

# Converting Colors

Android(4289136191)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289136191) contains.

<b>Android(4289136191)</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(4289136191)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7063F
RGB	167, 6, 63
RGB Percent	65%, 2%, 25%
CMY	0.3451, 0.9765, 0.7529
CMYK	0.00, 0.96, 0.62, 0.35
HSL	339°, 93%, 34%
HSV	339°, 96%, 65%
XYZ	16.8987, 8.7046, 5.4921
YIQ	60.6370, 77.6590, 51.8590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

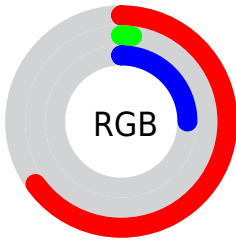
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 6, 63
Decimal	10946111
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.41, 59.56, 14.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 61.357, 13.900
Yxy	8.7046, 0.5434, 0.2799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289136191 (0xFFA7063F)
YUV	60.6370, 1.1650, 93.2804
Hunter-Lab	29.5036, 50.6076, 9.6156

# Details

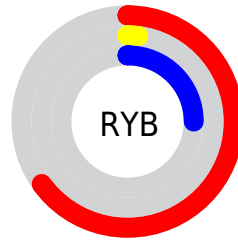
The Android color **4289136191** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **4278626158**, and the grayscale version is **4282203453**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293152878**, and **4285202454** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289134651**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289140554**.

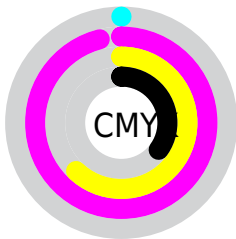
# Distribution



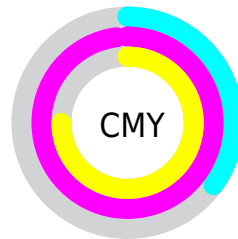
- Red (65%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289136191 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 4289136191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289136191



4289136191

4294967295



4287168553



4293152878



4285202454



4294929543



4283301889



4294936738



4281466882



4294944189



4278190080



4294951384



4294958837



4294966527



4289136191



4289136191

■ 4289134651

■ 4289140554

■ 4289144661

■ 4289149023

■ 4289153386

■ 4289157749

■ 4289161856

■ 4289166219

■ 4289170581

■ 4289174688

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288419184



4289136191



4288293902

# Triad

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



4289136191



4278608384



4278215091

# Complementary

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



4289136191



4278626158

# 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.



4278216599



4289136191



4278216246

# Square

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



4289136191



4283586560



4278216810



4278211252

# Rectangle

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



4289136191



4287053568



4278216810



4278215596



# Sweetspot

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



4289136191



4292450992



4285269671



4285417301



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4289136191



4292411469



4289141510



4283714639



4287889460



4279500807



# Inverse Universe

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



4289136191



4292411469



4278620839



4283714639



4287889460



4279500807



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289136191 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

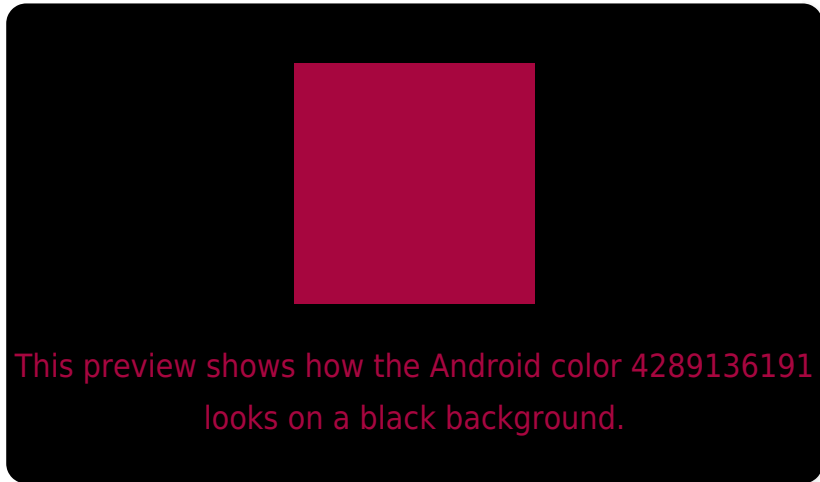
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289136191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289136191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289136191.

# 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



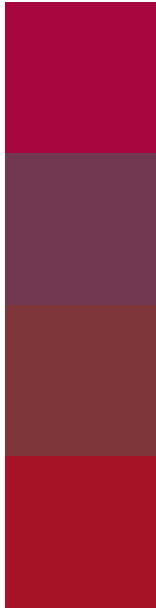
**Original Color**  
4289136191

**Protanopia**  
4283782492

**Deuteranopia**  
4284961336



# Trichromacy



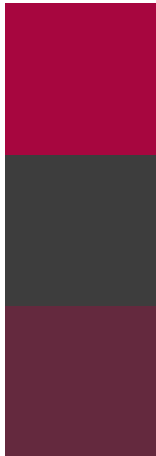
**Original Color**  
4289136191

**Protanomaly**  
4285741137

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286461499

**Tritanomaly**  
4289073958

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289136191

**Achromatopsia**  
4282203453

**Achromatomaly**  
4284754238

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289136191 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(167, 6, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 6, 63)  
}
```

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(167, 6, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 6, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289136191 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(167, 6, 63) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 6, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 6, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 6, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 6, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 6, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289136191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 6, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 6,  
63) }
```

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