

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.3258, 0.3395,
1.2237)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.3258, 0.3395, 1.2237)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(15.2539, 0.4529,
1.2533)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E2929
RGB	46, 41, 41
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 16%
CMY	0.8196, 0.8392, 0.8392
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.11, 0.82
HSL	0°, 6%, 17%
HSV	0°, 11%, 18%
XYZ	2.3199, 2.3268, 2.4247
YIQ	42.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	46, 41, 41
Decimal	3025193
CIELab	17.12, 2.29, 0.83
CIELCh	17, 2.438, 19.900
Yxy	2.3269, 0.3281, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281215273 (0xFF2E2929)
YUV	42.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739
Hunter-Lab	15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533

Details

The HunterLab color **15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **16.1945, -2.0569, 0.4798**, and the grayscale version is **15.3796, -0.8206, 0.8356**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **30.9883, 0.0383, 2.2507**, and 0.0000, NaN, NaN is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **14.1312, 1.7264, 1.5997**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **16.4253, -0.7771, 0.9257**.

Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (16%)

Blue (16%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (16%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533 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 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 15.2539, 0.4529,
1.2533

■ 15.2539, 0.4529,
1.2533

■ 109.3428, -3.4252,
6.7766

■ 8.8764, 0.6515,
0.8708

■ 30.9859, -0.0597,
2.2256

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 40.1359, -0.4075,
2.7730

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 50.0427, -0.8063,
3.3579

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.6524, -1.2512,
3.9779

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.9212, -1.7383,
4.6312

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.8125, -2.2646,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

5.3164

96.2953, -2.8276,
6.0319

15.2539, 0.4529,
1.2533

15.2539, 0.4529,
1.2533

14.1312, 1.7264,
1.5997

16.4253, -0.7771,
0.9257

13.0633, 3.0461,
1.9651

17.6386, -1.9657,
0.6147

12.0588, 4.4092,
2.3496

18.8894, -3.1178,
0.3185

11.1280, 5.8062,
2.7507

20.1738, -4.2376,
0.0356

10.2825, 7.2169,
3.1626

21.4885, -5.3295,
-0.2357

■ 9.5356, 8.6051,
3.5739

■ 22.8306, -6.3973,
-0.4970

■ 8.8956, 9.9274,
3.9709

■ 24.1980, -7.4445,
-0.7497

■ 8.2546, 11.4041,
4.4198

■ 25.5886, -8.4741,
-0.9947

■ 7.6225, 13.0480,
4.9254

■ 27.0008, -9.4888,
-1.2332

Harmonies

Analogous

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



15.2542, 0.5131, 0.6074



15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533



15.2542, 0.0490, 1.7642

Triad

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



15.2542, 0.4525, 1.2535



15.2542, -1.8160, 1.6208



15.2542, -1.0466, -0.4647

Complementary

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



15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533



16.1945, -2.0569, 0.4798

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.



15.2542, -1.6597, -0.1666



15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533



15.2542, -2.0986, 1.0499

Square

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



15.2542, 0.4525, 1.2535



15.2542, -1.2636, 1.9696



15.2542, -2.0419, 0.3946



15.2542, -0.3607, -0.4043

Rectangle

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



15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533



15.2542, -0.3563, 1.9683



15.2542, -2.0419, 0.3946



15.2542, -1.2679, -0.4026

Sweetspot

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



15.2542, 0.4525, 1.2535



20.3198, -0.6280, 1.2570



15.3754, 1.1048, -0.4739



11.2827, -0.3139, 0.7096



58.5142, -3.1222, 3.1792



11.5809, -0.6179, 0.6292

Same Dimension

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



15.2542, 0.4525, 1.2535



18.7840, 1.0154, 1.6973



15.8282, -0.5304, 1.8857



8.7074, 0.0602, 0.6491



14.1850, 24.2864, 9.1659



37.8511, 64.8157, 24.4584

Inverse Universe

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



16.1945, -2.0569, 0.4798



20.2696, -2.9513, 0.4741



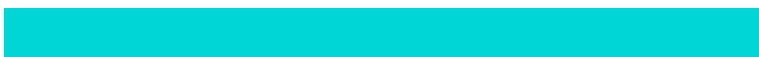
15.5982, -1.0934, -0.2326



9.1002, -0.9877, 0.3260



27.2924, -14.4662, -2.8847



72.8293, -38.6023, -7.6991

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

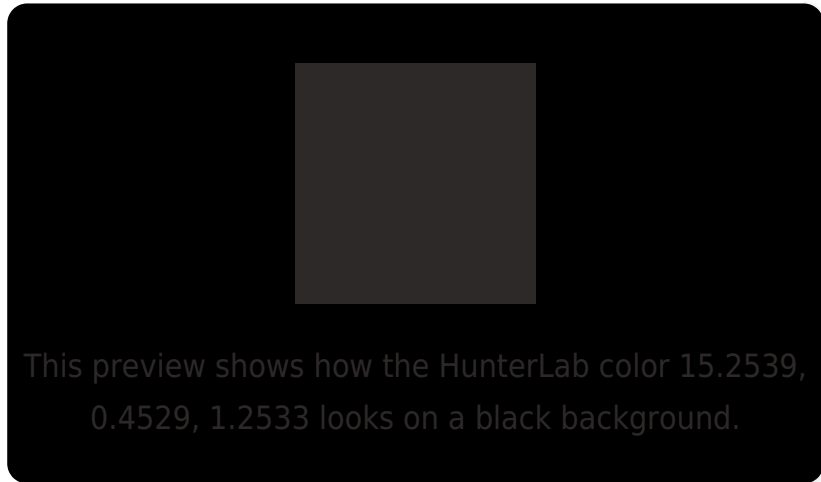
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

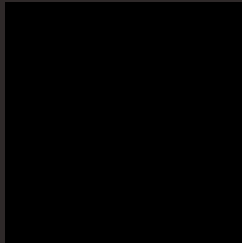
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533.

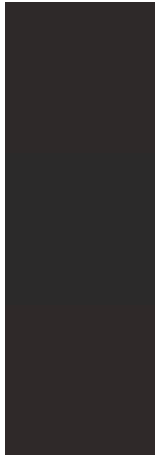


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 15.2539, 0.4529,

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

15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533

Protanopia

15.2862, -0.5690, 0.9132

Deuteranopia

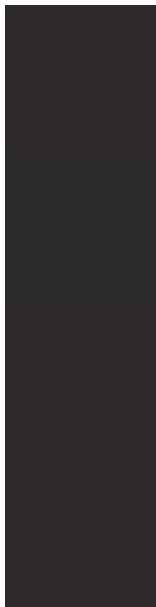
15.3307, 0.7131, 1.3461



Tritanopia

15.3250, 0.8358, 0.2389

Trichromacy



Original Color

15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533

Protanomaly

15.3576, -0.3223, 1.0010

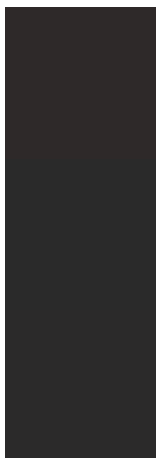
Deuteranomaly

15.3307, 0.7131, 1.3461

Tritanomaly

15.3008, 0.7054, 0.5844

Monochromacy



Original Color

15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533

Achromatopsia

15.2162, -0.8119, 0.8267

Achromatomaly

15.2862, -0.5690, 0.9132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533 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(46, 41, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 41, 41)  
}
```

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(46, 41, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 41, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533 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(46, 41, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 41, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 41, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 41, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 41, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 41, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 15.2539, 0.4529, 1.2533 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 41, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 41,  
41) }
```

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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