

# Converting Colors

Hex(1E0B4C)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(1E0B4C) contains.

<b>Hex(1E0B4C)</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(1E0B4C)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E0B4C
RGB	30, 11, 76
RGB Percent	12%, 4%, 30%
CMY	0.8824, 0.9569, 0.7020
CMYK	0.61, 0.86, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	258°, 75%, 17%
HSV	258°, 86%, 30%
XYZ	1.9596, 1.0372, 6.9344
YIQ	24.0910, -9.5410, 24.2430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

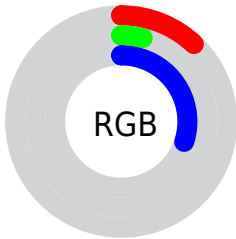
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	30, 11, 76
Decimal	1968972
CIELab	9.30, 28.06, -36.25
CIELCh	9, 45.845, 307.743
Yxy	1.0372, 0.1973, 0.1044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280159052 (0xFF1E0B4C)
YUV	24.0910, 25.5911, 5.1822
Hunter-Lab	10.1841, 16.5242, -33.2417




# Details

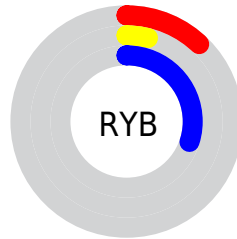
The Hex color **1E0B4C** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000033**. A complement of this color would be **394C0B**, and the grayscale version is **181818**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **51377E**, and **00021F** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19034C**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **23134C**.

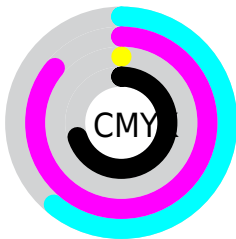
# Distribution







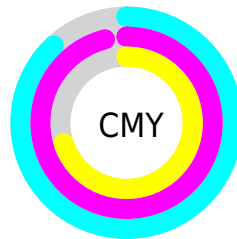
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (4%)
-  Blue (30%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (4%)
-  Blue (30%)



-  Cyan (61%)
-  Magenta (86%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (70%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (96%)
-  Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 1E0B4C 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 1E0B4C by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 1E0B4C

 1E0B4C

 FFEDFF

 0A0035

 51377E

 00021F

 6A4E98

 000001

 8567B3

 000000

 9F80CF

 BB9AEB

 D7B5FF

 F4D1FF

 1E0B4C

 1E0B4C

■ 19034C

■ 23134C

■ 16004C

■ 291A4C

■ 2E224C

■ 34294C

■ 39314C

■ 3E394C

■ 44404C

■ 49484C

■ 4E4F4C

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



001D59



1E0B4C



420032

# Triad

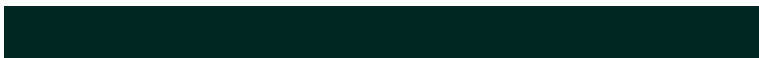
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



1E0B4C



340E00



002722

# Complementary

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



1E0B4C



394C0B

# 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.



002600



1E0B4C



1B1C00

# Square

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



1E0B4C



450000



002300



002740

# Rectangle

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



1E0B4C



4A001E



002300



002717



# Sweetspot

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



1E0B4C



514A63



0B3A4C



282333



B3B3B3



333333



# Same Dimension

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



1E0B4C



1D0063



3E0B4C



242226



1E0066



4300E6



# Inverse Universe

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



4C0B39



630046



194C0B



262225



660048

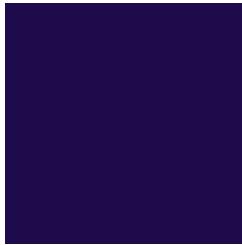


E600A2



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 1E0B4C 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

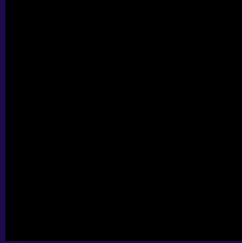
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 1E0B4C Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 1E0B4C.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 1E0B4C.

# 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**  
1E0B4C

**Protanopia**  
001B39

**Deuteranopia**  
001D30



**Tritanopia**  
081F21

# Trichromacy



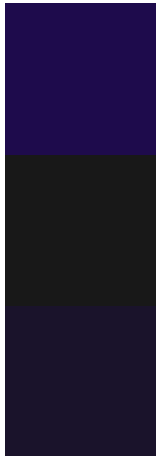
**Original Color**  
1E0B4C

**Protanomaly**  
0B1540

**Deuteranomaly**  
0B163A

**Tritanomaly**  
101831

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
1E0B4C

**Achromatopsia**  
181818

**Achromatomaly**  
1A132B

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 1E0B4C 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 #1E0B4C looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#1E0B4C  
}
```

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 #1E0B4C colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #1E0B4C
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 1E0B4C is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

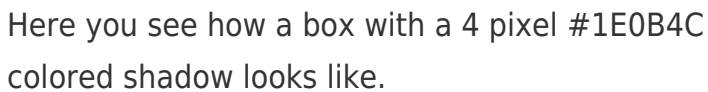
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#1E0B4C }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#1E0B4C }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #1E0B4C colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1E0B4C; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #1E0B4C; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #1E0B4C }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 1E0B4C is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#1E0B4C }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#1E0B4C }
```

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