

# Converting Colors

Hex(2F1600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(2F1600) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(2F1600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2F1600
RGB	47, 22, 0
RGB Percent	18%, 9%, 0%
CMY	0.8157, 0.9137, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 1.00, 0.82
HSL	28°, 100%, 9%
HSV	28°, 100%, 18%
XYZ	1.4592, 1.1782, 0.1505
YIQ	26.9670, 21.9620, -1.5420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

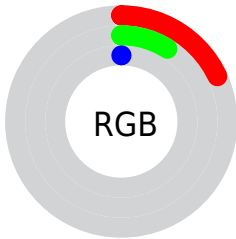
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	47, 41, 0
Decimal	3085824
CIE Lab	10.40, 10.50, 15.77
CIE LCh	10, 18.944, 56.353
Yxy	1.1782, 0.5234, 0.4226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281275904 (0xFF2F1600)
YUV	26.9670, -13.2947, 17.5689
Hunter-Lab	10.8543, 5.0017, 6.7759

# Details

The Hex color **2F1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **00192F**, and the grayscale version is **1B1B1B**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **5F4130**, and **000000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **2F1600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **2F1805**.

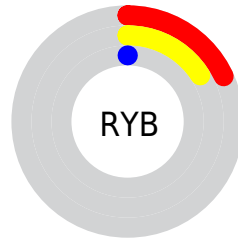
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (9%)

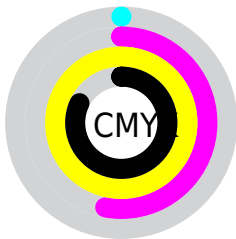
Blue (0%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (0%)

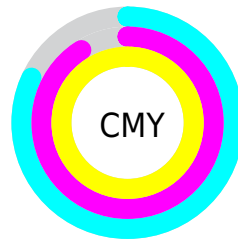


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 2F1600 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 2F1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 2F1600

 2F1600

 FFF8E2

 180000

 5F4130

 000000

 785846

 93715E

 AE8A76

 CAA590

 E6C0AB

 FFDCC6

 2F1600

■ 2F1805

■ 2F1B09

■ 2F1E0E

■ 2F2013

■ 2F2318

■ 2F251C

■ 2F2821

■ 2F2A26

■ 2F2D2A

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



331211



2F1600



261B00

# Triad

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



2F1600



00231A



1A1A33

# Complementary

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



2F1600



00192F

# 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.



001E36



2F1600



002327

# Square

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



2F1600



07210B



002131



2A142B

# Rectangle

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



2F1600



1E1E00



002131



121B35



# Sweetspot

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



2F1600



3D332B



2F0019



1F1914



9E9E9E



1F1F1F



# Same Dimension

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



2F1600



3D1D00



2F2D00



171615



572900



D66400



# Inverse Universe

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



00192F



00213D



00022F



151617



002E57

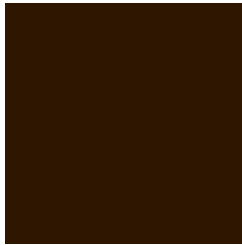


0072D6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 2F1600 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

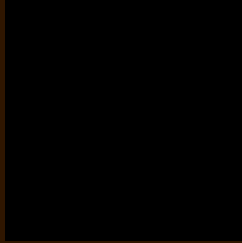
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 2F1600 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 2F1600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 2F1600.

# 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**  
2F1600

**Protanopia**  
211D04

**Deuteranopia**  
251C00



**Tritanopia**  
301416

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
2F1600

**Protanomaly**  
261A03

**Deuteranomaly**  
291A00

**Tritanomaly**  
30150E

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
2F1600

**Achromatopsia**  
1B1B1B

**Achromatomaly**  
221911

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 2F1600 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 #2F1600 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#2F1600  
}
```

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 #2F1600 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #2F1600
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 2F1600 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

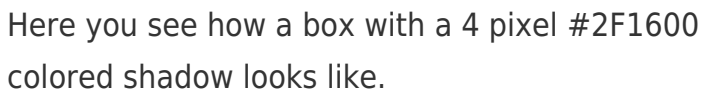
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#2F1600 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#2F1600 }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #2F1600 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #2F1600; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #2F1600; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #2F1600 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 2F1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#2F1600 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#2F1600 }
```

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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