

# Converting Colors

Android(4289814615)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289814615) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4289814615)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">B16057</a>
RGB	<a href="#">177, 96, 87</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 38%, 34%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3059, 0.6235, 0.6588</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.00, 0.46, 0.51, 0.31</a>
HSL	<a href="#">6°, 37%, 52%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">6°, 51%, 69%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">24.0346, 18.4010, 11.3018</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">119.1930, 51.1650, 14.3730</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

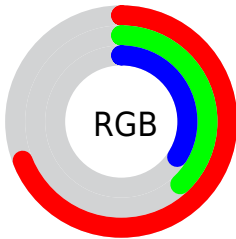
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	177, 97, 87
Decimal	11624535
CIELab	49.98, 31.79, 19.76
CIElCh	50, 37.433, 31.870
Yxy	18.4010, 0.4473, 0.3424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289814615 (0xFFB16057)
YUV	119.1930, -15.8711, 50.6967
Hunter-Lab	42.8964, 24.9441, 14.4065

# Details

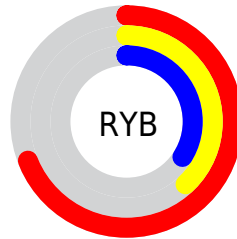
The Android color **4289814615** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **4283934897**, and the grayscale version is **4286019447**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293694601**, and **4286132010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289810501**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289818729**.

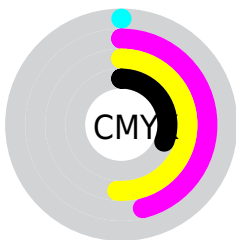
# Distribution



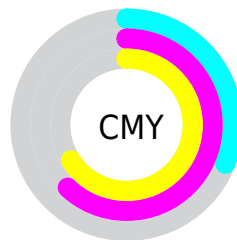
- Red (69%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289814615 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 4289814615 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289814615



4289814615

4294967295



4287973184



4293694601



4286132010



4294946723



4284290837



4294953918



4282580992



4294961114



4281073665



4294967287



4278190080



4289814615



4289814615



4289810501



4289818729



4289806388



4289822842

 4289802274

 4289826956

 4289798160

 4289831070

 4289794560

 4289835184

 4289839297

 4289843411

 4289847269

 4289851382

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289813622



4289814615



4288834111

# Triad

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



4289814615



4282287448



4282612406

# Complementary

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



4289814615



4283934897

# 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.



4278223534



4289814615



4278224760

# Square

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



4289814615



4284972863



4278224536



4286344877

# Rectangle

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



4289814615



4287787575



4278224536



4280778166



# Sweetspot

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



4289814615



4293314499



4289812392



4285751390



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289814615



4293290074



4289826135



4284043600



4288220928



4279894784



# Inverse Universe

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



4283934897



4284143846



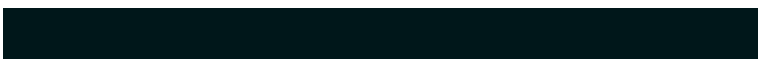
4283923377



4283455577



4278225561

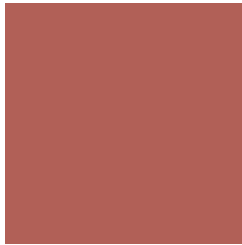


4278195994



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289814615 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

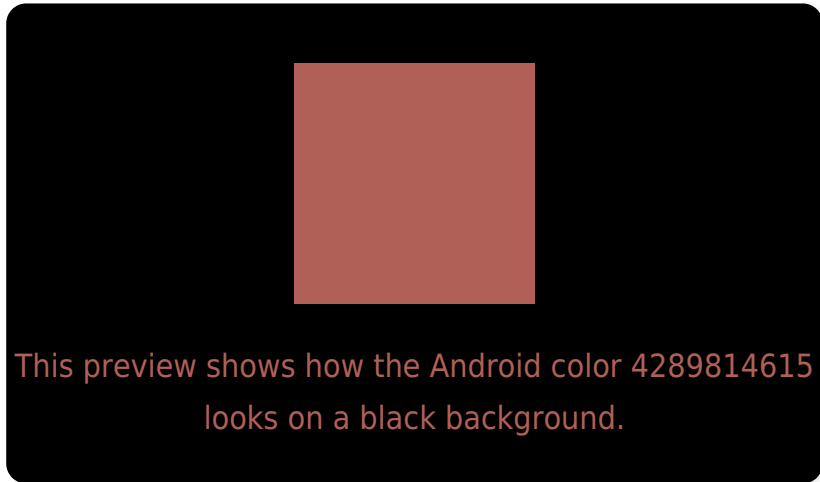
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289814615 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289814615.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289814615.

# 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**  
4289814615

**Protanomaly**  
4287721309

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288375637

**Tritanomaly**  
4289879904

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289814615

**Achromatopsia**  
4286019447

**Achromatomaly**  
4287393643

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289814615 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(177, 96, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 96, 87)  
}
```

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(177, 96, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 96, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289814615 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(177, 96, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 96, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 96, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 96, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 96, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 96,  
87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289814615 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 96, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177, 96,  
87) }
```

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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