

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.4613, -20.9093,  
50.3783)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.4613, -20.9093,  
50.3783) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.5269,  
-20.9817, 50.3673)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFFB68
RGB	255, 251, 104
RGB Percent	100%, 98%, 41%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0157, 0.5921
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.59, 0.00
HSL	58°, 100%, 70%
HSV	58°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	78.2359, 91.2539, 26.5869
YIQ	235.4380, 49.5710, -44.8690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

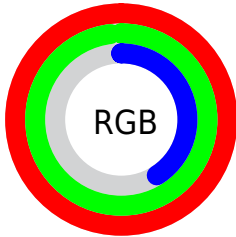
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	108, 255, 104
Decimal	16776040
CIELab	96.52, -16.39, 68.98
CIELCh	97, 70.904, 103.365
Yxy	91.2581, 0.3990, 0.4654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294966120 (0xFFFFFB68)
YUV	235.4380, -64.7989, 17.1559
Hunter-Lab	95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673

# Details

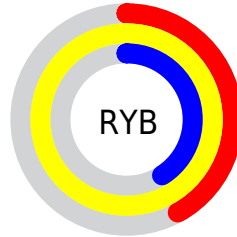
The HunterLab color  $95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFF66$ . A complement of this color would be  $45.7031, 33.7579, -93.9797$ , and the grayscale version is  $91.6011, -4.8876, 4.9769$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.6310, -18.4731, 39.6394$ , and  $71.2949, -18.3245, 41.4612$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $95.0765, -21.9673, 53.6470$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.0620, -19.5543, 45.9232$ .

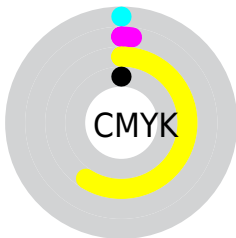
# Distribution



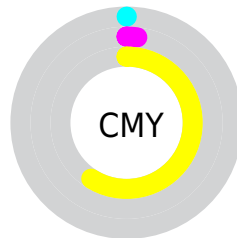
- Red (100%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (59%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 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 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 95.5269, -20.9817,  
50.3673


 95.5269, -20.9817,  
50.3673


230.6762,  
-33.9541, 84.5303


 83.0810, -19.5474,  
45.9999


 122.1003,  
-23.8471, 58.6567

 71.2262, -18.1002,  
41.4533


 136.1788,  
-25.2774, 62.6137

 59.9960, -16.6376,  
36.7032


 150.7603,  
-26.7101, 66.4660

 49.4272, -15.1518,  
31.7251

 165.8281,  
-28.1466, 70.2258

 39.5642, -13.6315,  
26.5198

181.3669,  
-29.5883, 73.9036

 30.4616, -12.0597,  
21.3231

197.3628,

 22.1894, -10.4095,

-31.0363, 77.5086

15.5326

213.8031,  
-32.4913, 81.0486

■ 14.8410, -8.6333,  
10.3887

■ 8.4934, -8.8623,  
5.9454

■ 95.5269, -20.9817,  
50.3673

■ 95.5269, -20.9817,  
50.3673

■ 95.0765, -21.9673,  
53.6470

■ 96.0620, -19.5543,  
45.9232

■ 94.6974, -22.5357,  
55.8485

■ 96.6803, -17.6494,  
40.2465

■ 94.3837, -22.7359,  
57.0900

■ 97.3885, -15.2517,  
33.2911

■ 94.1221, -22.6422,  
57.5650

■ 98.1897, -12.3490,  
25.0271

■ 94.1024, -22.6299,  
57.5893

■ 99.0868, -8.9349,  
15.4396

100.0000, -5.3359,  
5.4331

# Harmonies

## Analogous

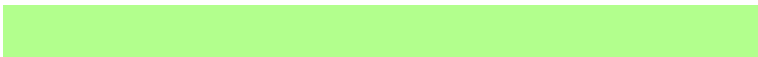
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.5291, 16.1110, 49.9499



95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673



95.5291, -49.1766, 42.4545

# Triad

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



95.5291, -20.9850, 50.3681



95.5291, -51.4827, -53.8597



95.5291, 72.9943, -16.2543

# Complementary

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



95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673



45.7031, 33.7579, -93.9797

# 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.



95.5291, 48.7718, -58.1800



95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673



95.5291, -24.6122, -84.9301

# Square

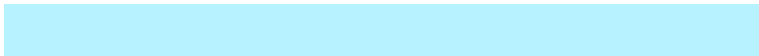
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



95.5291, -20.9850, 50.3681



95.5291, -64.8914, -11.7889



95.5291, 11.8910, -86.7580



95.5291, 74.3614, 19.5475



# Rectangle

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



95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673



95.5291, -60.7018, 30.8189



95.5291, 11.8910, -86.7580



95.5291, 67.1051, -30.3535

# Sweetspot

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



95.5291, -20.9850, 50.3681



98.2937, -11.9619, 23.9340



56.8035, 54.4243, 20.8425



45.3612, -5.9576, 12.2701

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



95.5291, -20.9850, 50.3681



95.0037, -22.0981, 54.1164



90.9812, -45.1216, 46.7368



45.8295, -4.1830, 7.2806



68.0499, -16.3984, 41.6450



21.2929, -5.2035, 13.0295



# Inverse Universe

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



45.7031, 33.7579, -93.9797



37.7201, 45.8943, -124.6621



51.1606, 51.9863, -77.2055



41.7788, -0.3028, -2.9990



19.7038, 51.4574, -135.7098

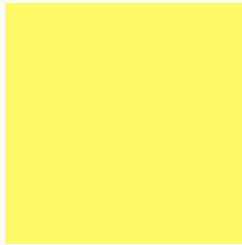


6.3555, 15.1836, -40.7209



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

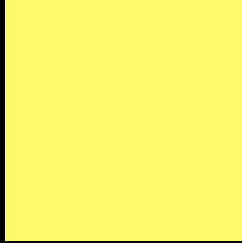
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

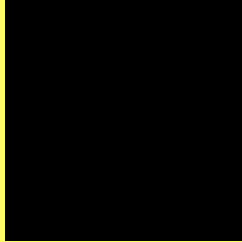
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673.

-20.9817, 50.3673.

# Color Blindness Simulation

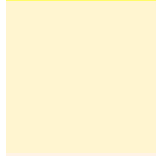
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



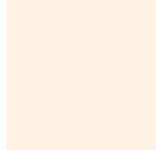
### Original Color

95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673



### Protanopia

95.4562, -7.5821, 21.6218



### Deuteranopia

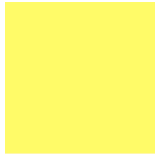
95.4329, -3.2079, 12.2387



## Tritanopia

95.3992, 1.0638, 3.1034

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673



## Protanomaly

95.2280, -13.4009, 34.7665



## Deuteranomaly

95.2010, -11.2642, 30.2234



## Tritanomaly

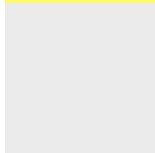
95.1579, -9.2265, 25.9348

# Monochromacy



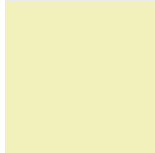
## Original Color

95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673



## Achromatopsia

91.1466, -4.8634, 4.9522



## Achromatomaly

92.3990, -12.8637, 26.5431

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 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, 251, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 251, 104)  
}
```

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, 251, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 251, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 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, 251, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 251, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 251, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 251, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 251, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 251,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.5269, -20.9817, 50.3673 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 251, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
251, 104) }
```

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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