

# Converting Colors

Hex(0D0F0C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(0D0F0C) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(0D0F0C)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0D0F0C
RGB	13, 15, 12
RGB Percent	5%, 6%, 5%
CMY	0.9490, 0.9412, 0.9529
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.20, 0.94
HSL	100°, 11%, 5%
HSV	100°, 20%, 6%
XYZ	0.4032, 0.4538, 0.4142
YIQ	14.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

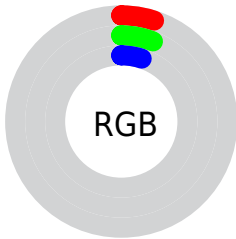
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">12, 15, 14</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">855820</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">4.10, -1.15, 1.14</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">4, 1.623, 135.224</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">0.4538, 0.3172, 0.3570</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279045900 (0xFF0D0F0C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">14.0600, -1.0156, -0.9296</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">6.7362, -1.1049, 1.0700</a>

# Details

The Hex color **0D0F0C** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **0E0C0F**, and the grayscale version is **0E0E0E**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **383A38**, and **000000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0C0F0A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0E0F0D**.

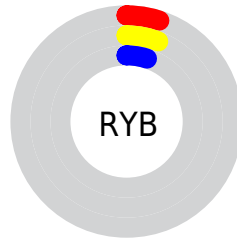
# Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (6%)

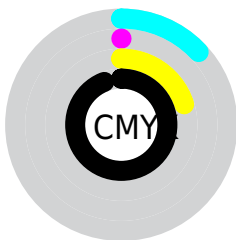
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (5%)

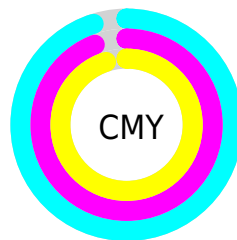


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (94%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 0D0F0C 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 Hex color 0D0F0C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



0D0F0C

0D0F0C

EDEFEC

000000

383A38

4F514E

676966

80827F

9A9C99

B5B7B4

D0D2D0

0D0F0C

0D0F0C

■ 0C0F0A

■ 0E0F0D

■ 0B0F09

■ 0F0F0F

■ 0A0F07

■ 100F10

■ 090F06

■ 110F12

■ 080F05

■ 120F13

■ 070F03

■ 130F15

■ 060F01

■ 140F16

■ 050F00

■ 150F18

■ 160F19

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0F0F0B



0D0F0C



0B0F0E

# Triad

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



0D0F0C



0C0F11



120D0E

# Complementary

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



0D0F0C



0E0C0F

# 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.



110D0F



0D0F0C



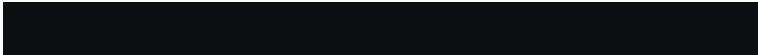
0E0E11

# Square

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



0D0F0C



0B0F10



100E11



120E0C

# Rectangle

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



0D0F0C



0B0F0F



100E11



120D0E



# Sweetspot

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



0D0F0C



141413



0F0E0C



0A0A09



8A8A8A



0A0A0A



# Same Dimension

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



0D0F0C



111410



0C0F0C



070807



184700



42C700



# Inverse Universe

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



0E0C0F



131014



0F0C0E



070708



300047

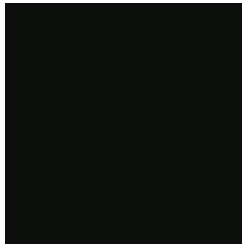


8500C7



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 0D0F0C looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

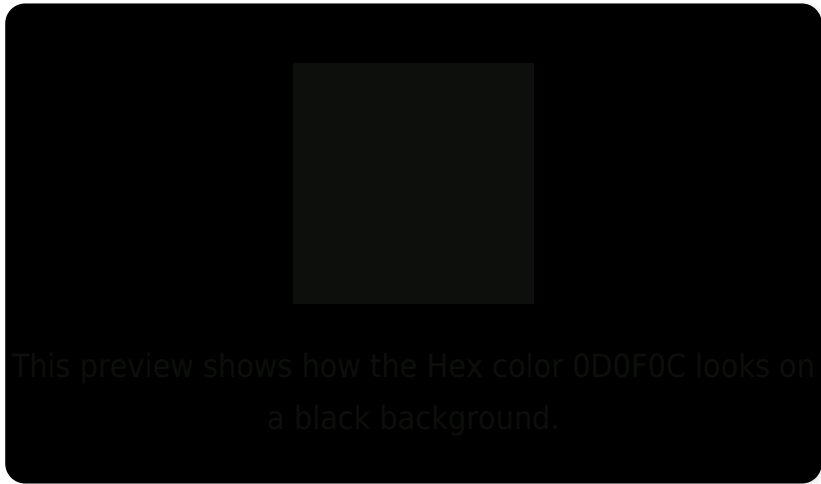
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

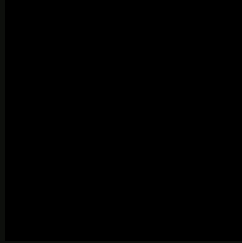
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

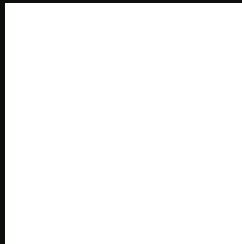
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 0D0F0C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 0D0F0C.

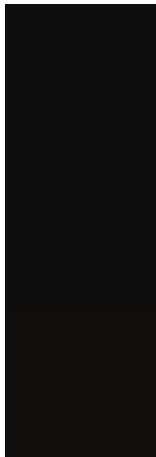


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 0D0F0C.

# 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**  
0D0F0C

**Protanopia**  
0F0E0C

**Deuteranopia**  
110E0C



**Tritanopia**  
0E0F10

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

0D0F0C

**Protanomaly**

0E0E0C

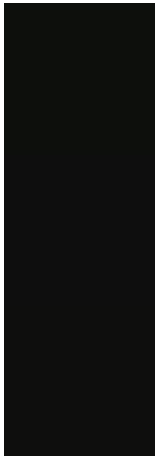
**Deuteranomaly**

100E0C

**Tritanomaly**

0E0F0F

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

0D0F0C

**Achromatopsia**

0E0E0E

**Achromatomaly**

0E0E0D

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 0D0F0C 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 #0D0F0C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#0D0F0C  
}
```

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 #0D0F0C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #0D0F0C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 0D0F0C is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

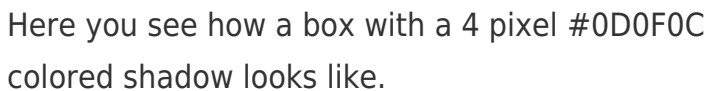
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#0D0F0C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#0D0F0C }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #0D0F0C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #0D0F0C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #0D0F0C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #0D0F0C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 0D0F0C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#0D0F0C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#0D0F0C }
```

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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