

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.3040, -3.4615,  
5.0033)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.3040, -3.4615, 5.0033)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.3613, -3.7256,  
5.1324)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E7E4E4
RGB	231, 228, 228
RGB Percent	91%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.0941, 0.1059, 0.1059
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.09
HSL	0°, 6%, 90%
HSV	0°, 1%, 91%
XYZ	74.7020, 78.0772, 84.5319
YIQ	228.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	231, 228, 228
Decimal	15197412
CIE Lab	90.82, 1.01, 0.35
CIE LCh	91, 1.072, 19.023
Yxy	78.0806, 0.3148, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293387492 (0xFFE7E4E4)
YUV	228.8970, -0.4422, 1.8443
Hunter-Lab	88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324

# Details

The HunterLab color  $88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $89.1147, -5.7337, 4.5117$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.4757, -4.7208, 4.8071$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.8215, -2.8329, 3.7316$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.6377, 4.4930, 7.3460$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.4374, -11.6119, 3.0582$ .

# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (89%)

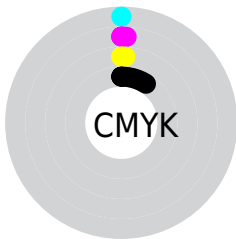
Blue (89%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (89%)

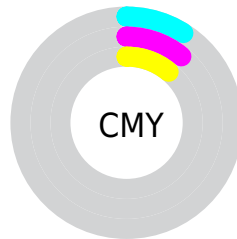


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 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 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.3613, -3.7256,  
5.1324

■ 88.3613, -3.7256,  
5.1324

221.0069,  
-10.4592, 12.4701

■ 76.2497, -3.1281,  
4.4588

114.3082, -5.0250,  
6.5752

■ 64.7467, -2.5636,  
3.8163

128.0918, -5.7195,  
7.3392

■ 53.8885, -2.0364,  
3.2078

142.3889, -6.4430,  
8.1306

■ 43.7160, -1.5494,  
2.6355

157.1814, -7.1943,  
8.9486

■ 34.2789, -1.1061,  
2.1018

172.4535, -7.9724,  
9.7922

■ 25.6397, -0.7110,  
1.6096

188.1905, -8.7765,

■ 17.8805, -0.3703,

10.6608

1.1628

204.3791, -9.6056,  
11.5537

■ 11.1153, -0.0934,  
0.7664

■ 3.0068, 1.3077,  
0.6452

■ 88.3613, -3.7256,  
5.1324

■ 88.3613, -3.7256,  
5.1324

■ 80.6377, 4.4930,  
7.3460

■ 96.4374, -11.6119,  
3.0582

■ 73.3211, 13.0817,  
9.7092

■ 97.8413, -12.9288,  
2.7325

■ 66.4897, 22.0381,  
12.2285

■ 60.2390, 31.2950,  
14.8874

■ 54.6851, 40.6616,  
17.6295

■ 49.9605, 49.7554,  
20.3355

■ 46.1992, 57.9609,  
22.8079

■ 43.5038, 64.5040,  
24.7950

■ 41.8974, 68.7197,  
26.0769

# Harmonies

## Analogous

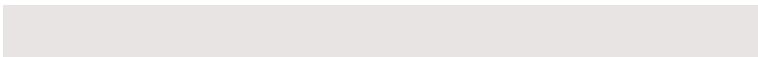
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.3632, -3.6895, 4.6200



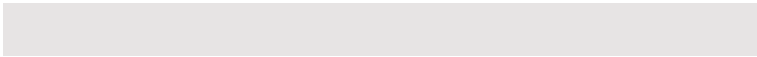
88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324



88.3632, -4.0321, 5.5584

# Triad

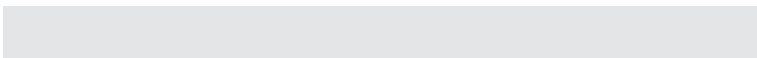
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.3632, -3.7277, 5.1338



88.3632, -5.5085, 5.4604



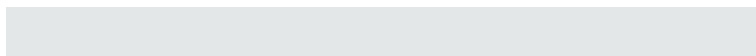
88.3632, -4.9188, 3.8266

# Complementary

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



88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324



89.1147, -5.7337, 4.5117

# 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.



88.3632, -5.4050, 4.0547



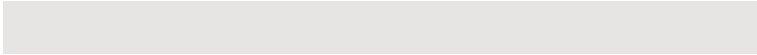
88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324



