

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.5806, -4.3504,  
4.3717)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.5806, -4.3504, 4.3717)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.6424, -4.2263,  
4.4737)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E5E6
RGB	230, 229, 230
RGB Percent	90%, 90%, 90%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1019, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	300°, 2%, 90%
HSV	300°, 0%, 90%
XYZ	74.9353, 78.5748, 86.0798
YIQ	229.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	230, 229, 230
Decimal	15132134
CIE Lab	91.04, 0.52, -0.38
CIE LCh	91, 0.639, 324.012
Yxy	78.5781, 0.3128, 0.3280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293322214 (0xFFE6E5E6)
YUV	229.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148
Hunter-Lab	88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737

# Details

The HunterLab color  $88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $88.8318, -5.2402, 5.1668$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.6986, -4.7327, 4.8192$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.1776, -2.9992, 3.2158$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.6583, 7.9005, -3.9011$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.0009, -16.0351, 12.6387$ .

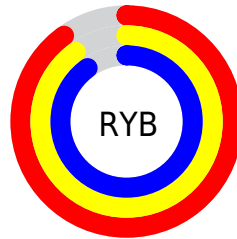
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (90%)

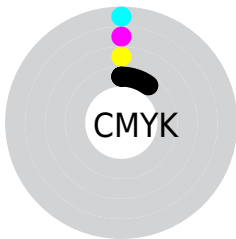
Blue (90%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (90%)

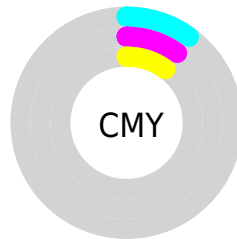


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 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 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.6424, -4.2263,  
4.4737

■ 88.6424, -4.2263,  
4.4737

221.3883,  
-11.1381, 11.5763

■ 76.5173, -3.6048,  
3.8317

114.6145, -5.5703,  
5.8576

■ 65.0001, -3.0151,  
3.2224

128.4099, -6.2859,  
6.5938

■ 54.1269, -2.4613,  
2.6491

142.7184, -7.0296,  
7.3585

■ 43.9384, -1.9459,  
2.1143

157.5220, -7.8005,  
8.1507

■ 34.4840, -1.4719,  
1.6211

172.8048, -8.5976,  
8.9693

■ 25.8260, -1.0433,  
1.1731

188.5521, -9.4201,

■ 18.0457, -0.6654,

9.8136

0.7756

204.7507,  
-10.2671, 10.6828

■ 11.2563, -0.3459,  
0.4357

■ 3.3981, 0.4816,  
-0.2731

■ 88.6424, -4.2263,  
4.4737

■ 88.6424, -4.2263,  
4.4737

■ 81.6583, 7.9005,  
-3.9011

■ 96.0009, -16.0351,  
12.6387

■ 75.1024, 20.3211,  
-12.4683

■ 96.9837, -17.5471,  
13.6863

■ 69.0486, 32.9368,  
-21.1595

■ 96.9841, -17.5454,  
13.6868

■ 63.5811, 45.5454,  
-29.8358

■ 96.9846, -17.5437,  
13.6873

58.7942, 57.7933,  
-38.2549

96.9851, -17.5420,  
13.6879

54.7850, 69.1458,  
-46.0514

96.9855, -17.5403,  
13.6884

51.6381, 78.9167,  
-52.7571

96.9860, -17.5386,  
13.6890

49.4027, 86.4030,  
-57.8927

96.9865, -17.5369,  
13.6895

48.0648, 91.1296,  
-61.1353

96.9869, -17.5352,  
13.6900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

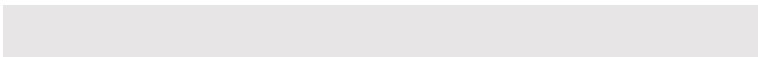
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.6443, -4.4802, 4.2804



88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737



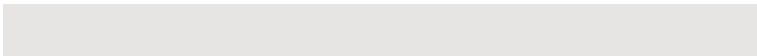
88.6443, -4.1122, 4.7631

# Triad

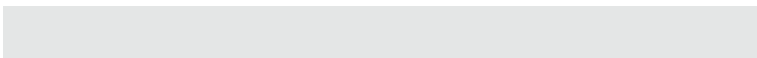
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.6443, -4.2284, 4.4751



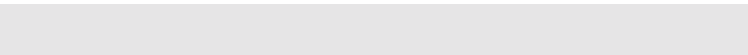
88.6443, -4.6694, 5.4143



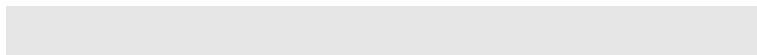
88.6443, -5.3047, 4.5829

# Complementary

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



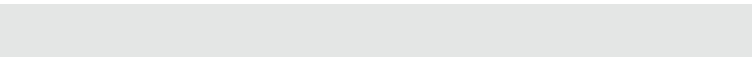
88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737



