

# Converting Colors

Hex(160C1F)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(160C1F) contains.

<b>Hex(160C1F)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(160C1F)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	160C1F
RGB	22, 12, 31
RGB Percent	9%, 5%, 12%
CMY	0.9137, 0.9529, 0.8784
CMYK	0.29, 0.61, 0.00, 0.88
HSL	272°, 44%, 8%
HSV	272°, 61%, 12%
XYZ	0.7097, 0.5324, 1.3617
YIQ	17.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

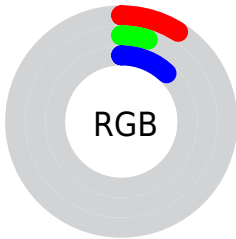
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	22, 12, 31
Decimal	1444895
CIELab	4.81, 8.34, -10.54
CIELCh	5, 13.444, 308.341
Yxy	0.5324, 0.2726, 0.2045
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279634975 (0xFF160C1F)
YUV	17.1560, 6.8251, 4.2482
Hunter-Lab	7.2969, 4.5908, -5.9564

# Details

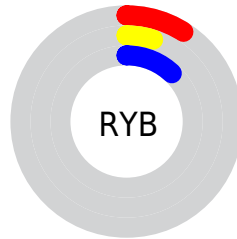
The Hex color **160C1F** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000000**. A complement of this color would be **151F0C**, and the grayscale version is **111111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **40374B**, and **000000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **15091F**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170F1F**.

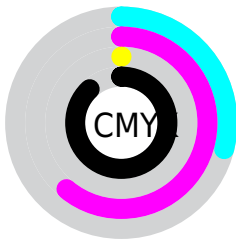
# Distribution



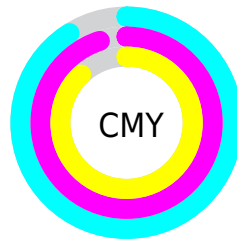
- Red (9%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (88%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 160C1F 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 160C1F by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160C1F

■ 160C1F

■ F7ECFF

■ 000004

■ 40374B

■ 000000

■ 574E63

■ 70667C

■ 897F95

■ A499B0

■ BFB4CC

■ DBCFE8

■ 160C1F

■ 160C1F

■ 15091F

■ 170F1F

■ 13061F

■ 19121F

■ 12031F

■ 1A151F

■ 10001F

■ 1C181F

■ 1D1B1F

■ 1F1F1F

■ 20221F

■ 22251F

■ 23281F

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



061022



160C1F



1F0818

# Triad

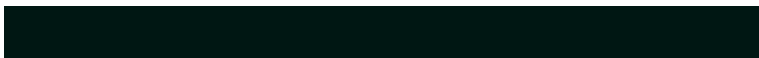
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



160C1F



1D0D00



001713

# Complementary

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



160C1F



151F0C

# 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.



001605



160C1F



131100

# Square

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



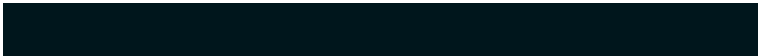
160C1F



230900



051400



00161C

# Rectangle

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



160C1F



220711



051400



00170F



# Sweetspot

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



160C1F



252129



0C151F



121014



949494



141414



# Same Dimension

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



160C1F



1A0B29



1F0C1F



0F0E0F



2A004F



6D00CF



# Inverse Universe

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



1F0C15



290B19



0C1F0C



0F0E0E



4F0025

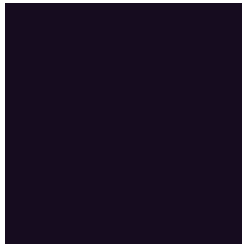


CF0062



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 160C1F looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

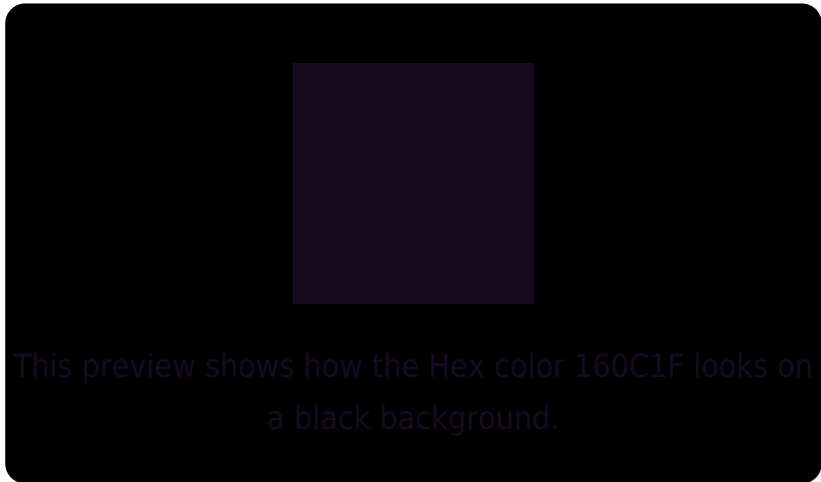
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

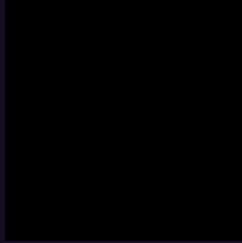
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 160C1F Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 160C1F.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 160C1F.

# 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**  
160C1F

**Protanopia**  
001023

**Deuteranopia**  
05111E



**Tritanopia**  
141011

# Trichromacy



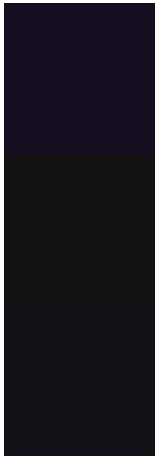
**Original Color**  
160C1F

**Protanomaly**  
080F22

**Deuteranomaly**  
0B0F1E

**Tritanomaly**  
150F16

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
160C1F

**Achromatopsia**  
111111

**Achromatomaly**  
130F16

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 160C1F 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 #160C1F looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#160C1F  
}
```

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 #160C1F colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #160C1F
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 160C1F is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

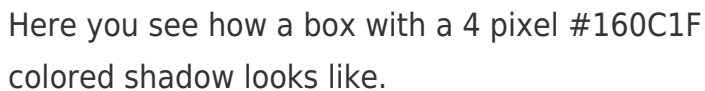
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#160C1F }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#160C1F }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #160C1F colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #160C1F; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #160C1F; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #160C1F }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 160C1F is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#160C1F }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#160C1F }
```

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](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor