

# Converting Colors

Hex(662F48)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(662F48) contains.

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# Color

**Hex(662F48)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>              |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex           | 662F48                    |
| RGB           | 102, 47, 72               |
| RGB Percent   | 40%, 18%, 28%             |
| CMY           | 0.6000, 0.8157, 0.7176    |
| CMYK          | 0.00, 0.54, 0.29, 0.60    |
| HSL           | 333°, 37%, 29%            |
| HSV           | 333°, 54%, 40%            |
| XYZ           | 7.6657, 5.3257, 6.7548    |
| YIQ           | 66.2950, 24.7550, 19.4350 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

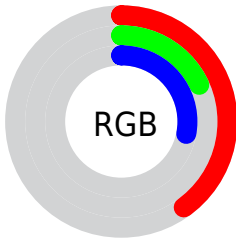
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                                  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">102, 47, 72</a>                   |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">6696776</a>                       |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">27.64, 27.91, -3.93</a>           |
| CIElCh                              | <a href="#">28, 28.185, 351.991</a>           |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">5.3257, 0.3882,<br/>0.2697</a>    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4284886856<br/>(0xFF662F48)</a>   |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">66.2950, 2.8126,<br/>31.3133</a>  |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">23.0775, 18.9073,<br/>-1.2001</a> |




# Details

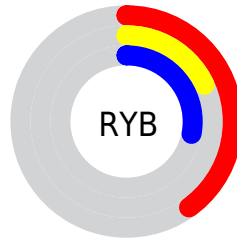
The Hex color **662F48** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **2F664D**, and the grayscale version is **424242**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **9B5F78**, and **34011D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **662542**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66394E**.

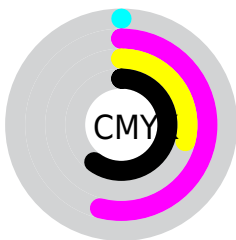
# Distribution







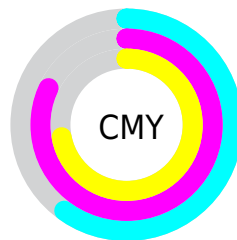
-  Red (40%)
-  Green (18%)
-  Blue (28%)






-  Red (40%)
-  Yellow (18%)
-  Blue (28%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (54%)
-  Yellow (29%)
-  Black (60%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (82%)
-  Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 662F48 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 662F48 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



662F48

662F48

FFFFFF

4D1832

9B5F78

34011D

B67892

1F0001

D293AD

000000

EFADC8

FFC9E4

FFE5FF

662F48

662F48

662542

66394E

661B3D

664353

661037

664E59

660632

66585E

66002E

666264

666C69

66766F

668175

668B7A

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56355C



662F48



692F32

# Triad

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



662F48



3E4517



004A63

# Complementary

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



662F48



2F664D

# 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.



004C51



662F48



244926

# Square

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



662F48



533E15



004C3B



00456C

# Rectangle

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



662F48



653325



004C3B



004B5E



# Sweetspot

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



662F48



856F79



4C2F66



42363B



C2C2C2



424242



# Same Dimension

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



662F48



852E56



66312F



332E30



730034



F2006E



# Inverse Universe

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



662F48



852E56



2F6466



332E30



730034

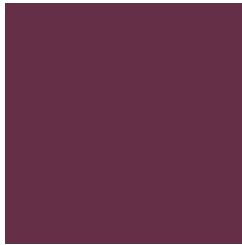


F2006E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 662F48 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

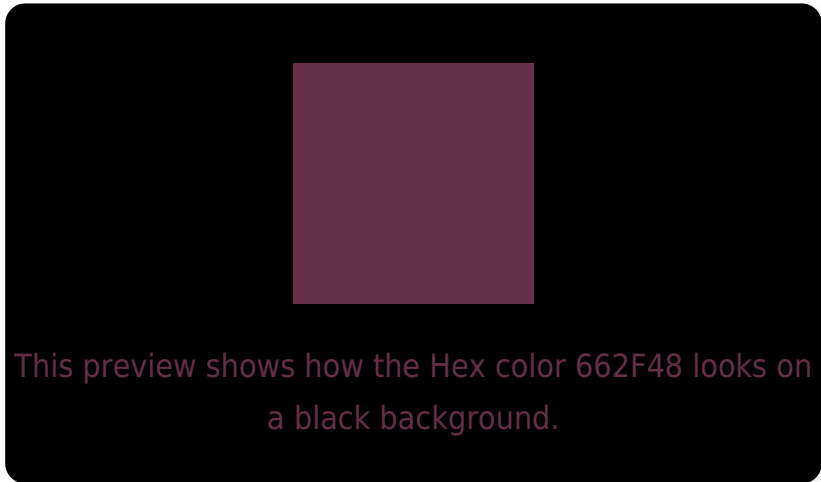
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

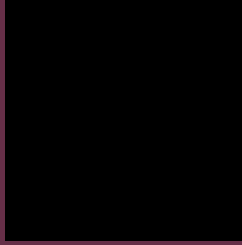
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 662F48 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 662F48.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 662F48.

# 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**  
662F48

**Protanopia**  
3D4154

**Deuteranopia**  
474045



**Tritanopia**  
643336

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
662F48

**Protanomaly**  
4C3A50

**Deuteranomaly**  
523A46

**Tritanomaly**  
65323D

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
662F48

**Achromatopsia**  
424242

**Achromatomaly**  
4F3B44

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 662F48 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 #662F48 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#662F48  
}
```

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 #662F48 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #662F48  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 662F48 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".

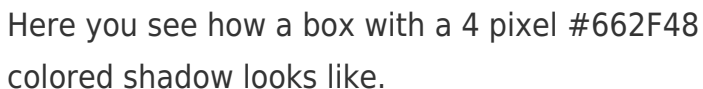
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid  
#662F48 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#662F48 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #662F48 colored shadow looks like.

A rectangular box with a dark red border and a dark red shadow. The box is white with a thin dark red border on the top and left sides, and a thicker dark red shadow on the bottom and right sides.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #662F48; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #662F48; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #662F48 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 662F48 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#662F48 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#662F48 }
```

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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