

# Converting Colors

Android(4288891998)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288891998) contains.

<b>Android(4288891998)</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(4288891998)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A34C5E
RGB	163, 76, 94
RGB Percent	64%, 30%, 37%
CMY	0.3608, 0.7020, 0.6314
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.42, 0.36
HSL	348°, 36%, 47%
HSV	348°, 53%, 64%
XYZ	19.7091, 13.7636, 12.2075
YIQ	104.0650, 46.0740, 24.0420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

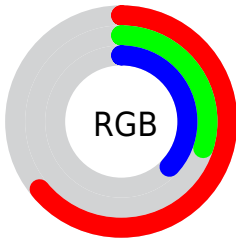
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	163, 76, 94
Decimal	10701918
CIELab	43.89, 37.79, 6.82
CIElCh	44, 38.402, 10.234
Yxy	13.7636, 0.4315, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288891998 (0xFFA34C5E)
YUV	104.0650, -4.9620, 51.6860
Hunter-Lab	37.0993, 29.9048, 6.4601

# Details

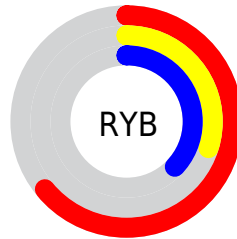
The Android color **4288891998** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **4283212689**, and the grayscale version is **4285032552**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292706448**, and **4285274416** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288887889**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288896107**.

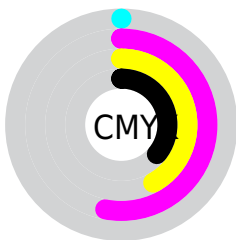
# Distribution



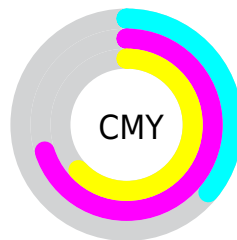
- Red (64%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288891998 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 4288891998 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288891998

 4288891998

4294967295

 4287050566

 4292706448

 4285274416

 4294613675

 4283498524

 4294948550

 4281860096

 4294955746

 4279762945

 4294963199

 4278190080

 4288891998

 4288891998

 4288887889

 4288896107

 4288883524

 4288900472

 4288879415

 4288904581

 4288875306

 4288908690

 4288872482

 4288913055

 4288917164

 4288921272

 4288925381

 4288929746

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288106622



4288891998



4288566080

# Triad

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



4288891998



4283265589



4278219171

# Complementary

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



4288891998



4283212689

# 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.



4278220432



4288891998



4279662161

# Square

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



4288891998



4285557286



4278220914



4282607526

# Rectangle

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



4288891998



4287846961



4278220914



4278219679



# Sweetspot

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



4288891998



4292129465



4287646883



4285224795



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4288891998



4292103272



4288898380



4283582795



4287692830



4279369732



# Inverse Universe

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



4288891998



4292103272



4283206307



4283582795



4287692830

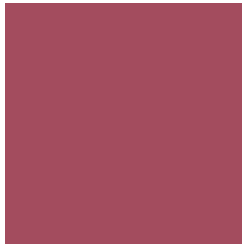


4279369732



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288891998 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

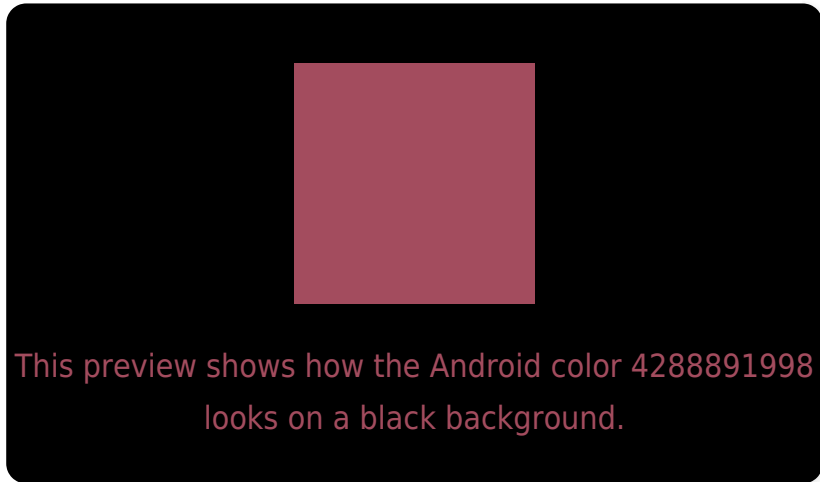
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

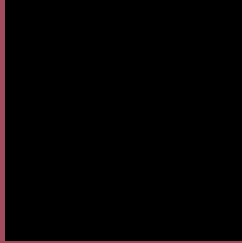
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4288891998 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288891998.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288891998.

# 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



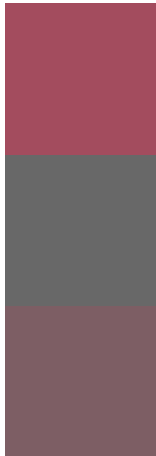
**Original Color**  
4288891998

**Protanomaly**  
4286471784

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287126363

**Tritanomaly**  
4288826711

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288891998

**Achromatopsia**  
4285032552

**Achromatomaly**  
4286406244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288891998 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(163, 76, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 76, 94)  
}
```

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(163, 76, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 76, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288891998 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(163, 76, 94) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 76, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 76, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 76, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 76, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 76,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288891998 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 76, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 76,  
94) }
```

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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