

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.5908, -0.1829,  
8.6060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.5908, -0.1829, 8.6060)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.5948, -0.1731,  
8.8092)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	F2E2DD
RGB	242, 226, 221
RGB Percent	95%, 89%, 87%
CMY	0.0510, 0.1137, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.09, 0.05
HSL	14°, 45%, 91%
HSV	14°, 9%, 95%
XYZ	76.8654, 78.4904, 79.5054
YIQ	230.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

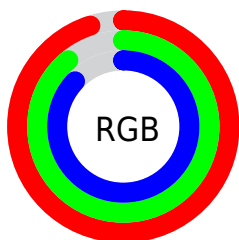
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">242, 228, 221</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15917789</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.00, 4.61, 4.39</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">91, 6.370, 43.585</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">78.4938, 0.3273, 0.3342</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4294107869</a> (0xFFFF2E2DD)
YUV	<a href="#">230.2140, -4.5425, 10.3363</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color  $88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $90.7468, -9.0589, 0.8738$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.0660, -4.7523, 4.8391$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.0524, 0.5686, 7.2142$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.3427, 5.7484, 12.8908$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.1043, -5.7455, 4.5466$ .

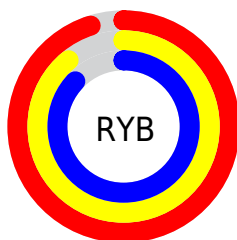
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (89%)

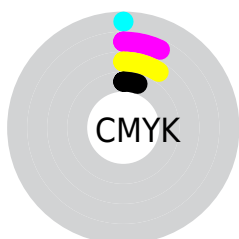
Blue (87%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (87%)

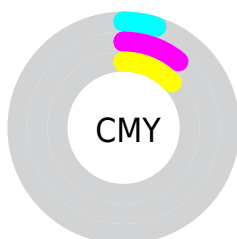


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 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 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88.5948, -0.1731,  
8.8092

 88.5948, -0.1731,  
8.8092

221.3238, -5.6666,  
17.5180

 76.4720, 0.2584,  
7.9503


114.5627, -1.1626,  
10.5972

 64.9573, 0.6487,  
7.1121


128.3561, -1.7110,  
11.5231

 54.0866, 0.9916,  
6.2957

142.6626, -2.2935,  
12.4705

 43.9007, 1.2824,  
5.5005

157.4644, -2.9085,  
13.4390

 34.4493, 1.5149,  
4.7252

172.7453, -3.5544,  
14.4283

 25.7944, 1.6809,  
3.9671


188.4909, -4.2302,

 18.0177, 1.7681,


15.4381


3.2212

204.6879, -4.9346,  
16.4681


 11.2324, 1.7574,  
2.4759


 3.3352, 5.8504,  
2.3346


 88.5948, -0.1731,  
8.8092


 88.5948, -0.1731,  
8.8092


 82.3427, 5.7484,  
12.8908

 95.1043, -5.7455,  
4.5466

 76.3769, 12.0587,  
16.7406

 98.8015, -9.5301,  
3.9409

 70.7412, 18.7757,  
20.2976

 65.4851, 25.8943,  
23.4797

■ 60.6659, 33.3655,  
26.1828

■ 56.3479, 41.0703,  
28.2840

■ 52.5987, 48.7924,  
29.6561

■ 49.4816, 56.2018,  
30.2025

■ 47.0398, 62.8542,  
29.9702

# Harmonies

## Analogous

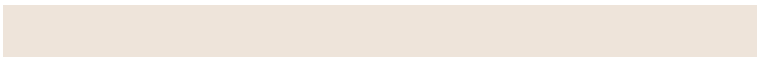
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.5967, 1.4033, 6.2029



88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092



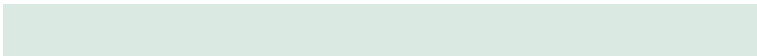
88.5967, -2.9652, 10.3194

# Triad

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



88.5967, -0.1755, 8.8106



88.5967, -10.6274, 6.4805



88.5967, -3.2645, -1.1316

# Complementary

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



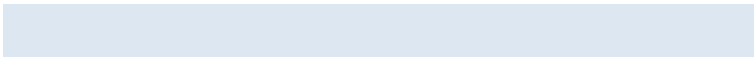
88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092



