

# Converting Colors

Android(4286787910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286787910) contains.

<b>Android(4286787910)</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(4286787910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	833146
RGB	131, 49, 70
RGB Percent	51%, 19%, 27%
CMY	0.4863, 0.8078, 0.7255
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.47, 0.49
HSL	345°, 46%, 35%
HSV	345°, 63%, 51%
XYZ	11.5639, 7.4641, 6.6256
YIQ	75.9120, 42.1310, 23.9150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

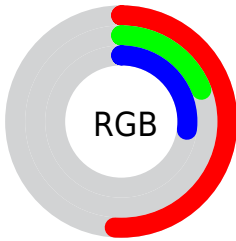
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	131, 49, 70
Decimal	8597830
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.84, 37.24, 5.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 37.645, 8.467
Yxy	7.4641, 0.4508, 0.2910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286787910 (0xFF833146)
YUV	75.9120, -2.9146, 48.3122
Hunter-Lab	27.3205, 27.7422, 4.7458

# Details

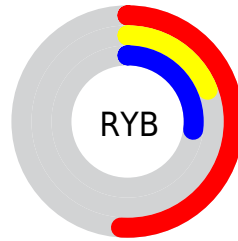
The Android color **4286787910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **4281434990**, and the grayscale version is **4283190348**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290470774**, and **4283236379** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286784572**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286791248**.

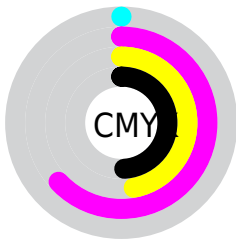
# Distribution



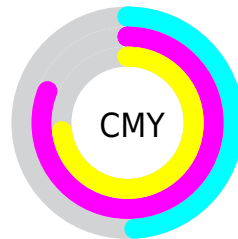
- Red (51%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286787910 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 4286787910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286787910

 4286787910

4294967295

 4285011760

 4290470774

 4283236379

 4292378000

 4281663488

 4294351018

 4279238656

 4294947781

 4278190080

 4294954977

 4294962430

 4286787910

 4286787910

 4286784572

 4286791248

 4286781235

 4286794585

 4286777897

 4286797923

 4286775330

 4286801261

 4286804599

 4286808192

 4286811530

 4286814868

 4286818206

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286002788



4286787910



4286527530

# Triad

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



4286787910



4281685531



4278212228

# Complementary

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



4286787910



4281434990

# 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.



4278213233



4286787910



4278213174

# Square

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



4286787910



4283780619



4278213461



4280110728

# Rectangle

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



4286787910



4285874202



4278213461



4278212735



# Sweetspot

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



4286787910



4289432211



4285346179



4283908936



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4286787910



4289407820



4286792753



4282530877



4286709793



4278386689



# Inverse Universe

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



4286787910



4289407820



4281430147



4282530877



4286709793

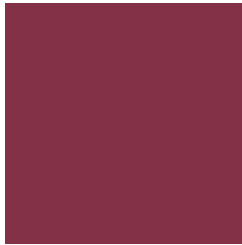


4278386689



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286787910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

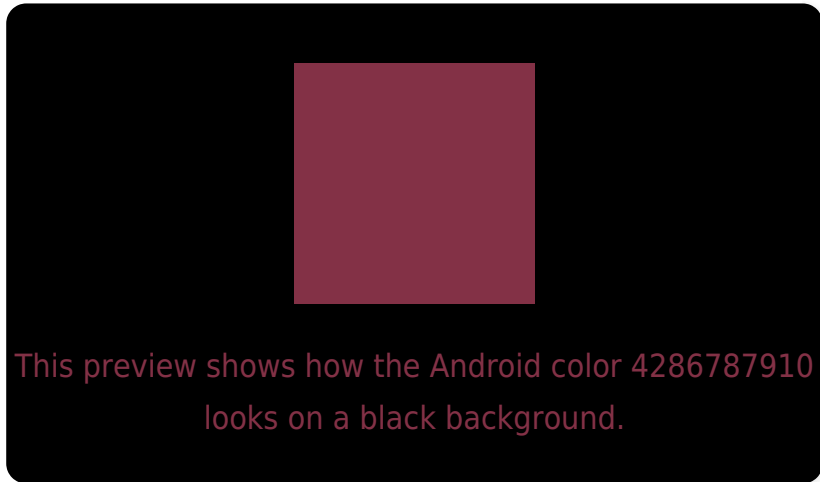
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

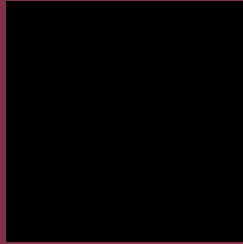
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286787910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286787910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286787910.

# 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**  
4286787910

**Protanopia**  
4283256406

**Deuteranopia**  
4284107586



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286787910

**Protanomaly**  
4284564304

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285088323

**Tritanomaly**  
4286722876

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286787910

**Achromatopsia**  
4283190348

**Achromatomaly**  
4284498506

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286787910 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(131, 49, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 49, 70)  
}
```

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(131, 49, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 49, 70) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286787910 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(131, 49, 70) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 49, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 49, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 49, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 49, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 49,  
70) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286787910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 49, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131, 49,  
70) }
```

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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