

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.5106, -5.7739,  
1.6039)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.5106, -5.7739, 1.6039)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.5658, -5.7811,  
1.8561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0E6EB
RGB	224, 230, 235
RGB Percent	88%, 90%, 92%
CMY	0.1216, 0.0980, 0.0784
CMYK	0.05, 0.02, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	207°, 22%, 90%
HSV	207°, 5%, 92%
XYZ	74.0326, 78.4390, 89.8354
YIQ	228.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

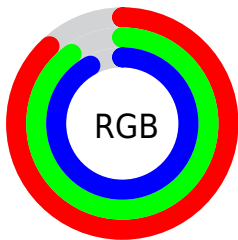
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	224, 228, 235
Decimal	14739179
CIE Lab	90.98, -1.08, -3.13
CIE LCh	91, 3.314, 250.994
Yxy	78.4423, 0.3055, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292929259 (0xFFE0E6EB)
YUV	228.7760, 3.0684, -4.1886
Hunter-Lab	88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561

# Details

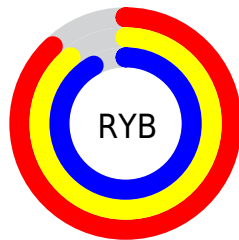
The HunterLab color  $88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $88.9279, -3.6054, 7.7153$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.4100, -4.7173, 4.8035$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.0766, -4.6367, 1.1631$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.1762, -7.4234, -4.9039$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.1194, -3.7108, 8.4183$ .

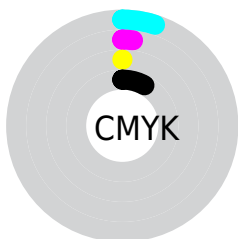
# Distribution



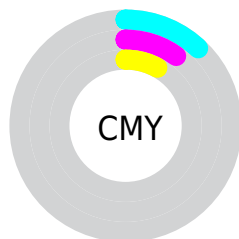
- Red (88%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 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 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.5658, -5.7811,  
1.8561

■ 88.5658, -5.7811,  
1.8561

221.2844,  
-13.2488, 8.0549

■ 76.4444, -5.0849,  
1.3346

114.5310, -7.2644,  
3.0142

■ 64.9310, -4.4166,  
0.8519

128.3232, -8.0455,  
3.6441

■ 54.0619, -3.7795,  
0.4123

142.6286, -8.8524,  
4.3061

■ 43.8777, -3.1752,  
0.0198

157.4292, -9.6844,  
4.9988

■ 34.4280, -2.6054,  
-0.3210

172.7090,  
-10.5407, 5.7211

■ 25.7752, -2.0721,  
-0.6035

188.4536,

■ 18.0006, -1.5775,

-11.4205, 6.4719

-0.8188

204.6494,  
-12.3234, 7.2501

■ 11.2178, -1.1241,  
-0.9534

■ 3.2961, -1.6028,  
-3.7608

■ 88.5658, -5.7811,  
1.8561

■ 88.5658, -5.7811,  
1.8561

■ 83.1762, -7.4234,  
-4.9039

■ 94.1194, -3.7108,  
8.4183

■ 77.9606, -8.5698,  
-11.8861

■ 98.2209, -6.7942,  
12.9592

■ 72.9384, -9.1511,  
-19.1068

■ 99.3872, -8.7031,  
14.2013

■ 68.1295, -9.0873,  
-26.5785

■ 63.5561, -8.2916,  
-34.3048

■ 59.2417, -6.6753,  
-42.2747

■ 55.2106, -4.1578,  
-50.4581

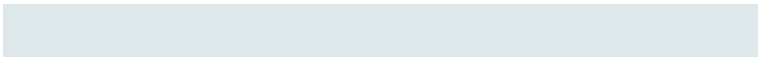
■ 51.4843, -0.6828,  
-58.8024

■ 48.0767, 3.7523,  
-67.2400

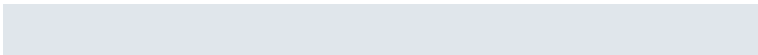
# Harmonies

## Analogous

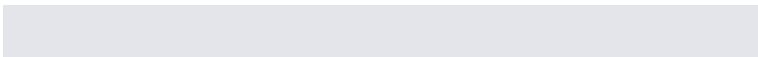
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.5677, -7.1624, 2.7756



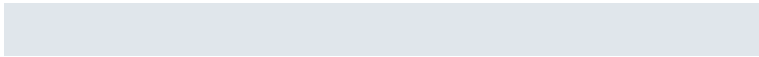
88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561



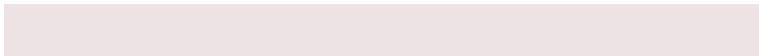
88.5677, -4.1119, 1.7422

# Triad

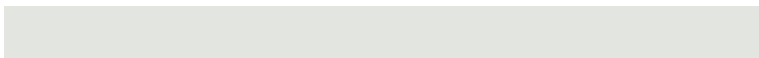
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.5677, -5.7830, 1.8575



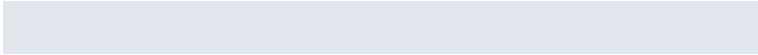
88.5677, -1.5279, 5.4067



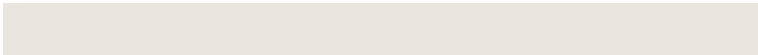
88.5677, -6.8455, 7.1156

# Complementary

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



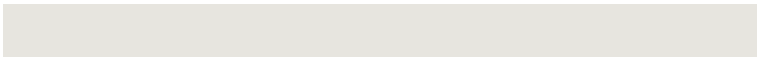
88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561