88.3632, -5.7449, 4.9993

# Square

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



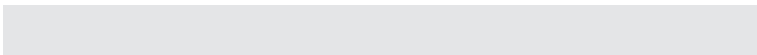
88.3632, -3.7277, 5.1338



88.3632, -5.0605, 5.7461



88.3632, -5.7071, 4.4846

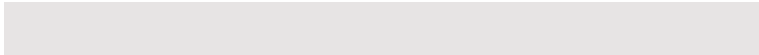


88.3632, -4.3781, 3.8632



# Rectangle

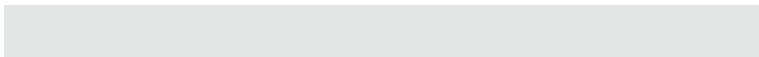
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



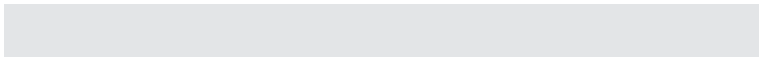
88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324



88.3632, -4.3445, 5.7346



88.3632, -5.7071, 4.4846



88.3632, -5.0940, 3.8750

# Sweetspot

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



88.3632, -3.7277, 5.1338

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



88.4570, -3.2062, 3.7767



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

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



88.3632, -3.7277, 5.1338



98.2187, -3.5281, 5.9139



88.8298, -4.5062, 5.6664



40.6173, -1.5023, 2.4310



30.8698, 52.8222, 19.9465



8.3981, 14.3368, 5.4259



# Inverse Universe

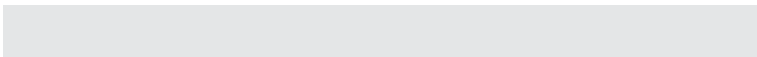
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.1147, -5.7337, 4.5117



99.5194, -7.0002, 4.8371



88.6456, -4.9574, 3.9700



41.1224, -2.8509, 2.0128



59.3121, -31.3918, -6.3690

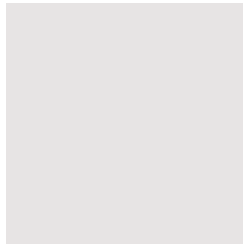


16.1267, -8.5375, -1.7270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 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 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

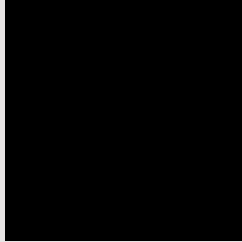
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

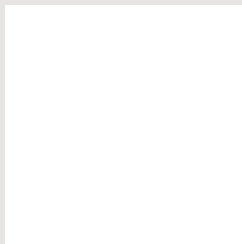
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## HunterLab 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324.



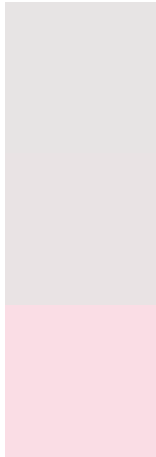
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.3613, -3.7256,

5.1324.

# 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

88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324

### Protanopia

88.2402, -2.5480, 5.0107

### Deuteranopia

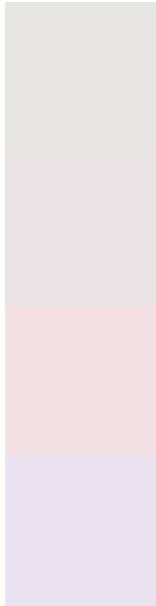
88.1442, 6.5877, 4.5669



## Tritanopia

88.4236, 0.6540, -2.3586

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324

## Protanomaly

88.1450, -2.8768, 4.8931

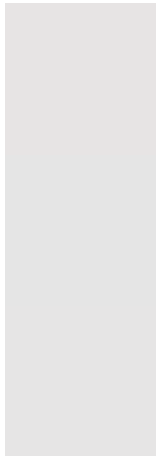
## Deuteranomaly

88.3307, 2.5612, 4.7166

## Tritanomaly

88.4687, -1.1137, 0.2843

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

88.6108, -4.3993, 4.9246

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 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(231, 228, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 228, 228)  
}
```

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(231, 228, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 228, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 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(231, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 228, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 228, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 228, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 228, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 228,  
228) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.3613, -3.7256, 5.1324 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
228, 228) }
```

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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