

# Converting Colors

Android(4289744994)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289744994) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4289744994)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">B05062</a>
RGB	<a href="#">176, 80, 98</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 31%, 38%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3098, 0.6863, 0.6157</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.55, 0.44, 0.31</a>
HSL	<a href="#">349°, 38%, 50%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">349°, 55%, 69%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">22.9778, 15.8493, 13.4034</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">110.7560, 51.4380, 25.9500</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

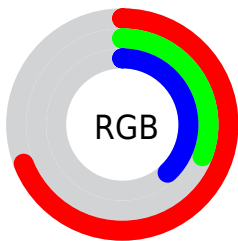
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 80, 98
Decimal	11554914
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.78, 40.89, 8.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 41.815, 12.070
Yxy	15.8493, 0.4399, 0.3034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289744994 (0xFFB05062)
YUV	110.7560, -6.2887, 57.2190
Hunter-Lab	39.8111, 33.3552, 7.9063

# Details

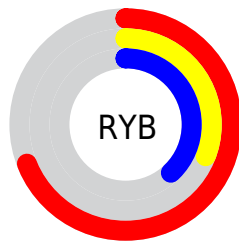
The Android color **4289744994** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **4283478174**, and the grayscale version is **4285493103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293624981**, and **4285996084** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289740372**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289749616**.

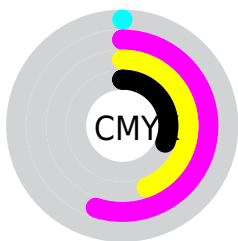
# Distribution



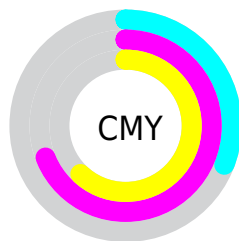
- Red (69%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289744994 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 4289744994 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289744994

 4289744994

4294967295

 4287837770

 4293624981

 4285996084

 4294942639

 4284219423

 4294949834

 4282515462

 4294957031

 4280811521

 4294964479

 4278190080

 4289744994

 4289744994

 4289740372

 4289749616

 4289736005

 4289753983

 4289731383

 4289758605

 4289727017

 4289762971

 4289724449

 4289767594

 4289772216

 4289776582

 4289781204

 4289785571

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288959365



4289744994



4289288257

# Triad

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



4289744994



4283333176



4278221233

# Complementary

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



4289744994



4283478174

# 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.



4278222493



4289744994



4278353752

# Square

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



4289744994



4285887014



4278222972



4283068084

# Rectangle

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



4289744994



4288438577



4278222972



4278221740



# Sweetspot

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



4289744994



4293312968



4288499888



4285750625



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289744994



4293283948



4289752400



4284043346



4288217117



4279894021



# Inverse Universe

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



4289744994



4293283948



4283470768



4284043346



4288217117

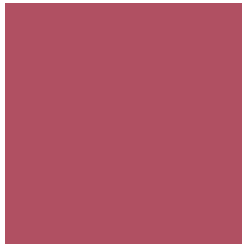


4279894021



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289744994 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

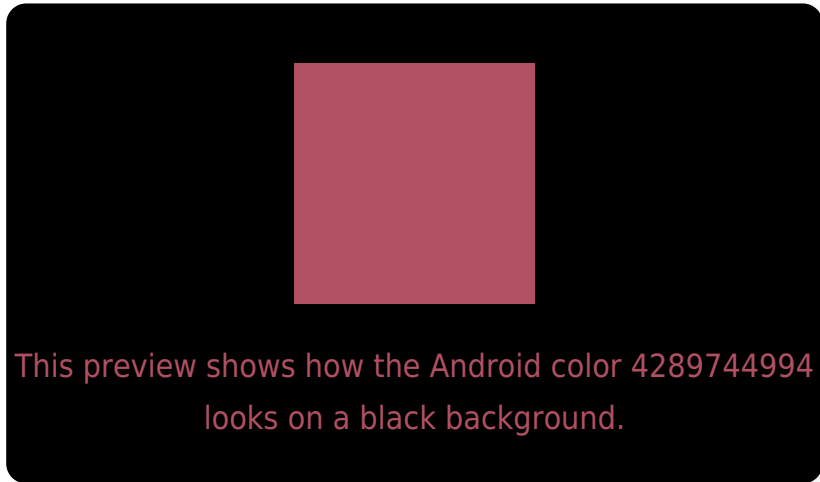
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289744994 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289744994.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289744994.

# 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



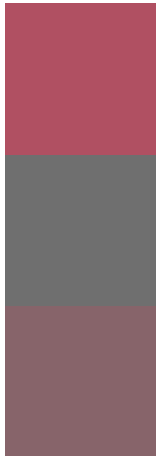
**Original Color**  
4289744994

**Protanomaly**  
4287128685

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287783263

**Tritanomaly**  
4289679707

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289744994

**Achromatopsia**  
4285493103

**Achromatomaly**  
4287063146

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289744994 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(176, 80, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 80, 98)  
}
```

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(176, 80, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 80, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289744994 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(176, 80, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 80, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 80, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 80, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 80, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 80,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289744994 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 80, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 80,  
98) }
```

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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