

# Converting Colors

Android(4287316339)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287316339) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287316339)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B4173
RGB	139, 65, 115
RGB Percent	55%, 25%, 45%
CMY	0.4549, 0.7451, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.17, 0.45
HSL	319°, 36%, 40%
HSV	319°, 53%, 55%
XYZ	15.6323, 10.5074, 17.4239
YIQ	92.8260, 28.0540, 31.2380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

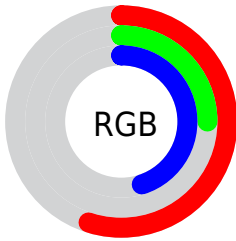
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 65, 115
Decimal	9126259
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.74, 38.01, -14.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 40.574, 339.505
Yxy	10.5074, 0.3588, 0.2412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287316339 (0xFF8B4173)
YUV	92.8260, 10.9318, 40.4946
Hunter-Lab	32.4151, 29.3558, -9.1792

# Details

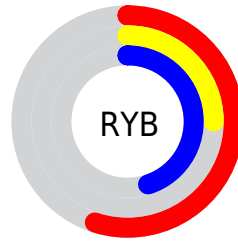
The Android color **4287316339** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **4282485593**, and the grayscale version is **4284308829**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290933927**, and **4283829571** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287312750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287319928**.

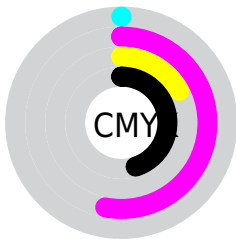
# Distribution



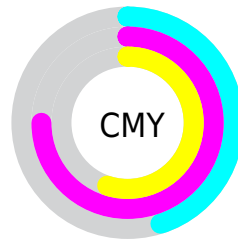
- Red (55%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287316339 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 4287316339 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287316339



4287316339

4294967295



4285540442



4290933927



4283829571



4292841154



4282187821



4294748638



4280811544



4294952443



4278190080



4294959615

4294967039



4287316339



4287316339



4287312750



4287319928

■ 4287309162

■ 4287323516

■ 4287305573

■ 4287327105

■ 4287301985

■ 4287330693

■ 4287299678

■ 4287334026

■ 4287337614

■ 4287341203

■ 4287344791

■ 4287348380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285222542



4287316339



4288101714

# Triad

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



4287316339



4284701972



4278217348

# Complementary

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



4287316339



4282485593

# 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.



4278217573



4287316339



4282344741

# Square

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



4287316339



4286533915



4278217283



4278216089

# Rectangle

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



4287316339



4287971645



4278217283



4278217595



# Sweetspot

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



4287316339



4290091180



4283974027



4284238422



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4287316339



4290068879



4287316303



4282728003



4286906458



4278517763



# Inverse Universe

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



4287316339



4290068879



4282485629



4282728003



4286906458



4278517763



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287316339 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

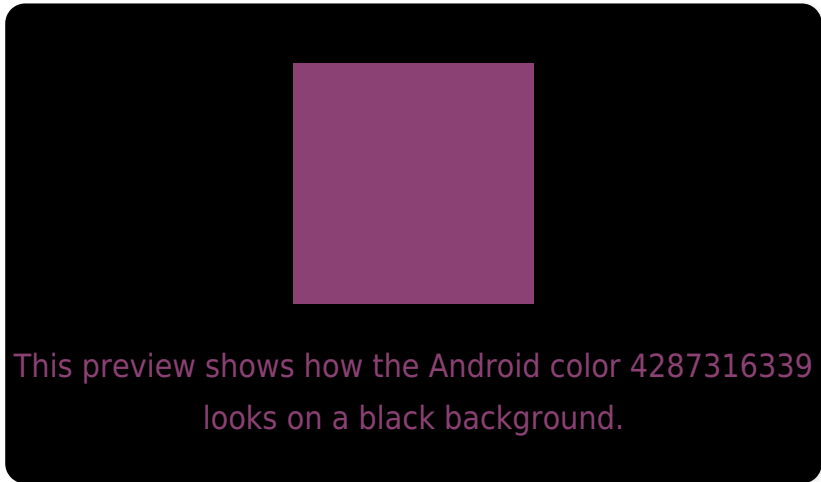
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

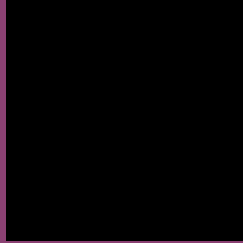
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287316339 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287316339.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287316339.

# 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**  
4287316339

**Protanopia**  
4283325062

**Deuteranopia**  
4284177007



# Trichromacy



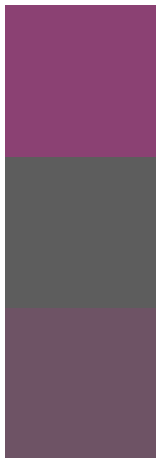
**Original Color**  
4287316339

**Protanomaly**  
4284764543

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285288816

**Tritanomaly**  
4287120987

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287316339

**Achromatopsia**  
4284308829

**Achromatomaly**  
4285420389

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287316339 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(139, 65, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 65, 115)  
}
```

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(139, 65, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 65, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287316339 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(139, 65, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 65, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 65, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 65, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 65, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 65,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287316339 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 65, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139, 65,  
115) }
```

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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