

# Converting Colors

Android(4288099669)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288099669) contains.

<b>Android(4288099669)</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(4288099669)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	973555
RGB	151, 53, 85
RGB Percent	59%, 21%, 33%
CMY	0.4078, 0.7922, 0.6667
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.44, 0.41
HSL	340°, 48%, 40%
HSV	340°, 65%, 59%
XYZ	15.6753, 9.7814, 9.6561
YIQ	85.9500, 48.1360, 30.7280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

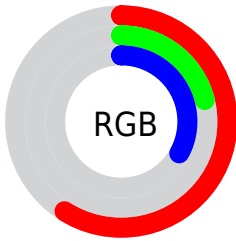
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 53, 85
Decimal	9909589
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.45, 43.82, 2.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 43.921, 3.866
Yxy	9.7814, 0.4464, 0.2786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288099669 (0xFF973555)
YUV	85.9500, -0.4683, 57.0489
Hunter-Lab	31.2752, 34.7335, 3.5870

# Details

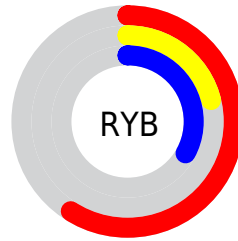
The Android color **4288099669** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **4281702263**, and the grayscale version is **4283848278**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291914118**, and **4284481576** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288095819**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288103519**.

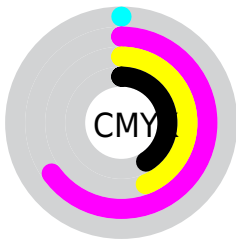
# Distribution



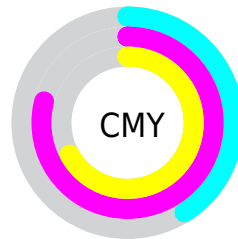
- Red (59%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288099669 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 4288099669 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 4288099669

 4288099669

4294967295

 4286257470

 4291914118

 4284481576

 4293821601

 4282712084

 4294942652

 4281139201

 4294949847

 4278190080

 4294957044

 4294964479

 4288099669

 4288099669

 4288095819

 4288103519

 4288091969

 4288107369

 4288088118

 4288111220

 4288086065

 4288115070

 4288119176

 4288123026

 4288126876

 4288130726

 4288134577

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286987640



4288099669



4287904819

# Triad

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



4288099669



4282474775



4278215832

# Complementary

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



4288099669



4281702263

# 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.



4278216831



4288099669



4278216503

# Square

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



4288099669



4284897284



4278217052



4278213535

# Rectangle

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



4288099669



4287186463



4278217052



4278216337



# Sweetspot

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



4288099669



4291076011



4285937047



4284697940



4293125091



4284703587



# Same Dimension

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



4288099669



4291046237



4288103733



4283254087



4287365166



4279042052



# Inverse Universe

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



4288099669



4291046237



4281698199



4283254087



4287365166

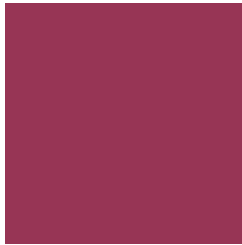


4279042052



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288099669 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

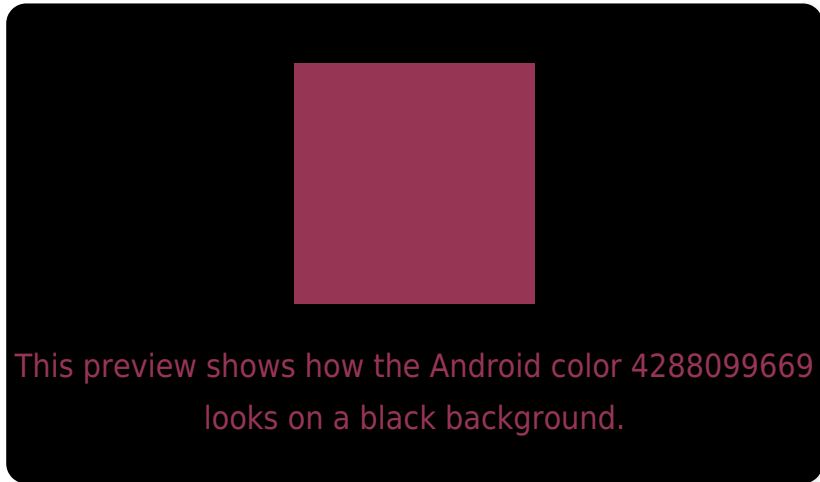
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

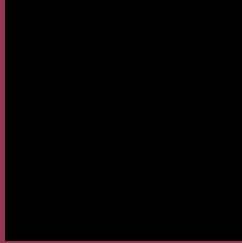
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4288099669 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288099669.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288099669.

# 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





# Trichromacy



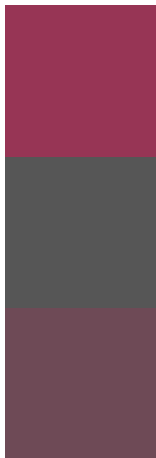
**Original Color**  
4288099669

**Protanomaly**  
4285418338

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286007890

**Tritanomaly**  
4288034886

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288099669

**Achromatopsia**  
4283848278

**Achromatomaly**  
4285418070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288099669 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(151, 53, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 53, 85)  
}
```

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(151, 53, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 53, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288099669 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(151, 53, 85) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 53, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 53, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 53, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 53, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 53,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288099669 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 53, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 53,  
85) }
```

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