

# Converting Colors

Android(4287842120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287842120) contains.

<b>Android(4287842120)</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(4287842120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	934748
RGB	147, 71, 72
RGB Percent	58%, 28%, 28%
CMY	0.4235, 0.7216, 0.7176
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.51, 0.42
HSL	359°, 35%, 43%
HSV	359°, 52%, 58%
XYZ	15.4556, 11.1774, 7.4737
YIQ	93.8380, 44.9750, 16.4230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

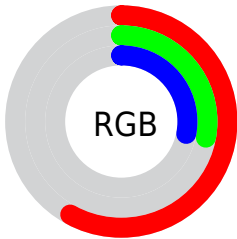
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 71, 72
Decimal	9652040
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.88, 32.06, 14.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	40, 35.165, 24.267
Yxy	11.1774, 0.4532, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287842120 (0xFF934748)
YUV	93.8380, -10.7661, 46.6231
Hunter-Lab	33.4326, 24.0116, 10.1488

# Details

The Android color **4287842120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **4282880914**, and the grayscale version is **4284374622**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291590520**, and **4284225053** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287838265**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287845975**.

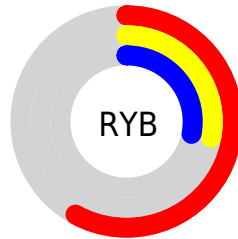
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (28%)

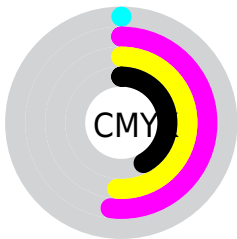
Blue (28%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (28%)

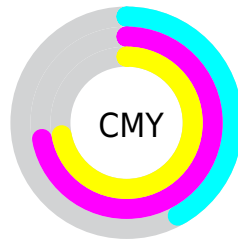


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287842120 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 4287842120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287842120

 4287842120

4294967295

 4286000946

 4291590520

 4284225053

 4293498002

 4282515459

 4294946733

 4281073665

 4294953928

 4278190080

 4294961124

 4287842120

 4287842120

 4287838265

 4287845975

 4287834667

 4287849573

 4287830812

 4287853428

 4287826958

 4287857282

 4287823874

 4287861137

 4287864735

 4287868590

 4287872444

 4287876043

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287645285



4287842120



4287123504

# Triad

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



4287842120



4281624891



4279067543

# Complementary

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



4287842120



4282880914

# 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.



4278217100



4287842120



4278217815

# Square

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



4287842120



4283917095



4278217845



4283914642

# Rectangle

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



4287842120



4286273318



4278217845



4278216085



# Sweetspot

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



4287842120



4290748833



4287776659



4284567119



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4287842120



4290726218



4287851591



4283056963



4287234050



4278845440



# Inverse Universe

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



4287842120



4290726218



4282871443



4283056963



4287234050

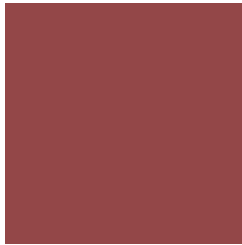


4278845440



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287842120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

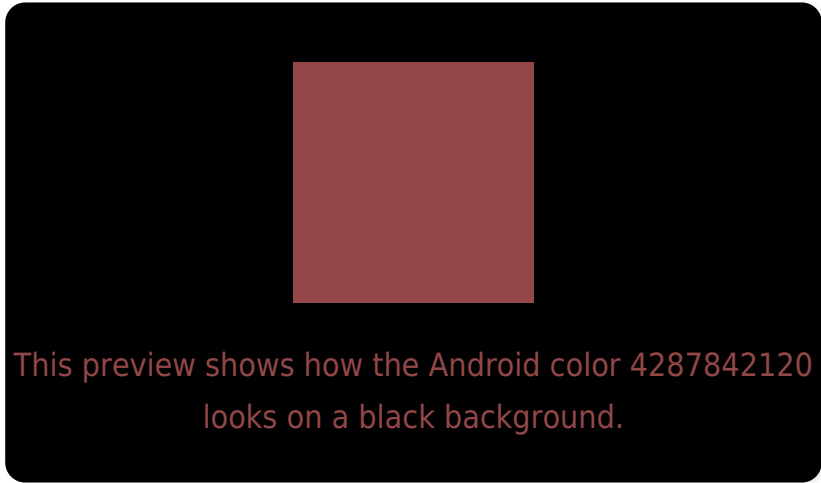
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287842120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287842120.

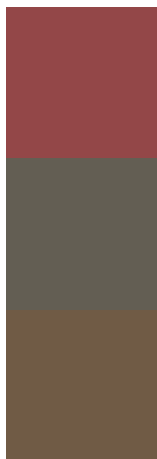


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287842120.

# 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**  
4287842120

**Protanopia**  
4284702291

**Deuteranopia**  
4285553477



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287842120

**Protanomaly**  
4285814351

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286403654

**Tritanomaly**  
4287841866

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287842120

**Achromatopsia**  
4284374622

**Achromatomaly**  
4285617750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287842120 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(147, 71, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 71, 72)  
}
```

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(147, 71, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 71, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287842120 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(147, 71, 72) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 71, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 71, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 71, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 71, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 71,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287842120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 71, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 71,  
72) }
```

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