

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.2759, -0.8151,
0.8300)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.2759, -0.8151, 0.8300)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2162, -0.8119,
0.8267)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A2A2A
RGB	42, 42, 42
RGB Percent	16%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.8353, 0.8353, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.84
HSL	128°, 0%, 16%
HSV	128°, 0%, 16%
XYZ	2.2007, 2.3153, 2.5214
YIQ	42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 42, 42
Decimal	2763306
CIE Lab	17.06, 0.00, -0.00
CIE LCh	17, 0.003, 288.668
Yxy	2.3154, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280953386 (0xFF2A2A2A)
YUV	42.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Details

The HunterLab color **15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **15.2164, -0.8116, 0.8265**, and the grayscale version is **15.2165, -0.8119, 0.8267**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.8719, -1.6472, 1.6773**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.8545, -2.2545, 1.6723**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **15.6075, 0.7051, -0.0486**.

Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (16%)

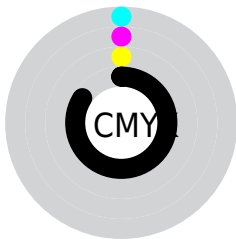
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (16%)

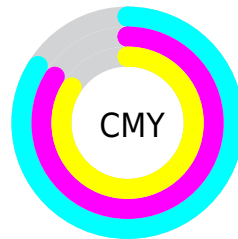


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (84%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267 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 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2162, -0.8119,
0.8267

■ 15.2162, -0.8119,
0.8267

109.2701, -5.8353,
5.9453

■ 8.8423, -0.4718,
0.4801

■ 30.9381, -1.6518,
1.6824

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.0838, -2.1403,
2.1800

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.9867, -2.6691,
2.7189

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.5927, -3.2356,
3.2961

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.8579, -3.8372,
3.9092

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.7459, -4.4721,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

4.5562

96.2256, -5.1386,
5.2354

15.2162, -0.8119,
0.8267

15.2162, -0.8119,
0.8267

14.8545, -2.2545,
1.6723

15.6075, 0.7051,
-0.0486

14.5225, -3.6118,
2.4819

16.0264, 2.2880,
-0.9490

14.2213, -4.8740,
3.2496

16.4721, 3.9272,
-1.8694

13.9514, -6.0316,
3.9697

16.9433, 5.6144,
-2.8055

13.7134, -7.0759,
4.6364

17.4389, 7.3421,
-3.7535

■ 13.5072, -7.9996,
5.2443

■ 17.9575, 9.1035,
-4.7100

■ 13.3325, -8.7971,
5.7890

■ 18.4981, 10.8927,
-5.6723

■ 13.1870, -9.4729,
6.2655

■ 19.0595, 12.7046,
-6.6382

■ 13.0513, -10.1037,
6.6593

■ 19.6405, 14.5350,
-7.6058

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.2165, -0.8130, 0.8269



15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267



15.2165, -0.8116, 0.8273

Triad

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



15.2165, -0.8123, 0.8269



15.2165, -0.8118, 0.8293



15.2165, -0.8142, 0.8286

Complementary

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



15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267



15.2164, -0.8116, 0.8265

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.



15.2165, -0.8138, 0.8292



15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267



15.2165, -0.8124, 0.8297

Square

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



15.2165, -0.8123, 0.8269



15.2165, -0.8113, 0.8287



15.2165, -0.8132, 0.8296



15.2165, -0.8141, 0.8278

Rectangle

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



15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267



15.2165, -0.8114, 0.8278



15.2165, -0.8132, 0.8296



15.2165, -0.8141, 0.8288

Sweetspot

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



15.2165, -0.8123, 0.8269



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353



15.2166, -0.8121, 0.8271



10.7914, -0.5758, 0.5863



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228

Same Dimension

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



15.2165, -0.8123, 0.8269



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353



15.2165, -0.8122, 0.8268



8.4820, -0.4526, 0.4608



25.2758, -21.3251, 14.4422



68.5545, -58.3426, 40.2578

Inverse Universe

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



15.2164, -0.8116, 0.8265



19.0543, -1.0167, 1.0353



15.2164, -0.8116, 0.8267



8.4820, -0.4526, 0.4608



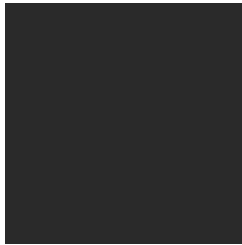
15.4003, 29.4899, -14.2065



41.6901, 79.6360, -36.9393

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

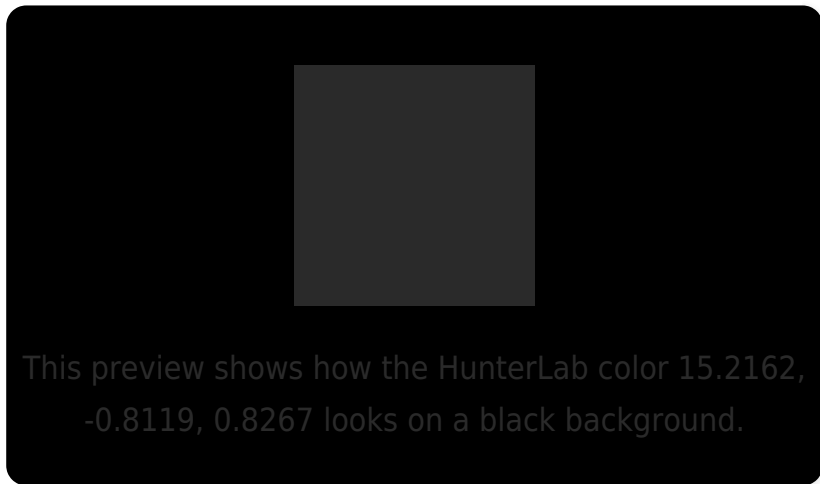
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

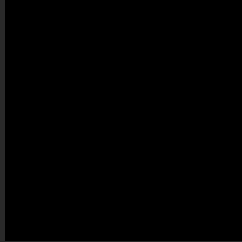
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267.



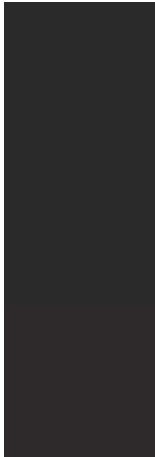
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2162, -0.8119,

0.8267.

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

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Protanopia

15.2862, -0.5690, 0.9132

Deuteranopia

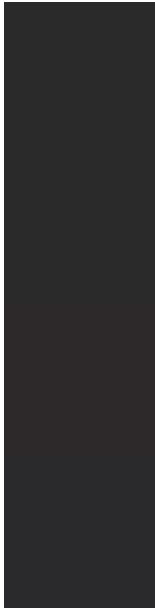
15.2771, 0.5777, 0.9225



Tritanopia

15.2893, -0.4125, -0.2133

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Protanomaly

15.2862, -0.5690, 0.9132

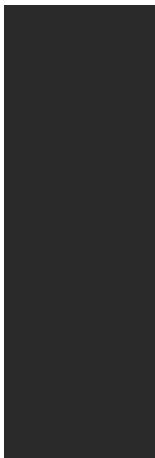
Deuteranomaly

15.2017, 0.3220, 0.8295

Tritanomaly

15.2644, -0.5484, 0.1407

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267 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(42, 42, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 42, 42)  
}
```

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(42, 42, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 42, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267 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(42, 42, 42) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 42, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 42, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 42, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 42, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 42, 42)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 42, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 42,  
42) }
```

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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