

# Converting Colors

Android(4289817477)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289817477) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4289817477)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">B16B85</a>
RGB	<a href="#">177, 107, 133</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">69%, 42%, 52%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.3059, 0.5804, 0.4784</a>
<a href="#">CMYK</a>	<a href="#">0.00, 0.40, 0.25, 0.31</a>
HSL	<a href="#">338°, 31%, 56%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">338°, 40%, 69%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">27.6228, 21.5560, 24.8951</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">130.8940, 33.3740, 22.9260</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

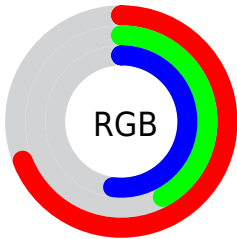
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	177, 107, 133
Decimal	11627397
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.55, 31.40, -2.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	54, 31.486, 355.668
Yxy	21.5560, 0.3729, 0.2910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289817477 (0xFFB16B85)
YUV	130.8940, 1.0383, 40.4350
Hunter-Lab	46.4284, 24.9497, 0.7083

# Details

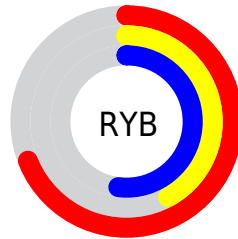
The Android color **4289817477** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **4285247895**, and the grayscale version is **4286808963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293566394**, and **4286265940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289812858**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289822096**.

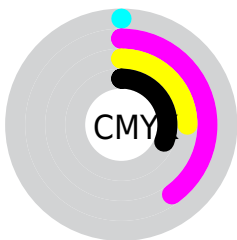
# Distribution



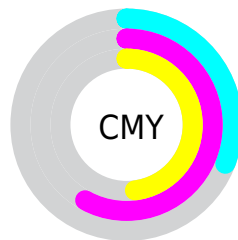
- Red (69%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289817477 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 4289817477 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289817477

 4289817477

4294967295

 4287976044

 4293566394

 4286265940

 4294949846

 4284490301

 4294957042

 4282845223

 4294964479

 4281335826

 4278779904

 4278190080

 4289817477

 4289817477

 4289812858

 4289822096

 4289808495

 4289826459

 4289803876

 4289831078

 4289799256

 4289835698

 4289794637

 4289840317

 4289790274

 4289844680

 4289790018

 4289849299

 4289853918

 4289855465

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288573855



4289817477



4290014314

# Triad

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



4289817477



4286219598



4279929772

# Complementary

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



4289817477



4285247895

# 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.



4278226582



4289817477



4284124000

# Square

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



4289817477



4287987017



4281634427



4283532470

# Rectangle

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



4289817477



4289687898



4281634427



4278357158



# Sweetspot

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



4289817477



4293315284



4288048049



4285752169



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289817477



4293294754



4289819499



4284043348



4288217145



4279894025



# Inverse Universe

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



4289817477



4293294754



4285245873



4284043348



4288217145

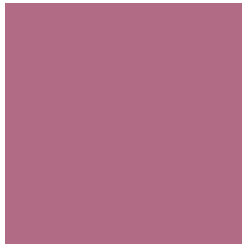


4279894025



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289817477 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

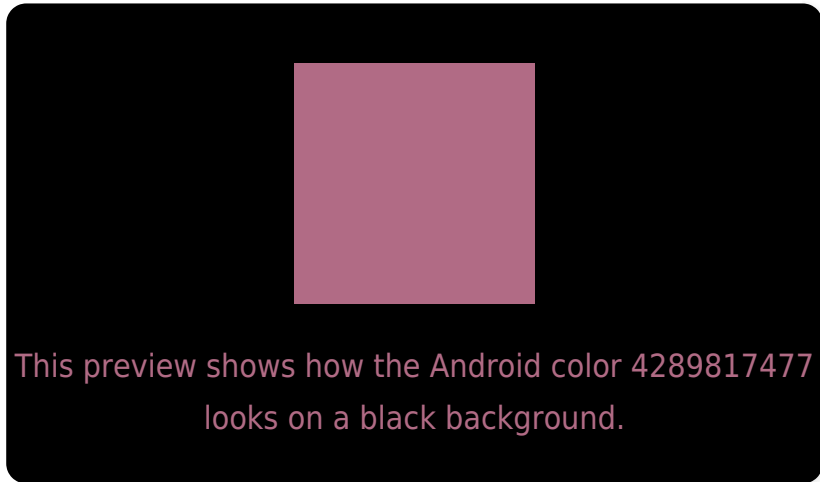
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289817477 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289817477.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289817477.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4289687158

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289817477

**Protanomaly**  
4287723661

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288247427

**Tritanomaly**  
4289752443

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289817477

**Achromatopsia**  
4286808963

**Achromatomaly**  
4287920772

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289817477 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, 107, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 107, 133)  
}
```

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, 107, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 107, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289817477 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, 107, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 107, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 107, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 107, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 107, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 107,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289817477 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 107, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
107, 133) }
```

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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