

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.5908, -0.2387,  
-6.0594)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.5908, -0.2387,  
-6.0594) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.5067, -0.1593,  
-6.0522)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E3FA
RGB	228, 227, 250
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 98%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1098, 0.0196
CMYK	0.09, 0.09, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	243°, 70%, 94%
HSV	243°, 9%, 98%
XYZ	76.7194, 78.3344, 101.5191
YIQ	229.9210, -6.7870, 7.3650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

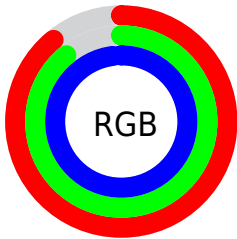
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 227, 250
Decimal	15000570
CIE Lab	90.93, 4.63, -11.02
CIE LCh	91, 11.950, 292.772
Yxy	78.3377, 0.2990, 0.3053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293190650 (0xFFE4E3FA)
YUV	229.9210, 9.8989, -1.6847
Hunter-Lab	88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522

# Details

The HunterLab color  $88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $96.9841, -9.3761, 15.1669$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.8823, -4.7425, 4.8291$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.0264, 0.7370, -6.4546$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.7370, 5.7199, -19.4878$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $98.5935, -5.6443, 6.2649$ .

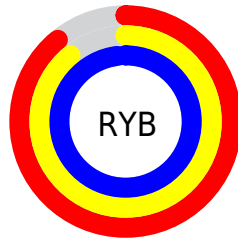
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

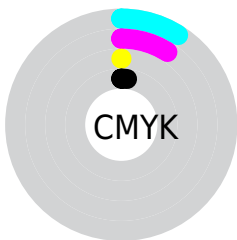
Blue (98%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (98%)

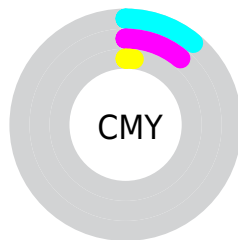


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 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 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.5067, -0.1593,  
-6.0522

88.5067, -0.1593,  
-6.0522

221.2042, -5.6464,  
-2.3171

76.3881, 0.2720,  
-6.2524

114.4666, -1.1467,  
-5.5015

64.8777, 0.6614,  
-6.4006

128.2563, -1.6945,  
-5.1603

54.0118, 1.0034,  
-6.4907

142.5593, -2.2763,  
-4.7780

43.8310, 1.2932,  
-6.5172

157.3576, -2.8906,  
-4.3568

34.3849, 1.5246,  
-6.4735

172.6352, -3.5359,  
-3.8985

25.7360, 1.6893,  
-6.3518

188.3775, -4.2111,

17.9659, 1.7752,

-3.4048

-6.1442

204.5713, -4.9149,  
-2.8772

■ 11.1882, 1.7628,  
-5.8485

■ 3.2152, 6.0970,  
-14.0301

■ 88.5067, -0.1593,  
-6.0522

■ 88.5067, -0.1593,  
-6.0522

■ 78.7370, 5.7199,  
-19.4878

■ 98.5935, -5.6443,  
6.2649

■ 69.3341, 12.1284,  
-34.4060

■ 99.8410, -6.2076,  
7.7033

■ 60.3767, 19.2323,  
-51.2754

■ 51.9759, 27.2297,  
-70.6672

■ 44.2949, 36.2975,  
-93.1317

■ 37.5749, 46.4089,  
-118.7466

■ 32.1522, 56.8938,  
-145.9741

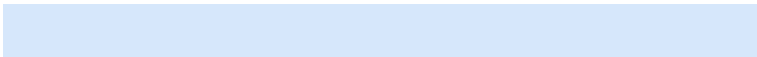
■ 28.4140, 65.8590,  
-170.0630

■ 26.5131, 71.0153,  
-184.6748

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.5086, -6.1919, -6.9279



88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522



88.5086, 4.7653, -2.1706

# Triad

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



88.5086, -0.1612, -6.0506



88.5086, 2.4497, 13.2153



88.5086, -16.0182, 6.2041

# Complementary

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



88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522



96.9841, -9.3761, 15.1669

# 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.



88.5086, -13.8361, 11.2790



88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522



88.5086, -3.2532, 15.1460

# Square

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



88.5086, -0.1612, -6.0506



88.5086, 6.3009, 9.0112



88.5086, -9.2028, 14.4617



88.5086, -15.2407, 0.4086



# Rectangle

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



88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522



88.5086, 6.7063, 1.4638



88.5086, -9.2028, 14.4617



88.5086, -15.6085, 8.0454

# Sweetspot

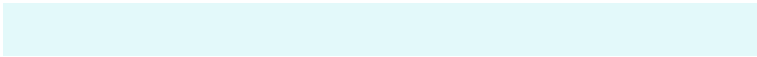
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.5086, -0.1612, -6.0506



96.8783, -3.6801, 1.7312



95.4624, -12.0786, 2.4390



44.4364, -1.4955, 0.3365

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.5086, -0.1612, -6.0506



88.6859, 0.8921, -8.5855



89.5774, 3.4797, -4.6054



40.8398, 0.0033, -2.9776



19.2715, 51.9999, -134.8087



5.9683, 15.9021, -40.1835



# Inverse Universe

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



90.6119, 6.8943, -2.6898



91.2758, 9.5259, -4.3793



95.9428, -13.0637, 13.9785



41.8459, 3.3748, -1.3658



37.5460, 73.1316, -44.2103

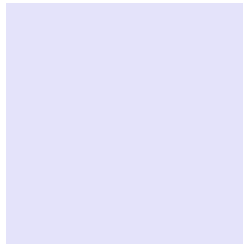


11.4435, 22.3158, -13.6778



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

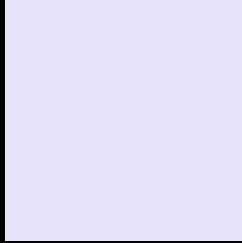
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

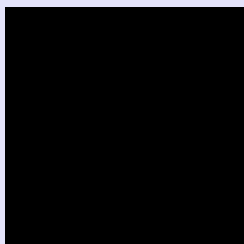
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522.



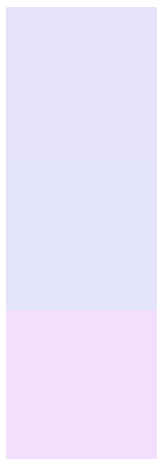
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5067, -0.1593,

-6.0522.

# 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

88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522

### Protanopia

88.4145, -0.4754, -6.1777

### Deuteranopia

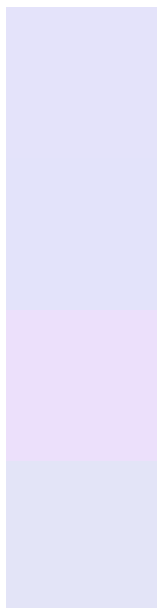
88.5670, 6.3945, -6.4108



## Tritanopia

88.5842, -1.7659, -3.8018

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522

## Protanomaly

88.4145, -0.4754, -6.1777

## Deuteranomaly

88.3794, 4.2063, -6.6944

## Tritanomaly

88.6189, -1.5767, -4.2941

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522

## Achromatopsia

88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

## Achromatomaly

88.7756, -3.3122, 1.1354

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 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(228, 227, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 227, 250)  
}
```

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(228, 227, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 227, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 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(228, 227, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 227, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 227, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 227, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.5067, -0.1593, -6.0522 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 227, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
227, 250) }
```

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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