90.7468, -9.0589, 0.8738

# 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.



88.5967, -6.4852, -1.0507



88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092



88.5967, -10.7049, 3.4197

# Square

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



88.5967, -0.1755, 8.8106



88.5967, -8.9850, 9.0076



88.5967, -9.1983, 0.6401



88.5967, -0.3973, 0.4229

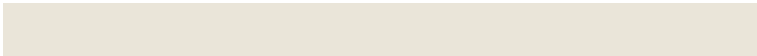


# Rectangle

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



88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092



88.5967, -5.1211, 10.5340



88.5967, -9.1983, 0.6401



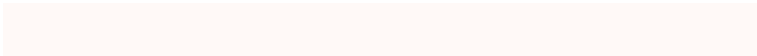
88.5967, -4.3423, -1.2964

# Sweetspot

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



88.5967, -0.1755, 8.8106



97.9058, -3.5809, 6.8061



87.5851, 5.2351, -0.2284



45.0385, -1.4372, 3.3174

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

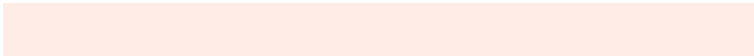


# Same Dimension

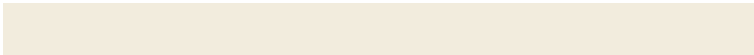
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.5967, -0.1755, 8.8106



93.1088, 0.6400, 9.9472



91.8261, -5.6102, 12.3153



40.4602, 0.1292, 4.1988



34.5311, 45.8657, 22.0808



10.6818, 11.1383, 6.7770

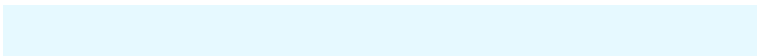


# Inverse Universe

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



90.7468, -9.0589, 0.8738



95.7415, -10.2395, 0.2283



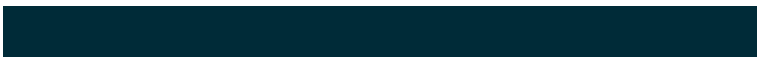
87.4664, -3.6672, -3.1118



41.5371, -4.3206, 0.2235



47.0699, -14.2420, -28.0889

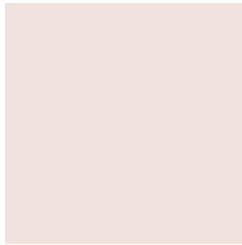


14.1237, -4.8692, -7.1422



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

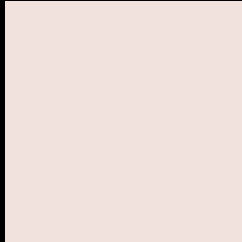
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 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

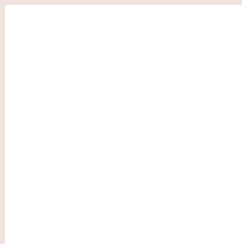
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092.



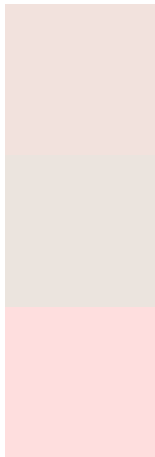
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5948, -0.1731,



# 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

88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092

### Protanopia

88.5567, -3.4186, 8.2401

### Deuteranopia

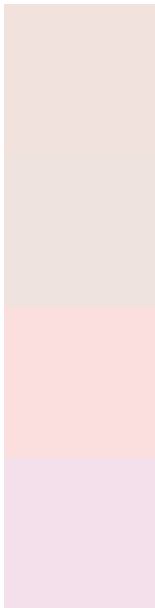
88.6495, 6.3080, 8.5159



## Tritanopia

88.6221, 5.8861, -0.9638

# Trichromacy



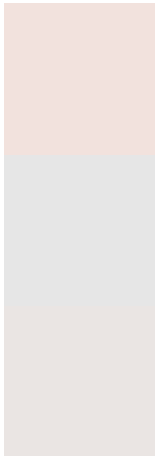
**Original Color**  
88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092

**Protanomaly**  
88.5377, -1.8919, 8.2452

**Deuteranomaly**  
88.5287, 4.3558, 8.3443

**Tritanomaly**  
88.5917, 3.7661, 2.5600

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092

**Achromatopsia**  
88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

**Achromatomaly**  
88.9253, -3.4334, 6.2813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 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(242, 226, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 226, 221)  
}
```

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(242, 226, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 226, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 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(242, 226, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 226, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 226, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 226, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 226, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 226,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.5948, -0.1731, 8.8092 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 226, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
226, 221) }
```

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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