

# Converting Colors

Android(4287387479)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287387479) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287387479)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C5757
RGB	140, 87, 87
RGB Percent	55%, 34%, 34%
CMY	0.4510, 0.6588, 0.6588
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.38, 0.45
HSL	0°, 23%, 45%
HSV	0°, 38%, 55%
XYZ	15.9437, 13.0800, 10.7012
YIQ	102.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

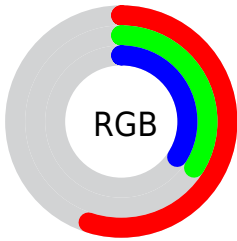
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	140, 87, 87
Decimal	9197399
CIELab	42.88, 21.94, 9.23
CIElCh	43, 23.806, 22.803
Yxy	13.0800, 0.4014, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287387479 (0xFF8C5757)
YUV	102.8470, -7.8126, 32.5832
Hunter-Lab	36.1662, 15.4000, 7.7731

# Details

The Android color **4287387479** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **4283927692**, and the grayscale version is **4284966759**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291004809**, and **4283967530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287383881**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287391077**.

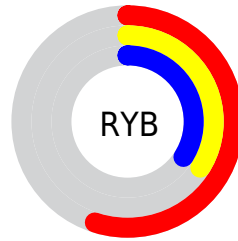
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (34%)

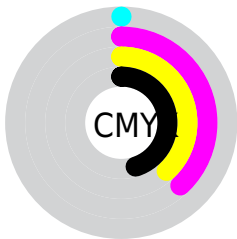
Blue (34%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (34%)

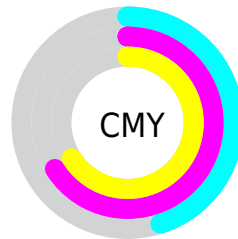


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287387479 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 4287387479 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287387479



4287387479

4294967295



4285611840



4291004809



4283967530



4292912291



4282323478



4294819774



4280877056



4294958042



4278190080



4294965494



4287387479



4287387479



4287383881



4287391077



4287380283



4287394675

 4287376685

 4287398273

 4287373087

 4287401871

 4287369489

 4287405469

 4287365891

 4287409067

 4287365120

 4287412665

 4287416263

 4287419861

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287125355



4287387479



4286929991

# Triad

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



4287387479



4283198797



4282542476

# Complementary

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



4287387479



4283927692

# 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.



4280642948



4287387479



4281626720

# Square

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



4287387479



4284705088



4280250484



4284572297

# Rectangle

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



4287387479



4286341184



4280250484



4281887370



# Sweetspot

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



4287387479



4290093473



4287387532



4284239952



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4287387479



4290077796



4287394391



4282727998



4286906368



4278517760



# Inverse Universe

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



4283927692



4284790197



4283921036



4282271045



4278224261

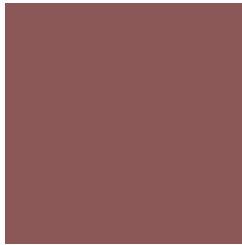


4278191365



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287387479 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

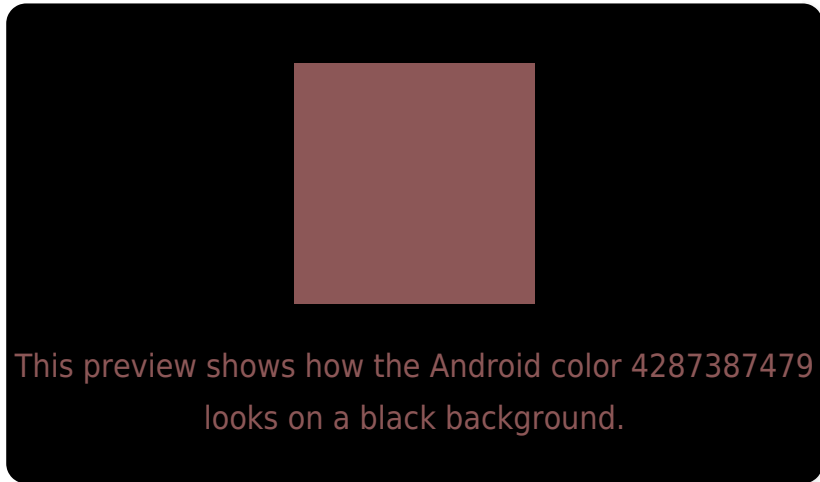
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

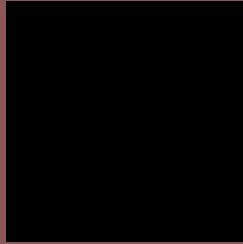
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287387479 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287387479.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287387479.

# 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**


4287387479

**Protanopia**

4285097310

**Deuteranopia**

4285882965



**Tritanopia**  
4287387229

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287387479

**Protanomaly**

4285947995

**Deuteranomaly**

4286406230

**Tritanomaly**

4287387227

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287387479

**Achromatopsia**

4284966759

**Achromatomaly**

4285817185

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287387479 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(140, 87, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 87, 87)  
}
```

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(140, 87, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 87, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287387479 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(140, 87, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 87, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 87, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 87, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 87, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 87,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287387479 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 87, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 87,  
87) }
```

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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