

# Converting Colors

Android(4287576120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287576120) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287576120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F3838
RGB	143, 56, 56
RGB Percent	56%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.4392, 0.7804, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.61, 0.44
HSL	0°, 44%, 39%
HSV	0°, 61%, 56%
XYZ	13.4557, 8.9535, 4.7604
YIQ	82.0130, 51.8520, 18.4440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

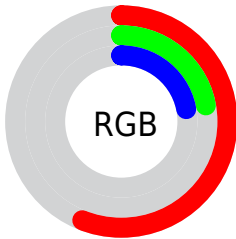
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 56, 56
Decimal	9386040
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.89, 36.91, 19.02
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 41.518, 27.260
Yxy	8.9535, 0.4952, 0.3295
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287576120 (0xFF8F3838)
YUV	82.0130, -12.8244, 53.4856
Hunter-Lab	29.9224, 27.9046, 11.5132

# Details

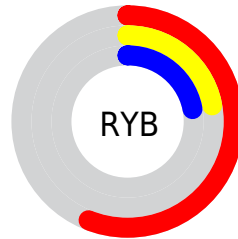
The Android color **4287576120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **4281896847**, and the grayscale version is **4283585106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291390311**, and **4283891981** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287572522**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287579718**.

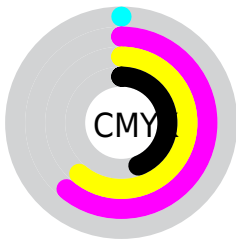
# Distribution



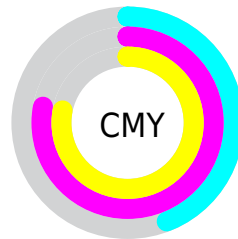
- Red (56%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287576120 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 4287576120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287576120

 4287576120

4294967295

 4285734691

 4291390311

 4283891981

 4293363072

 4282122240

 4294942874

 4280352769

 4294949813

 4278190080

 4294957008

 4294964461

 4287576120

 4287576120

 4287572522

 4287579718

 4287568667

 4287583573

 4287565069

 4287587171

 4287561728

 4287590769

 4287594624

 4287598222

 4287601820

 4287605418

 4287609273

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287509593



4287576120



4286661916

# Triad

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



4287576120



4279591215



4278213015

# Complementary

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



4287576120



4281896847

# 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.



4278215052



4287576120



4278215760

# Square

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



4287576120



4282866450



4278215794



4283387280

# Rectangle

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



4287576120



4285615629



4278215794



4278213781



# Sweetspot

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



4287576120



4290419097



4287576207



4284369482



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287576120



4290392626



4287587384



4282859584



4287037440



4278714368



# Inverse Universe

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



4281896847



4281514682



4281885839



4282402631



4278224775



4278192136



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287576120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

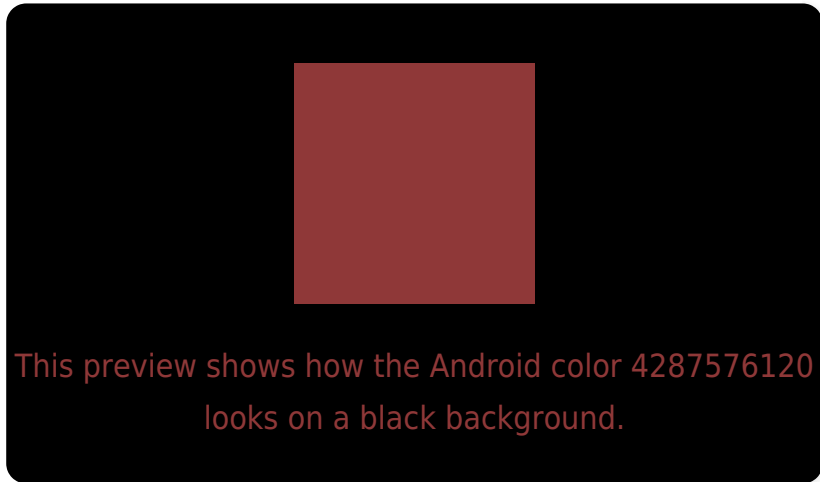
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

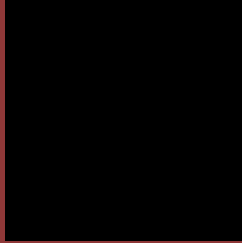
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287576120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287576120.

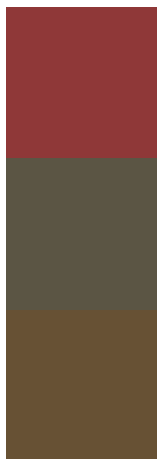


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287576120.

# 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**

4287576120

**Protanopia**

4284175684

**Deuteranopia**

4284961076



# Trichromacy



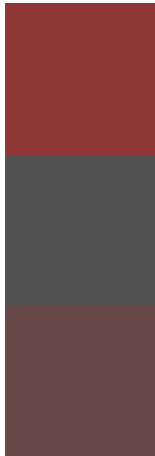
**Original Color**  
4287576120

**Protanomaly**  
4285418048

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285941813

**Tritanomaly**  
4287576122

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287576120

**Achromatopsia**  
4283585106

**Achromatomaly**  
4285024585

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287576120 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, 56, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 56, 56)  
}
```

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, 56, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 56, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287576120 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, 56, 56) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 56, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 56, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 56, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 56, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 56,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287576120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 56, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143, 56,  
56) }
```

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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