

# Converting Colors

Android(4287574304)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287574304) contains.

<b>Android(4287574304)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

**Color**

**Android(4287574304)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F3120
RGB	143, 49, 32
RGB Percent	56%, 19%, 13%
CMY	0.4392, 0.8078, 0.8745
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.78, 0.44
HSL	9°, 63%, 34%
HSV	9°, 78%, 56%
XYZ	12.6867, 8.1405, 2.2691
YIQ	75.1680, 61.4810, 14.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

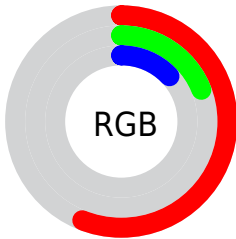
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 52, 32
Decimal	9384224
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.27, 38.83, 31.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 50.090, 39.174
Yxy	8.1405, 0.5493, 0.3525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287574304 (0xFF8F3120)
YUV	75.1680, -21.2818, 59.4887
Hunter-Lab	28.5316, 29.4404, 15.2568

# Details

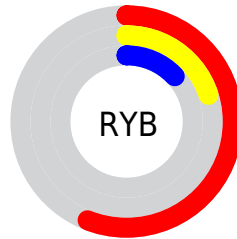
The Android color **4287574304** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **4280319631**, and the grayscale version is **4283124555**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291454029**, and **4283826176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287571218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287577390**.

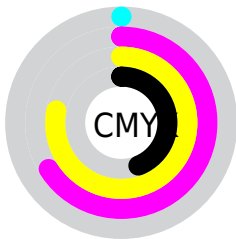
# Distribution



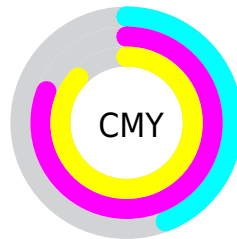
- Red (56%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287574304 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 4287574304 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287574304



4287574304

4294967295



4285666826



4291454029



4283826176



4293492326



4281991168



4294941055



4279959553



4294947993



4278190080



4294955188



4294962639



4294967276



4287574304



4287574304

■ 4287571218

■ 4287577390

■ 4287568131

■ 4287580477

■ 4287567360

■ 4287583563

■ 4287586649

■ 4287589992

■ 4287593078

■ 4287596164

■ 4287599250

■ 4287602337

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288029510



4287574304



4286071808

# Triad

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



4287574304



4278214962



4278211232

# Complementary

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



4287574304



4280319631

# 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.



4278213787



4287574304



4278215260

# Square

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



4287574304



4280966150



4278215042



4284498063

# Rectangle

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



4287574304



4284698368



4278215042



4278212257



# Sweetspot

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



4287574304



4290418319



4287570046



4284368964



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287574304



4290390029



4287588384



4282859840



4287042816



4278714624



# Inverse Universe

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



4280319631



4279083194



4280305551



4282402375



4278219399



4278191624



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287574304 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

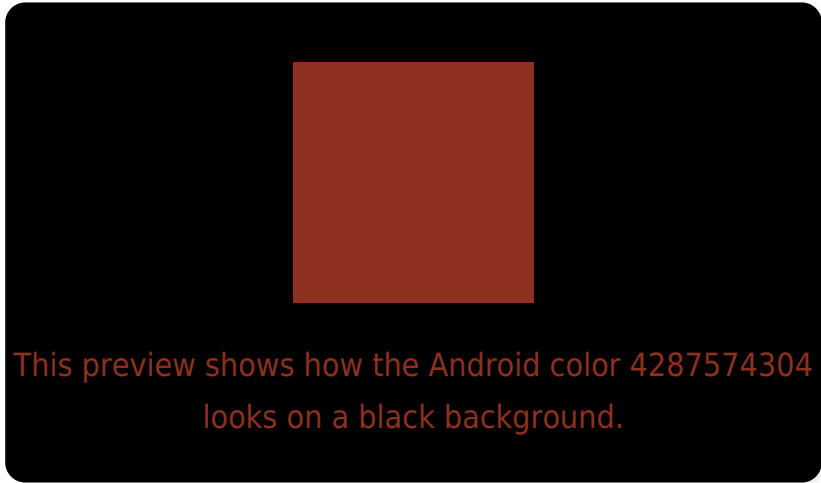
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287574304 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287574304.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287574304.

# 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**  
4287574304

**Protanopia**  
4284109354

**Deuteranopia**  
4284894745



# Trichromacy



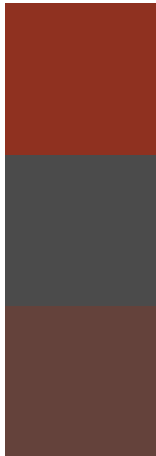
**Original Color**  
4287574304

**Protanomaly**  
4285351462

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285874972

**Tritanomaly**  
4287639595

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287574304

**Achromatopsia**  
4283124555

**Achromatomaly**  
4284760635

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287574304 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(143, 49, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 49, 32)  
}
```

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(143, 49, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 49, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287574304 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(143, 49, 32) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 49, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 49, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 49, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 49, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 49,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287574304 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 49, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 49,  
32) }
```

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