

# Converting Colors

Android(4288696420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288696420) contains.

<b>Android(4288696420)</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(4288696420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05064
RGB	160, 80, 100
RGB Percent	63%, 31%, 39%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6863, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.38, 0.37
HSL	345°, 33%, 47%
HSV	345°, 50%, 63%
XYZ	19.6661, 14.1310, 13.7476
YIQ	106.2000, 41.2600, 23.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

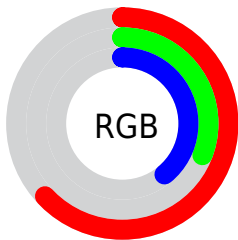
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	160, 80, 100
Decimal	10506340
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.42, 35.30, 3.84
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	44, 35.507, 6.205
Yxy	14.1310, 0.4136, 0.2972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288696420 (0xFFA05064)
YUV	106.2000, -3.0566, 47.1826
Hunter-Lab	37.5912, 27.5989, 4.6307

# Details

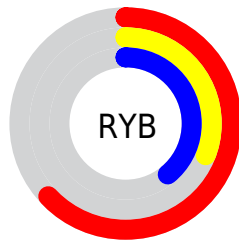
The Android color `4288696420` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4283474060`, and the grayscale version is `4285164138`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292445079`, and `4285079094` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288692312`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288700528`.

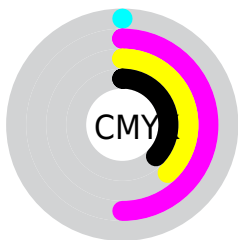
# Distribution



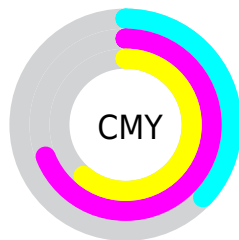
- Red (63%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288696420 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 4288696420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288696420

 4288696420

4294967295

 4286854988

 4292445079

 4285079094

 4294352561

 4283367968

 4294949581

 4281729033

 4294956777

 4279762945

 4294963967

 4278190080

 4288696420

 4288696420

 4288692312

 4288700528

 4288688204

 4288704636

 4288684096

 4288708744

 4288679988

 4288712852

 4288675880

 4288716960

 4288721068

 4288725176

 4288729284

 4288733392

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287779969



4288696420



4288501064

# Triad

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



4288696420



4283789624



4278219423

# Complementary

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



4288696420



4283474060

# 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.



4278220683



4288696420



4281103952

# Square

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



4288696420



4285884716



4278220910



4282477220

# Rectangle

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



4288696420



4287912761



4278220910



4278219929



# Sweetspot

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



4288696420



4291932858



4287385760



4285093466



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4288696420



4291908723



4288701520



4283385673



4287561764



4279173124



# Inverse Universe

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



4288696420



4291908723



4283468960



4283385673



4287561764

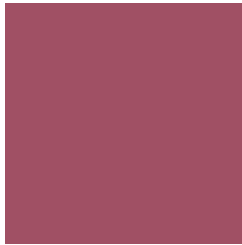


4279173124



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288696420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

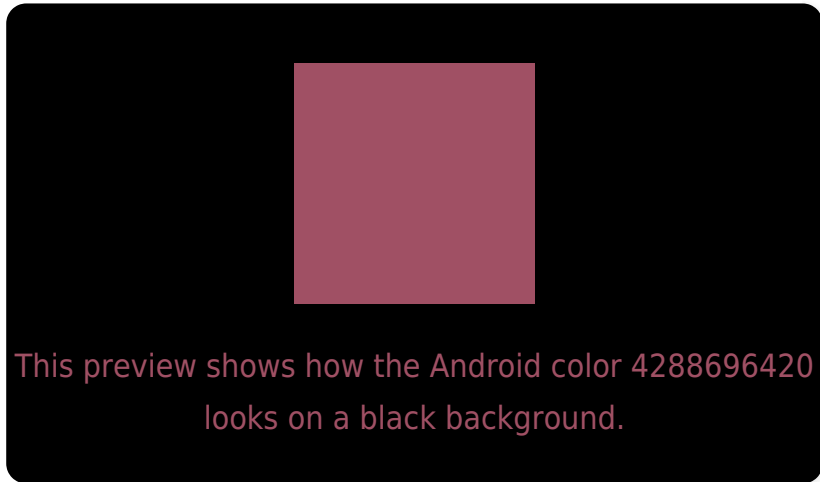
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4288696420 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288696420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288696420.

# 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**  
4288696420

**Protanopia**  
4285098354

**Deuteranopia**  
4286015072



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288696420

**Protanomaly**  
4286406765

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286996065

**Tritanomaly**  
4288631132

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288696420

**Achromatopsia**  
4285164138

**Achromatomaly**  
4286472552

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288696420 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(160, 80, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 80, 100)  
}
```

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(160, 80, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 80, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288696420 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(160, 80, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 80, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 80, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 80, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 80, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 80,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288696420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 80, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 80,  
100) }
```

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