

# Converting Colors

Android(4286525233)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286525233) contains.

<b>Android(4286525233)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4286525233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F2F31
RGB	127, 47, 49
RGB Percent	50%, 18%, 19%
CMY	0.5020, 0.8157, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.61, 0.50
HSL	358°, 46%, 34%
HSV	358°, 63%, 50%
XYZ	10.3233, 6.7668, 3.6678
YIQ	71.1480, 47.0380, 17.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

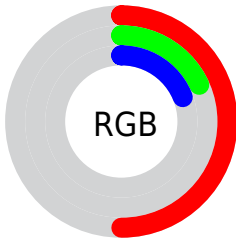
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 47, 49
Decimal	8335153
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.27, 34.81, 16.91
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 38.699, 25.908
Yxy	6.7668, 0.4973, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286525233 (0xFF7F2F31)
YUV	71.1480, -10.9190, 48.9822
Hunter-Lab	26.0131, 25.3148, 9.8495

# Details

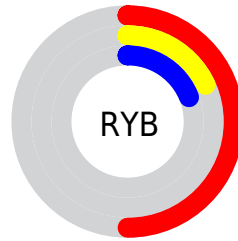
The Android color **4286525233** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **4281302909**, and the grayscale version is **4282861383**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290273631**, and **4282974210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286521893**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286528573**.

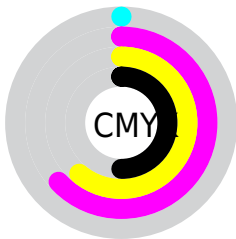
# Distribution



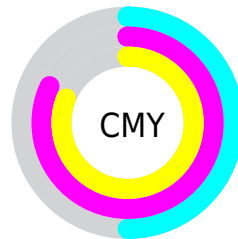
- Red (50%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286525233 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 Android color 4286525233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286525233



4286525233

4294967295



4284683804



4290273631



4282974210



4292180856



4281335809



4294153617



4278190080



4294946988



4294954183



4294961635



4286525233



4286525233



4286521893



4286528573

 4286518808

 4286531658

 4286515468

 4286534998

 4286513155

 4286538339

 4286541679

 4286544763

 4286548104

 4286551444

 4286554528

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286393423



4286525233



4285741847

# Triad

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



4286525233



4279391526



4278210182

# Complementary

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



4286525233



4281302909

# 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.



4278211963



4286525233



4278212676

# Square

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



4286525233



4282339340



4278212707



4282532736

# Rectangle

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



4286525233



4284826376



4278212707



4278210948



# Sweetspot

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



4286525233



4289103495



4286328703



4283711809



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286525233



4289079339



4286534703



4282399034



4286578691



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4286525233



4289079339



4281293439



4282399034



4286578691



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286525233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

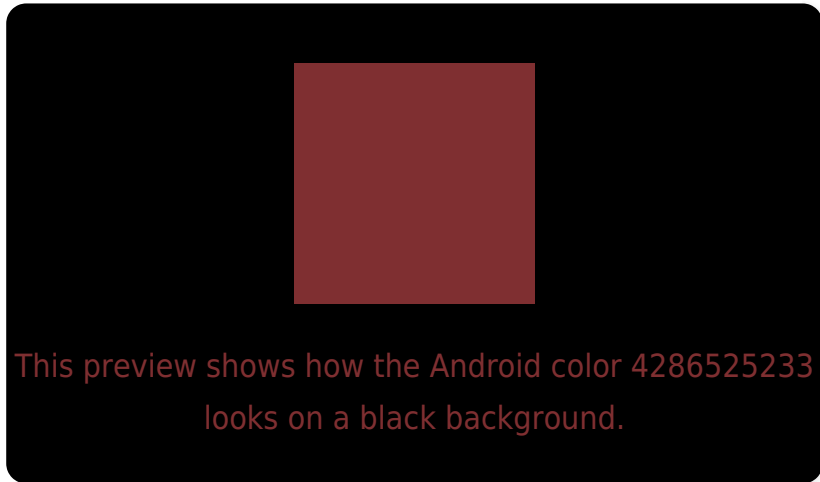
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).



# Android 4286525233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286525233.

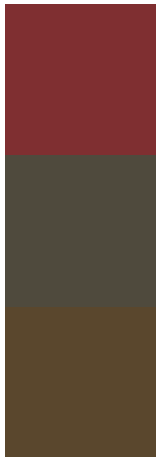


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286525233.

# 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**  
4286525233

**Protanopia**  
4283386429

**Deuteranopia**  
4284106541



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286525233

**Protanomaly**  
4284497977

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284956206

**Tritanomaly**  
4286525234

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286525233

**Achromatopsia**  
4282861383

**Achromatomaly**  
4284169791

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286525233 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 `rgb(127, 47, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 47, 49)  
}
```

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 rgb(127, 47, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 47, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286525233 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 rgb(127, 47, 49) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 47, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 47, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 47, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 47, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 47,  
49) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286525233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 47, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 47,  
49) }
```

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