

# Converting Colors

Android(4288374910)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288374910) contains.

<b>Android(4288374910)</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(4288374910)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9B687E
RGB	155, 104, 126
RGB Percent	61%, 41%, 49%
CMY	0.3922, 0.5922, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.19, 0.39
HSL	334°, 20%, 51%
HSV	334°, 33%, 61%
XYZ	22.2338, 18.3755, 22.1137
YIQ	121.7570, 23.3340, 17.6540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

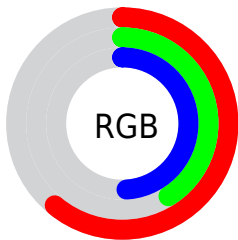
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	155, 104, 126
Decimal	10184830
CIE Lab	49.95, 23.82, -3.86
CIE LCh	50, 24.128, 350.802
Yxy	18.3755, 0.3545, 0.2930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288374910 (0xFF9B687E)
YUV	121.7570, 2.0918, 29.1541
Hunter-Lab	42.8667, 17.5663, -0.5792

# Details

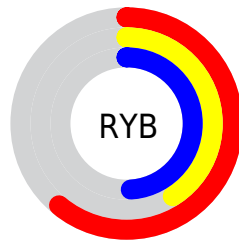
The Android color `4288374910` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4285045637`, and the grayscale version is `4286216826`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291992755`, and `4284954701` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288371061`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288379015`.

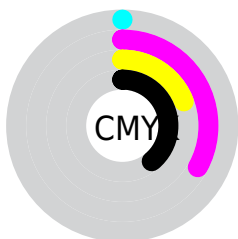
# Distribution



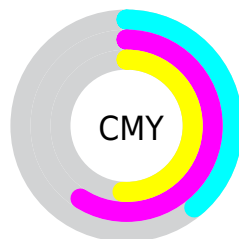
- Red (61%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288374910 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 4288374910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288374910



4288374910

4294967295



4286599013



4291992755



4284954701



4293900238



4283310390



4294956010



4281731873



4294963199



4280549386



4278190080



4288374910



4288374910



4288371061



4288379015



4288366956



4288382864

 4288362852

 4288386968

 4288359003

 4288390817

 4288354898

 4288394666

 4288351049

 4288398771

 4288348227

 4288402876

 4288406725

 4288410573

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287327633



4288374910



4288702569

# Triad

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



4288374910



4285954640



4281893014

# Complementary

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



4288374910



4285045637

# 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.



4281696901



4288374910



4284448604

# Square

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



4288374910



4287329102



4282876528



4283595679

# Rectangle

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



4288374910



4288506717



4282876528



4281631121



# Sweetspot

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



4288374910



4291409342



4286933147



4284897887



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4288374910



4291394461



4288375656



4283254088



4287365181



4279042054



# Inverse Universe

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



4288374910



4291394461



4285044891



4283254088



4287365181

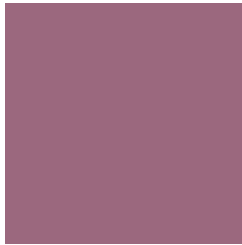


4279042054



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288374910 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

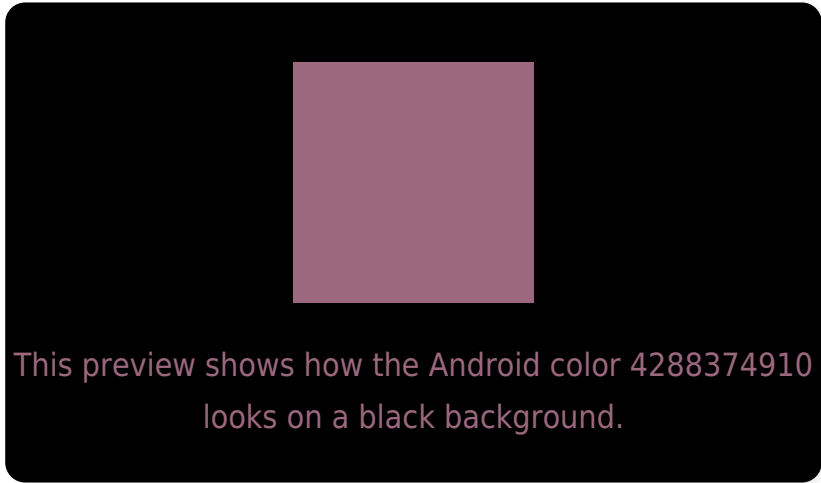
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black 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

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



# Android 4288374910 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288374910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288374910.

# 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**  
4288374910

**Protanopia**  
4285888135

**Deuteranopia**  
4286674044



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288374910

**Protanomaly**  
4286804356

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287262845

**Tritanomaly**  
4288309622

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288374910

**Achromatopsia**  
4286216826

**Achromatomaly**  
4287001467

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288374910 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(155, 104, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 104, 126)  
}
```

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(155, 104, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 104, 126) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288374910 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(155, 104, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 104, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 104, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 104, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 104, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 104,  
126) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288374910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 104, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
104, 126) }
```

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