

# Converting Colors

Hex(AA676D)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(AA676D) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(AA676D)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>               |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex           | AA676D                     |
| RGB           | 170, 103, 109              |
| RGB Percent   | 67%, 40%, 43%              |
| CMY           | 0.3333, 0.5961, 0.5725     |
| CMYK          | 0.00, 0.39, 0.36, 0.33     |
| HSL           | 355°, 28%, 54%             |
| HSV           | 355°, 39%, 67%             |
| XYZ           | 24.1881, 19.3507, 16.9282  |
| YIQ           | 123.7170, 38.0060, 16.0700 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

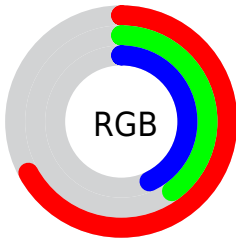
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 170, 103, 109                 |
| Decimal                             | 11167597                      |
| CIE <sub>Lab</sub>                  | 51.09, 27.65, 8.14            |
| CIE <sub>LCh</sub>                  | 51, 28.823, 16.401            |
| Yxy                                 | 19.3507, 0.4000,<br>0.3200    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4289357677<br>(0xFFAA676D)    |
| YUV                                 | 123.7170, -7.2555,<br>40.5902 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 43.9894, 21.1690,<br>7.9763   |

# Details

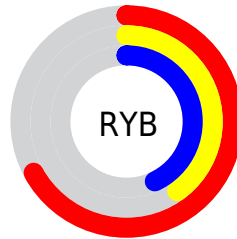
The Hex color **AA676D** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **67AAA4**, and the grayscale version is **7C7C7C**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **E39BA0**, and **73363E** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **AA565E**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **AA787C**.

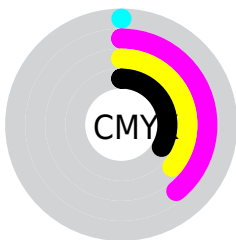
# Distribution



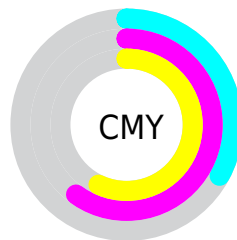
- Red (67%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color AA676D 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 AA676D by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ AA676D

■ AA676D

FFFFFF

■ 8E4E55

■ E39BA0

■ 73363E

■ FFB6BB

■ 591F28

■ FFD2D7

■ 400714

■ FFEEF3

■ 2B0001

■ 000000

■ AA676D

■ AA676D

■ AA565E

■ AA787C

■ AA454E

■ AA898C

■ AA343F

■ AA9A9B

■ AA232F

■ AAABAB

■ AA1220

■ AABCBA

■ AA0110

■ AACDCA

■ AA000F

■ AADED9

■ AAEFE9

■ AAFFF8

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A36886



AA676D



A46C57

# Triad

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



AA676D



618357



437FA9

# Complementary

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



AA676D



67AAA4

# 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.



1B859D



AA676D



42866D

# Square

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



AA676D



7D7C4A



208787



6C77A9

# Rectangle

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



AA676D



9A714D



208787



3582A6



# Sweetspot

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



AA676D



DEC3C6



A367AA



706062



F0F0F0



707070



# Same Dimension

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



AA676D



DE767F



AA8267



544C4C



94000D



140002



# Inverse Universe

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



AA676D



DE767F



678FAA



544C4C



94000D

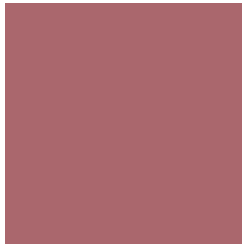


140002



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color AA676D looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