88.8318, -5.2402, 5.1668

# 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.



88.6443, -5.3552, 4.8871



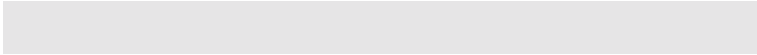
88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737



88.6443, -4.9887, 5.3664

# Square

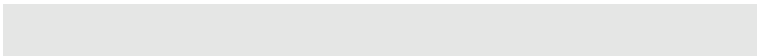
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



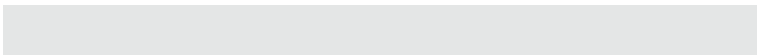
88.6443, -4.2284, 4.4751



88.6443, -4.3671, 5.3048



88.6443, -5.2397, 5.1737



88.6443, -5.1015, 4.3428



# Rectangle

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



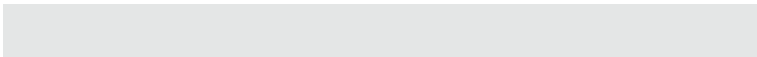
88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737



88.6443, -4.1275, 4.9690



88.6443, -5.2397, 5.1737



88.6443, -5.3401, 4.6811

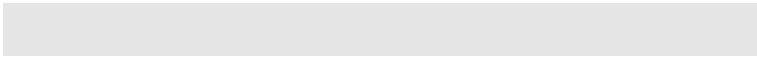
# Sweetspot

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



88.6443, -4.2284, 4.4751

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



88.5568, -4.5592, 4.3659



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

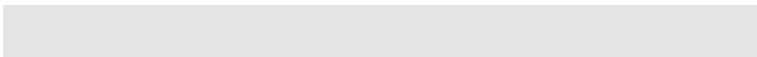
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.6443, -4.2284, 4.4751



99.1885, -3.9824, 4.4980



88.6291, -4.3117, 4.6925



40.9940, -1.6786, 1.8812



35.7122, 70.2151, -47.1302



9.7083, 19.0876, -12.8111



# Inverse Universe

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



88.6128, -4.4006, 4.9242



99.1063, -4.4319, 5.6713



88.8470, -5.1572, 4.9504



40.9621, -1.8532, 2.3368



30.8615, 52.8516, 19.9396

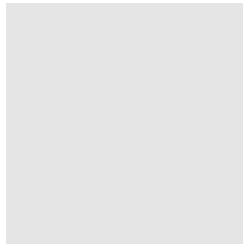


8.3895, 14.3676, 5.4186



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

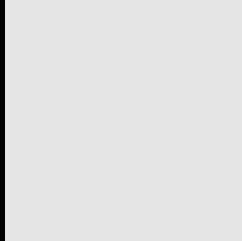
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

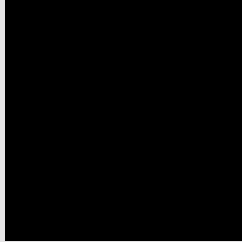
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

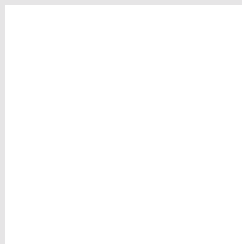
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# HunterLab 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737.



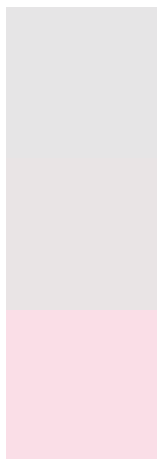
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6424, -4.2263,

4.4737.

# 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

88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737

### Protanopia

88.5819, -2.8986, 4.9169

### Deuteranopia

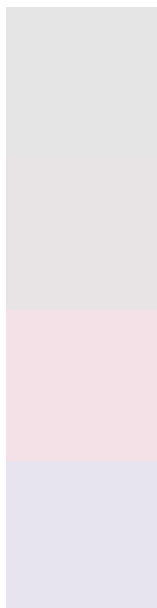
88.5077, 6.3919, 4.0057



## Tritanopia

88.7054, 0.1722, -3.0770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737

## Protanomaly

88.4871, -3.2266, 4.7996

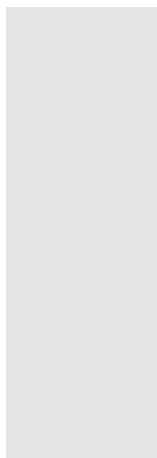
## Deuteranomaly

88.6987, 2.3730, 4.1622

## Tritanomaly

88.7508, -1.6009, -0.4130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 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(230, 229, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 229, 230)  
}
```

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(230, 229, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 229, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 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(230, 229, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 229, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 229, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 229, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 229, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 229,  
230) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.6424, -4.2263, 4.4737 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 229, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
229, 230) }
```

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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