

# Converting Colors

Android(4289750380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289750380) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4289750380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B0656C
RGB	176, 101, 108
RGB Percent	69%, 40%, 42%
CMY	0.3098, 0.6039, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.39, 0.31
HSL	354°, 32%, 54%
HSV	354°, 43%, 69%
XYZ	25.2650, 19.6202, 16.6428
YIQ	124.2230, 42.4530, 18.0770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

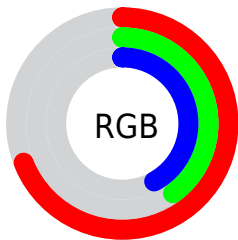
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 101, 108
Decimal	11560300
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.41, 30.95, 9.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 32.310, 16.693
Yxy	19.6202, 0.4106, 0.3189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289750380 (0xFFB0656C)
YUV	124.2230, -7.9979, 45.4084
Hunter-Lab	44.2947, 24.2978, 8.7293

# Details

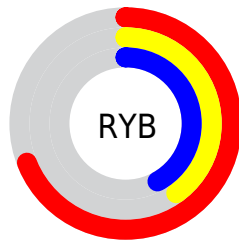
The Android color **4289750380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **4284854441**, and the grayscale version is **4286348412**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293564831**, and **4286133309** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289745756**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289755004**.

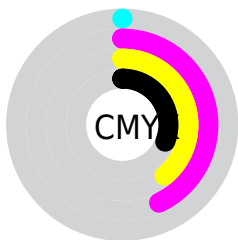
# Distribution



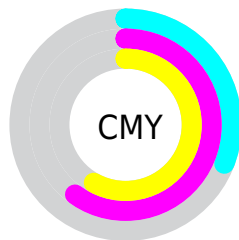
- Red (69%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289750380 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 4289750380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289750380

 4289750380

4294967295

 4287908948

 4293564831

 4286133309

 4294948026

 4284357671

 4294955222

 4282647059

 4294962674

 4281204737

 4278190080

 4289750380

 4289750380

 4289745756

 4289755004

 4289741388

 4289759372

 4289736764

 4289763996

 4289732396

 4289768364

 4289727772

 4289772988

 4289724432

 4289777612

 4289781980

 4289786604

 4289789948

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289226376



4289750380



4289293139

# Triad

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



4289750380



4284384340



4281893296

# Complementary

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



4289750380



4284854441

# 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.



4278224802



4289750380



4281895021

# Square

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



4289750380



4286414404



4278225289



4285233327

# Rectangle

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



4289750380



4288573768



4278225289



4280452013



# Sweetspot

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



4289750380



4293314762



4289291696



4285751394



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289750380



4293292155



4289758053



4284043345



4288217102



4279894018



# Inverse Universe

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



4289750380



4293292155



4284846768



4284043345



4288217102

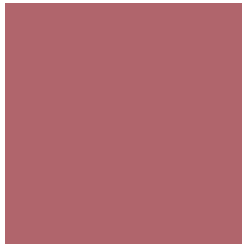


4279894018



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289750380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

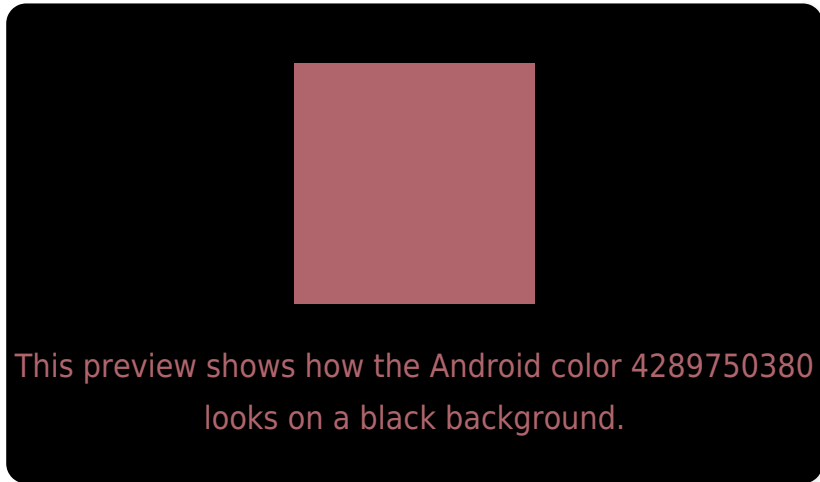
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289750380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289750380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289750380.

# 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



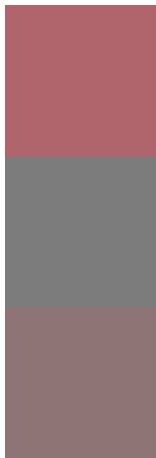
**Original Color**  
4289750380

**Protanomaly**  
4287656563

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288311402

**Tritanomaly**  
4289750380

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289750380

**Achromatopsia**  
4286348412

**Achromatomaly**  
4287591542

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289750380 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, 101, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 101, 108)  
}
```

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, 101, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 101, 108) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289750380 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

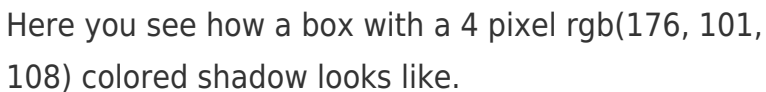
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 101, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 101, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 101, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 101, 108); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 101, 108); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 101, 108) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289750380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 101, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
101, 108) }
```

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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