

# Converting Colors

Android(4289951370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289951370) contains.

<b>Android(4289951370)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

**Color**

**Android(4289951370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3768A
RGB	179, 118, 138
RGB Percent	70%, 46%, 54%
CMY	0.2980, 0.5373, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.23, 0.30
HSL	340°, 29%, 58%
HSV	340°, 34%, 70%
XYZ	29.6563, 24.3756, 27.1867
YIQ	138.5190, 29.9360, 19.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

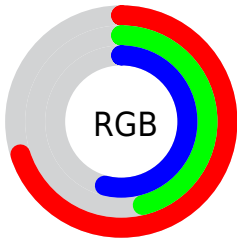
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 118, 138
Decimal	11761290
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.46, 26.79, -1.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 26.811, 357.851
Yxy	24.3756, 0.3651, 0.3001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289951370 (0xFFB3768A)
YUV	138.5190, -0.2559, 35.5018
Hunter-Lab	49.3716, 20.8202, 1.9119

# Details

The Android color `4289951370` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4285969311`, and the grayscale version is `4287335307`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293700543`, and `4286399576` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289946750`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289955990`.

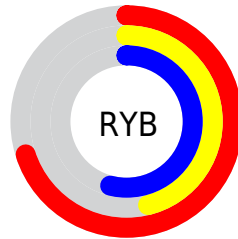
# Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (46%)

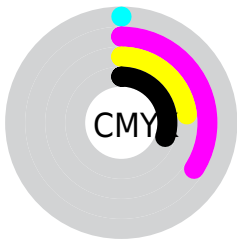
Blue (54%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (54%)

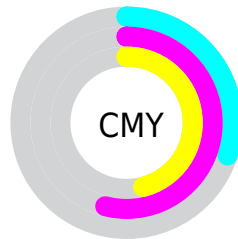


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289951370 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 4289951370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289951370

 4289951370

4294967295

 4288175473

 4293700543

 4286399576

 4294952667

 4284689729

 4294960120

 4283045419

 4281466903

 4279762945

 4278190080

 4289951370

 4289951370

 4289946750

 4289955990

 4289942130

 4289960610

 4289937510

 4289965230

 4289932890

 4289969850

 4289928526

 4289974470

 4289923906

 4289978834

 4289921083

 4289983454

 4289986538

 4289986550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288969377



4289951370



4290082675

# Triad

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



4289951370



4286680414



4282749102

# Complementary

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



4289951370



4285969311

# 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.



4281963676



4289951370



4284912238

# Square

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



4289951370



4288251225



4283143301



4284910262

# Rectangle

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



4289951370



4289756006



4283143301



4282290857



# Sweetspot

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



4289951370



4293448152



4288640691



4285884268



4294309365



4285887861



# Same Dimension

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



4289951370



4293429672



4289953910



4284043347



4288217138



4279894024



# Inverse Universe

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



4289951370



4293429672



4285966771



4284043347



4288217138

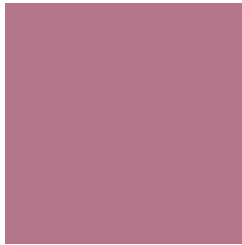


4279894024



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289951370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

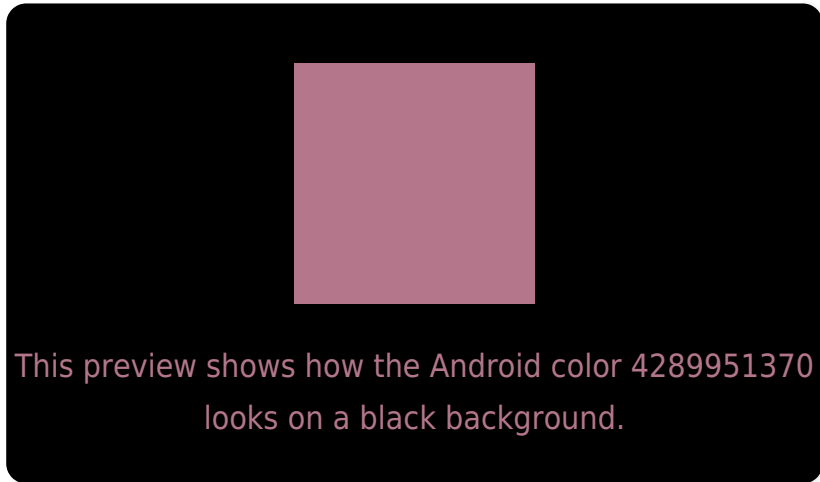
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289951370 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289951370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289951370.

# 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**  
4289951370

**Protanomaly**  
4288119184

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288708233

**Tritanomaly**  
4289886084

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289951370

**Achromatopsia**  
4287335307

**Achromatomaly**  
4288316299

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289951370 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(179, 118, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 118, 138)  
}
```

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(179, 118, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 118, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289951370 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(179, 118, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 118, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 118, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 118, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 118, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 118,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289951370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 118, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
118, 138) }
```

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