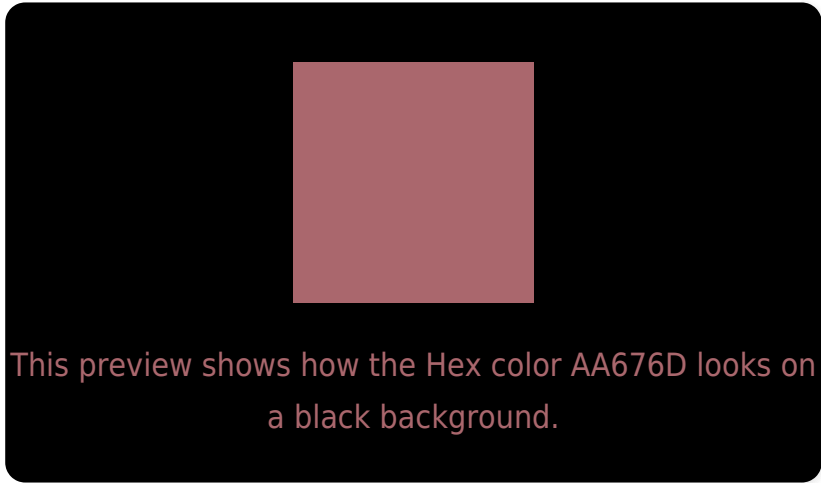
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black 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 × Fail

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



## Hex AA676D Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color AA676D.

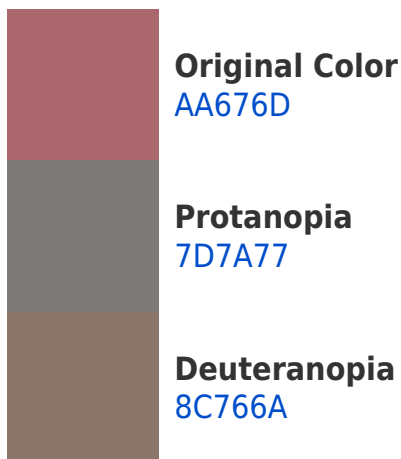


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color AA676D.

# 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](#).

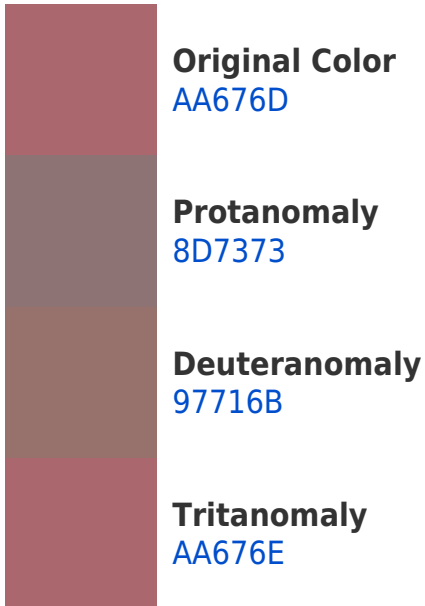
## Dichromacy



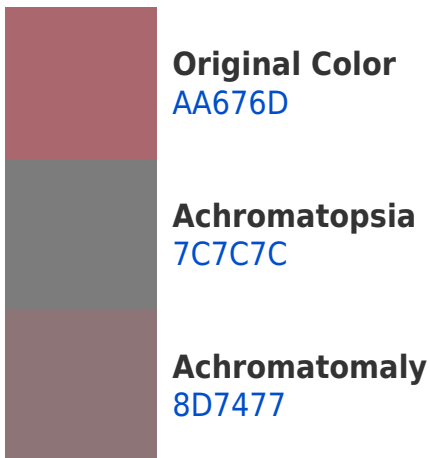


**Tritanopia**  
AA676E

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex AA676D 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 #AA676D looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#AA676D  
}
```

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 #AA676D colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #AA676D
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex AA676D is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

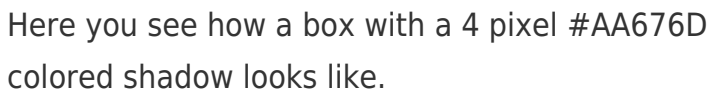
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#AA676D }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#AA676D }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #AA676D colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AA676D; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #AA676D; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #AA676D }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex AA676D is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#AA676D }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#AA676D }
```

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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