

# Converting Colors

Hex(1B1C2D)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(1B1C2D) contains.

<b>Hex(1B1C2D)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(1B1C2D)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B1C2D
RGB	27, 28, 45
RGB Percent	11%, 11%, 18%
CMY	0.8941, 0.8902, 0.8235
CMYK	0.40, 0.38, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	237°, 25%, 14%
HSV	237°, 40%, 18%
XYZ	1.3409, 1.2530, 2.6538
YIQ	29.6390, -6.0530, 5.0750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

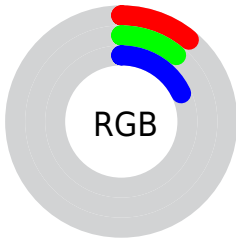
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">27, 28, 45</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1776685</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">10.94, 4.68, -11.53</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">11, 12.449, 292.100</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">1.2530, 0.2555, 0.2388</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4279966765 (0xFF1B1C2D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">29.6390, 7.5730, -2.3144</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">11.1937, 1.7938, -6.2209</a>

# Details

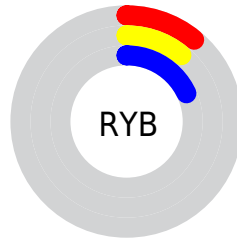
The Hex color **1B1C2D** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **2D2C1B**, and the grayscale version is **1E1E1E**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47475B**, and **000000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17182D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **20202D**.

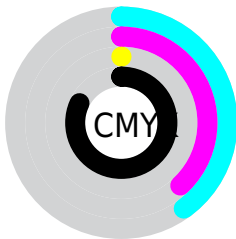
# Distribution



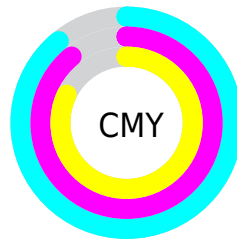
- Red (11%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 1B1C2D 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 1B1C2D by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 1B1C2D

■ 1B1C2D

FFFFFF

■ 020119

■ 47475B

■ 000000

■ 5F5F73

■ 78788D

■ 9291A7

■ ACACC2

■ C8C7DE

■ E4E3FB

■ 1B1C2D

■ 1B1C2D

■ 17182D

■ 20202D

■ 12132D

■ 24252D

■ 0E0F2D

■ 29292D

■ 090B2D

■ 2D2D2D

■ 04072D

■ 32312D

■ 00022D

■ 36362D

■ 3B3A2D

■ 3F3E2D

■ 44422D

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0D1F2E



1B1C2D



261928

# Triad

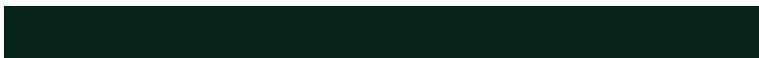
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



1B1C2D



2B190F



07221B

# Complementary

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



1B1C2D



2D2C1B

# 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.



132112



1B1C2D



251C0A

# Square

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



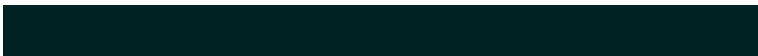
1B1C2D



2E1717



1D1F0B



002223

# Rectangle

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



1B1C2D



2B1723



1D1F0B



0B2118



# Sweetspot

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



1B1C2D



34343B



1B2D2C



1A1B1F



9E9E9E



1F1F1F



# Same Dimension

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



1B1C2D



1E203B



231B2D



151517



000557



000CD6



# Inverse Universe

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



2D1B1C



3B1E20



252D1B



171515



570005

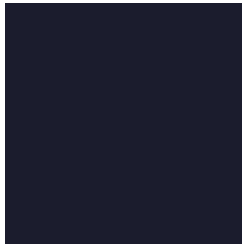


D6000C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 1B1C2D looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

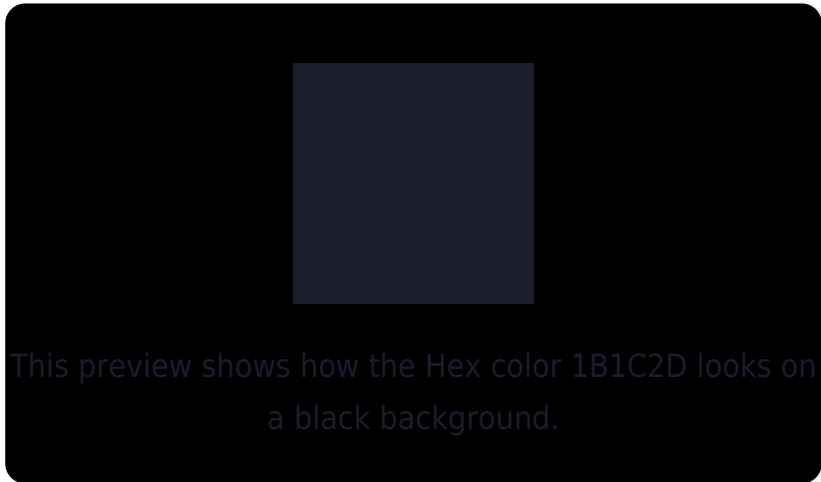
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

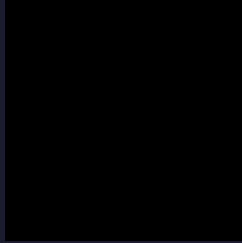
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 1B1C2D Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 1B1C2D.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 1B1C2D.

# 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**  
1B1C2D

**Protanopia**  
171D2E

**Deuteranopia**  
161D2D



**Tritanopia**  
181F21

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
1B1C2D

**Protanomaly**  
181D2E

**Deuteranomaly**  
181D2D

**Tritanomaly**  
191E25

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
1B1C2D

**Achromatopsia**  
1E1E1E

**Achromatomaly**  
1D1D23

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 1B1C2D 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 #1B1C2D looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#1B1C2D  
}
```

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 #1B1C2D colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #1B1C2D
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 1B1C2D is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

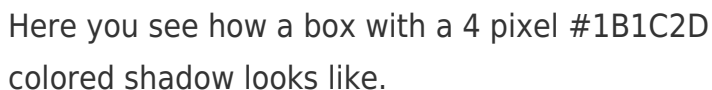
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#1B1C2D }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#1B1C2D }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #1B1C2D colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1B1C2D; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #1B1C2D; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1B1C2D }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 1B1C2D is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#1B1C2D }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#1B1C2D }
```

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