

# Converting Colors

Hex(1D1F1D)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(1D1F1D) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(1D1F1D)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D1F1D
RGB	29, 31, 29
RGB Percent	11%, 12%, 11%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8784, 0.8863
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.06, 0.88
HSL	120°, 3%, 12%
HSV	120°, 6%, 12%
XYZ	1.2185, 1.3299, 1.3549
YIQ	30.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	29, 31, 31
Decimal	1908509
CIELab	11.48, -1.44, 1.04
CIElCh	11, 1.776, 144.216
Yxy	1.3299, 0.3122, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280098589 (0xFF1D1F1D)
YUV	30.1740, -0.5788, -1.0296
Hunter-Lab	11.5321, -1.3213, 1.1067

# Details

The Hex color **1D1F1D** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **1F1D1F**, and the grayscale version is **1E1E1E**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **484B48**, and **000000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **1A1F1A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201F20**.

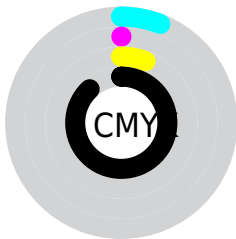
# Distribution



- Red (11%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (12%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (88%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 1D1F1D 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 1D1F1D by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 1D1F1D

■ 1D1F1D

FFFFFF

■ 030603

■ 484B48

■ 000000

■ 606360

■ 797B79

■ 939593

■ ADB0AD

■ C8CBC8

■ E5E7E5

■ 1D1F1D

■ 1D1F1D

■ 1A1F1A

■ 201F20

■ 171F17

■ 231F23

■ 141F14

■ 261F26

■ 111F11

■ 291F29

■ 0D1F0D

■ 2D1F2D

■ 0A1F0A

■ 301F30

■ 071F07

■ 331F33

■ 041F04

■ 361F36

■ 011F01

■ 391F39

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



1E1F1C



1D1F1D



1C1F1E

# Triad

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



1D1F1D



1D1F21



211E1D

# Complementary

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



1D1F1D



1F1D1F

# 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.



211E1F



1D1F1D



1E1E21

# Square

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



1D1F1D



1C1F20



201E20



211E1D

# Rectangle

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



1D1F1D



1C1F1F



201E20



211E1E



# Sweetspot

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



1D1F1D



282928



1F1F1D



141414



949494

# Same Dimension

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



1D1F1D



262926



1D1F1E



0E0F0E



004F00



00CF00



# Inverse Universe

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



1F1D1F



292629



1F1D1E



0F0E0F



4F004F

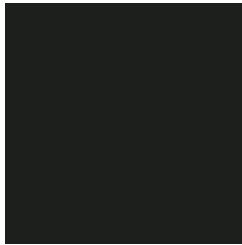


CF00CF



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 1D1F1D looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

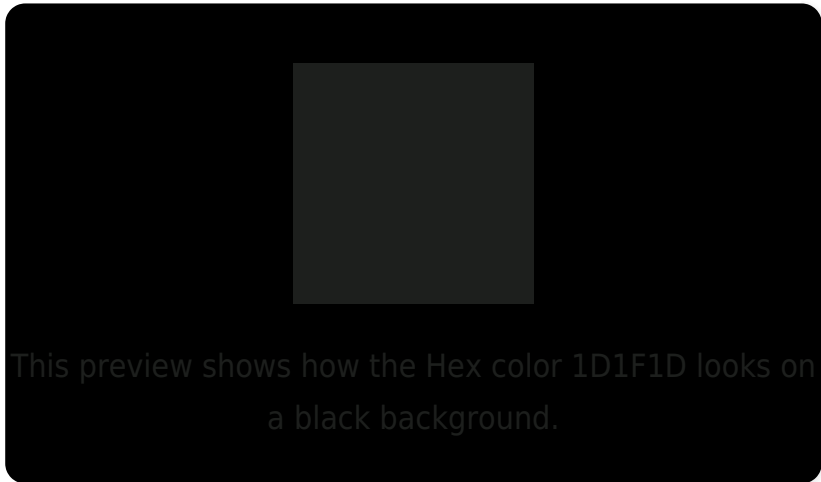
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

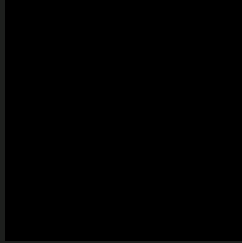
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

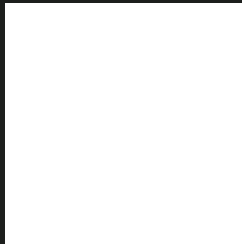
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## Hex 1D1F1D Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 1D1F1D.



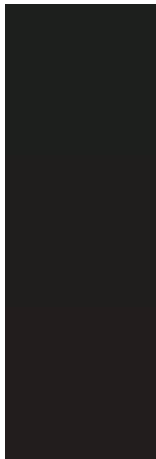
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 1D1F1D.



# 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**  
1D1F1D

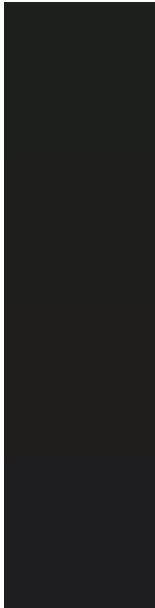
**Protanopia**  
1F1E1D

**Deuteranopia**  
221D1D



**Tritanopia**  
1E1E21

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

1D1F1D

**Protanomaly**

1E1E1D

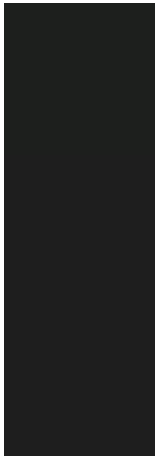
**Deuteranomaly**

201E1D

**Tritanomaly**

1E1E20

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

1D1F1D

**Achromatopsia**

1E1E1E

**Achromatomaly**

1E1E1E

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 1D1F1D 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 #1D1F1D looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#1D1F1D  
}
```

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 #1D1F1D colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #1D1F1D
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 1D1F1D is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

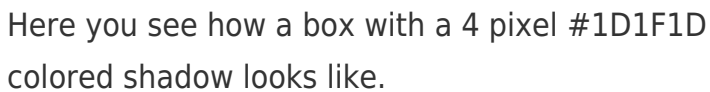
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#1D1F1D }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#1D1F1D }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #1D1F1D colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1D1F1D; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #1D1F1D; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1D1F1D }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 1D1F1D is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#1D1F1D }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#1D1F1D }
```

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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