

# Converting Colors

Android(4290134112)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290134112) contains.

<b>Android(4290134112)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4290134112)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B64060
RGB	182, 64, 96
RGB Percent	71%, 25%, 38%
CMY	0.2863, 0.7490, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.47, 0.29
HSL	344°, 48%, 48%
HSV	344°, 65%, 71%
XYZ	23.2361, 14.4564, 12.6320
YIQ	102.9300, 60.0560, 34.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

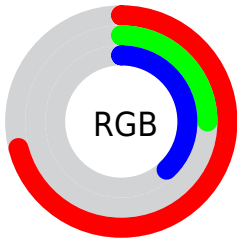
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	182, 64, 96
Decimal	11944032
CIE Lab	44.88, 50.22, 7.42
CIE LCh	45, 50.770, 8.406
Yxy	14.4564, 0.4617, 0.2873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290134112 (0xFFB64060)
YUV	102.9300, -3.4165, 69.3444
Hunter-Lab	38.0216, 42.5489, 6.9170

# Details

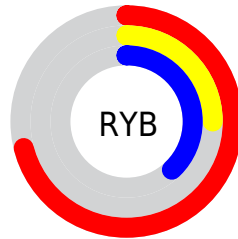
The Android color **4290134112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. A complement of this color would be **4282431126**, and the grayscale version is **4284966759**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4294080146**, and **4286316594** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4290129491**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4290138733**.

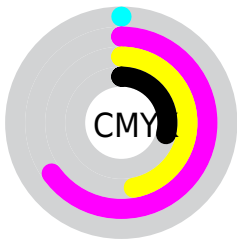
# Distribution



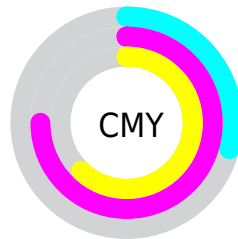
- Red (71%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290134112 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 4290134112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4290134112



4290134112

4294967295



4288226120



4294080146



4286316594



4294939053



4284481565



4294946248



4282712067



4294953700



4280877057



4294960895



4278190080



4290134112



4290134112



4290129491



4290138733



4290124869



4290143355

 4290119992

 4290148232

 4290117681

 4290152853

 4290157474

 4290162096

 4290166717

 4290171594

 4290176215

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289087370



4290134112



4289678136

# Triad

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



4290134112



4282873377



4278220729

# Complementary

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



4290134112



4282431126

# 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.



4278222238



4290134112



4278221897

# Square

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



4290134112



4285819908



4278222453



4279659454

# Rectangle

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



4290134112



4288763680



4278222453



4278221490



# Sweetspot

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



4290134112



4293771468



4287971510



4286078052



4294440951



4286085240



# Same Dimension

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



4290134112



4293735526



4290140736



4284240725



4288413738



4280025096



# Inverse Universe

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



4290134112



4293735526



4282424502



4284240725



4288413738



4280025096



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290134112 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

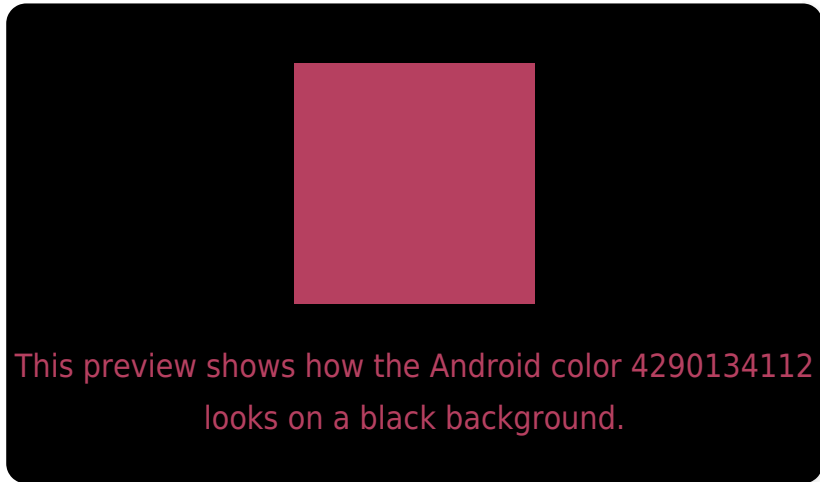
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4290134112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290134112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290134112.

# 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



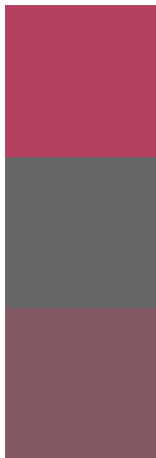
**Original Color**  
4290134112

**Protanomaly**  
4286929775

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287650140

**Tritanomaly**  
4290069329

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290134112

**Achromatopsia**  
4284966759

**Achromatomaly**  
4286863716

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290134112 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(182, 64, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 64, 96)  
}
```

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(182, 64, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 64, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290134112 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(182, 64, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 64, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(182, 64, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 64, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 64, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 64,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290134112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 64, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182, 64,  
96) }
```

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