

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.8170, -5.3279,  
3.9954)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.8170, -5.3279, 3.9954)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.8015, -5.2170,  
4.1511)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E6E7
RGB	228, 230, 231
RGB Percent	89%, 90%, 91%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0980, 0.0941
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	200°, 6%, 90%
HSV	200°, 1%, 91%
XYZ	74.7155, 78.8571, 86.8843
YIQ	229.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 229, 231
Decimal	15001319
CIE Lab	91.17, -0.49, -0.73
CIE LCh	91, 0.877, 236.261
Yxy	78.8604, 0.3107, 0.3280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293191399 (0xFFE4E6E7)
YUV	229.5160, 0.7316, -1.3295
Hunter-Lab	88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511

# Details

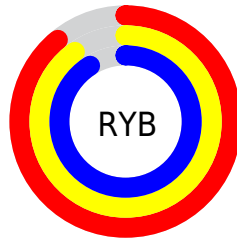
The HunterLab color  $88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $88.6724, -4.2441, 5.4871$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.7423, -4.7351, 4.8215$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.2988, -4.1054, 3.3396$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.3536, -8.4140, -1.3081$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.4121, -1.5721, 9.5466$ .

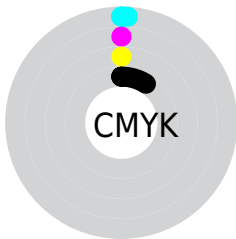
# Distribution



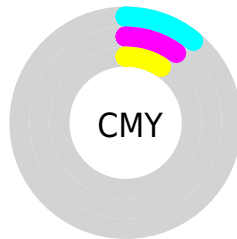
- Red (89%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 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 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.8015, -5.2170,  
4.1511

■ 88.8015, -5.2170,  
4.1511

221.6042,  
-12.4820, 11.1401

■ 76.6688, -4.5481,  
3.5243

114.7878, -6.6495,  
5.5065

■ 65.1436, -3.9085,  
2.9310

128.5899, -7.4067,  
6.2294

■ 54.2619, -3.3019,  
2.3746

142.9048, -8.1906,  
6.9812

■ 44.0643, -2.7301,  
1.8579

157.7147, -9.0003,  
7.7608

■ 34.6001, -2.1953,  
1.3841

173.0035, -9.8350,  
8.5674

■ 25.9315, -1.7004,  
0.9573

188.7567,

■ 18.1393, -1.2486,

-10.6939, 9.3999

0.5832

204.9610,  
-11.5765, 10.2577

■ 11.3364, -0.8444,  
0.2700

■ 3.6007, -0.7816,  
-0.6433

■ 88.8015, -5.2170,  
4.1511

■ 88.8015, -5.2170,  
4.1511

■ 84.3536, -8.4140,  
-1.3081

■ 93.4121, -1.5721,  
9.5466

■ 80.0753, -11.1007,  
-6.8305

■ 96.1999, -4.2831,  
12.6076

■ 75.9820, -13.2179,  
-12.4055

■ 98.6361, -8.3038,  
15.1892

■ 72.0876, -14.7004,  
-18.0181

■ 99.2722, -9.3379,  
15.8542

■ 68.4063, -15.4822,  
-23.6465

■ 64.9515, -15.5014,  
-29.2612

■ 61.7344, -14.7072,  
-34.8259

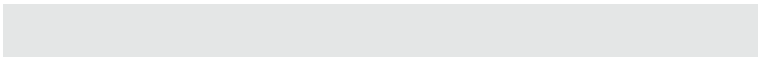
■ 58.7624, -13.0713,  
-40.3010

■ 56.0347, -10.6044,  
-45.6518

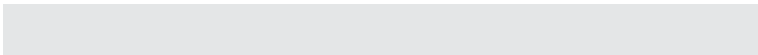
# Harmonies

## Analogous

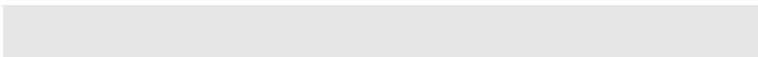
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.8034, -5.5111, 4.4720



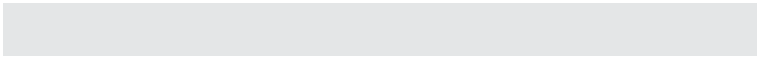
88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511



88.8034, -4.7990, 4.0156

# Triad

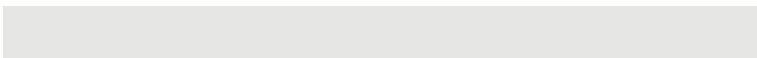
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.8034, -5.2190, 4.1525



88.8034, -3.8854, 4.7806



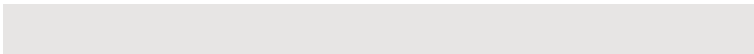
88.8034, -5.1223, 5.5625

# Complementary

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



88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511



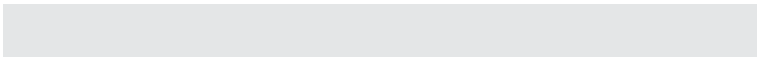
88.6724, -4.2441, 5.4871

# Split Complementary

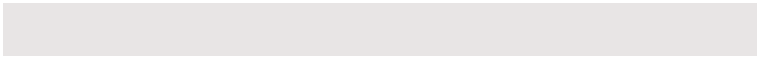
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.8034, -4.6871, 5.6443