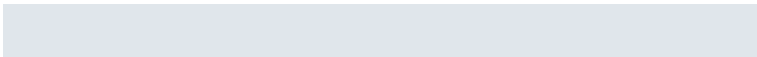
88.9279, -3.6054, 7.7153

# 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.



88.5677, -5.3474, 7.7930



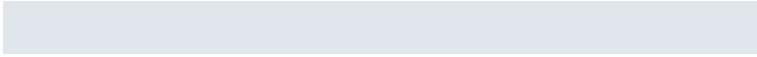
88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561



88.5677, -2.2721, 6.8188

# Square

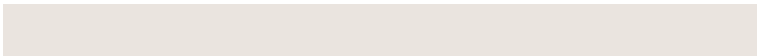
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.5677, -5.7830, 1.8575



88.5677, -1.6467, 3.8115



88.5677, -3.6730, 7.6854

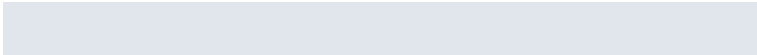


88.5677, -7.7726, 5.8187

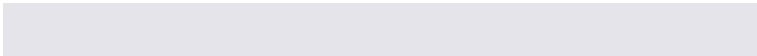


# Rectangle

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



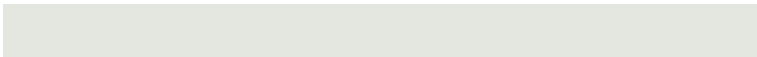
88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561



88.5677, -3.0561, 2.1384



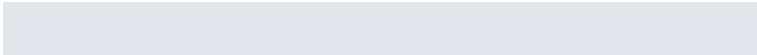
88.5677, -3.6730, 7.6854



88.5677, -6.3925, 7.4222

# Sweetspot

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



88.5677, -5.7830, 1.8575



99.3895, -5.5607, 4.7086



89.9552, -9.4196, 6.4298



45.9961, -2.5675, 2.1950

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

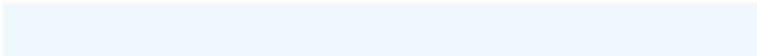


# Same Dimension

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



88.5677, -5.7830, 1.8575



96.3632, -6.6159, 1.0529



86.8643, -2.9465, -0.1742



40.6033, -2.8479, 0.2593



34.9673, 4.0975, -52.5515

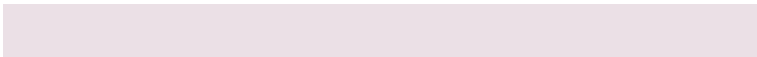


10.7333, -0.4851, -12.3686



# Inverse Universe

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



87.5717, 0.0343, 3.2737



94.9653, 1.5923, 3.0742



90.6352, -6.4379, 9.6034



39.9552, 0.9667, 1.2036



32.7523, 58.8290, -0.0738

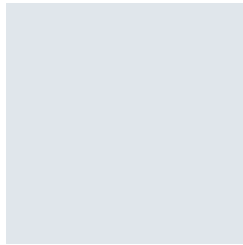


9.2829, 16.8649, -1.5035



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

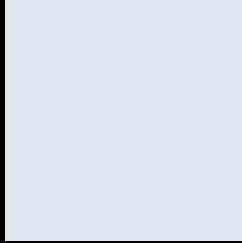
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

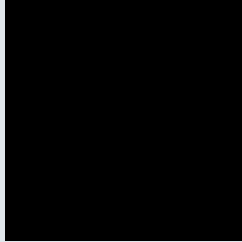
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

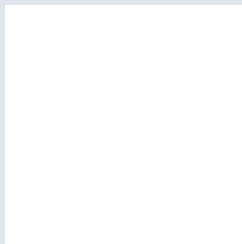
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561.



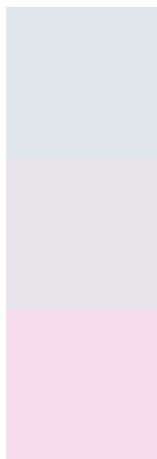
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5658, -5.7811,

1.8561.

# 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

88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561

### Protanopia

88.6471, -2.3537, 2.5196

### Deuteranopia

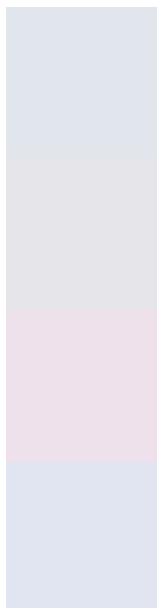
88.4949, 6.7387, 0.9686



## Tritanopia

88.4926, -2.0815, -3.9242

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561

## Protanomaly

88.6776, -3.8478, 2.5301

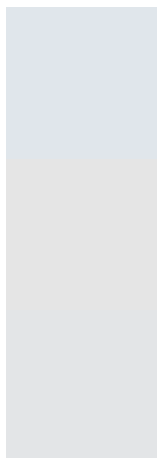
## Deuteranomaly

88.4631, 1.8953, 1.3570

## Tritanomaly

88.5759, -3.6696, -1.7141

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

88.3963, -5.0185, 3.6735

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 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(224, 230, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 230, 235)  
}
```

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(224, 230, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 230, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 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(224, 230, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 230, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 230, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 230, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 230, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 230,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.5658, -5.7811, 1.8561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 230, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
230, 235) }
```

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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