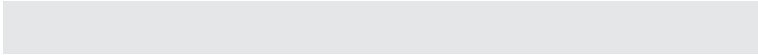
88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511



88.8034, -3.9725, 5.1941

# Square

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



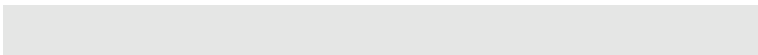
88.8034, -5.2190, 4.1525



88.8034, -4.0286, 4.3794



88.8034, -4.2661, 5.5097



88.8034, -5.4553, 5.2859

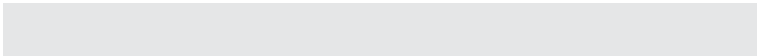


# Rectangle

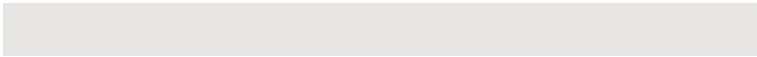
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



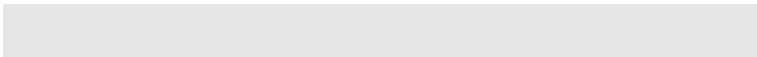
88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511



88.8034, -4.5027, 4.0468



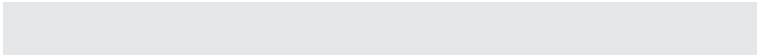
88.8034, -4.2661, 5.5097



88.8034, -4.9832, 5.6136

# Sweetspot

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



88.8034, -5.2190, 4.1525

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



89.0513, -6.0908, 5.4354

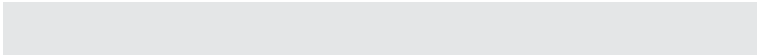


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

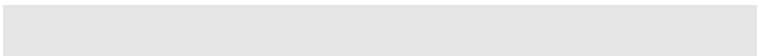
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.8034, -5.2190, 4.1525



98.9797, -6.1102, 4.2127



88.3485, -4.4637, 3.6255



40.9129, -2.5052, 1.7705



40.5987, -6.3714, -36.9909



11.7763, -2.8523, -8.5620



# Inverse Universe

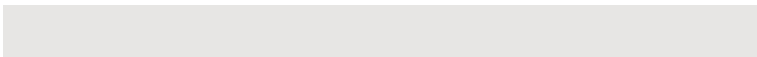
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.4252, -3.3795, 4.2291



98.3262, -2.9259, 4.3472



89.1269, -4.9999, 6.0042



40.6590, -1.2684, 1.8226



32.9570, 60.4978, -10.1601

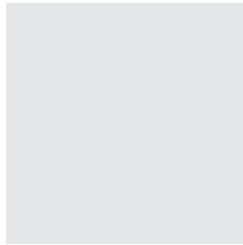


9.0536, 16.7844, -4.0704



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

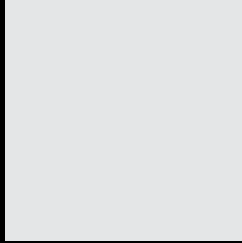
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

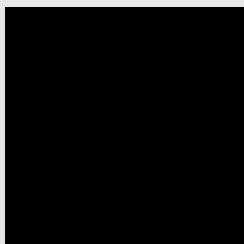
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

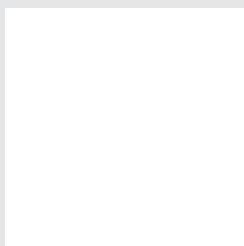
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## HunterLab 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511.



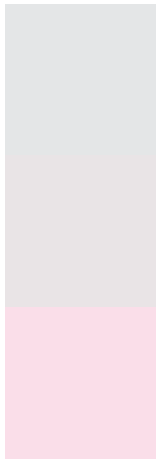
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.8015, -5.2170,

4.1511.

# 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

88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511

### Protanopia

88.6136, -2.7261, 4.4659

### Deuteranopia

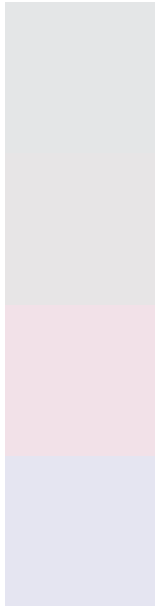
88.5719, 6.7354, 3.0909



## Tritanopia

88.8615, -0.8120, -3.4321

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511

## Protanomaly

88.7360, -3.9016, 4.5898

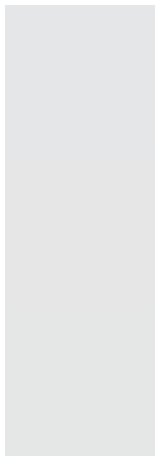
## Deuteranomaly

88.6306, 2.2054, 3.5816

## Tritanomaly

88.9087, -2.5858, -0.7560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511

## Achromatopsia

88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

## Achromatomaly

88.8621, -5.0693, 4.7182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 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, 230, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 230, 231)  
}
```

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, 230, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 230, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 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, 230, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 230, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 230, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 230, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 230, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 230,  
231) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.8015, -5.2170, 4.1511 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 230, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
230, 231) }
```

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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