

# Converting Colors

Android(4290408289)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290408289) contains.

<b>Android(4290408289)</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(4290408289)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BA6F61
RGB	186, 111, 97
RGB Percent	73%, 44%, 38%
CMY	0.2706, 0.5647, 0.6196
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.48, 0.27
HSL	9°, 39%, 55%
HSV	9°, 48%, 73%
XYZ	28.0918, 22.6710, 14.2046
YIQ	131.8290, 49.1940, 11.5460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

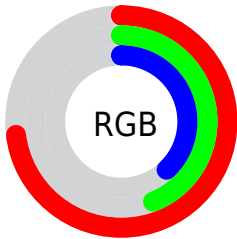
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	186, 114, 97
Decimal	12218209
CIE Lab	54.73, 28.18, 20.52
CIE LCh	55, 34.855, 36.060
Yxy	22.6710, 0.4324, 0.3490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290408289 (0xFFBA6F61)
YUV	131.8290, -17.1707, 47.5080
Hunter-Lab	47.6141, 21.9883, 15.6420

# Details

The Android color `4290408289` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `CC6666`. A complement of this color would be `4284591290`, and the grayscale version is `4286874756`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294288532`, and `4286725682` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4290404174`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4290412404`.

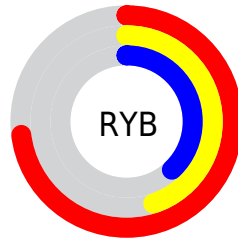
# Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (44%)

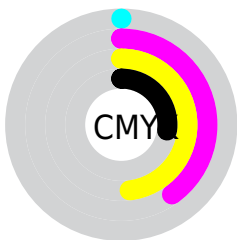
Blue (38%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (38%)

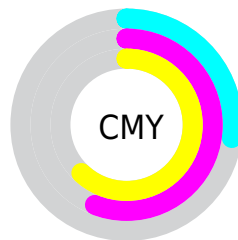


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290408289 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 4290408289 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4290408289



4290408289

4294967295



4288566857



4294288532



4286725682



4294950830



4284884509



4294958026



4283174405



4294965478



4281466880



4279107584



4278190080



4290408289



4290408289



4290404174



4290412404

 4290400316

 4290416262

 4290396201

 4290420377

 4290392087

 4290424491

 4290388228

 4290428350

 4290387200

 4290432465

 4290436579

 4290440438

 4290444543

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290538366



4290408289



4289362252

# Triad

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



4290408289



4283076969



4284449983

# Complementary

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



4290408289



4284591290

# 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.



4279930297



4290408289



4278883208

# Square

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



4290408289



4285566033



4278227621



4287527348

# Rectangle

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



4290408289



4288315462



4278227621



4283205567



# Sweetspot

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



4290408289



4294104784



4290404781



4286212454



4294638330



4286216826



# Same Dimension

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



4290408289



4294082152



4290419553



4284240979



4288419840



4280026112



# Inverse Universe

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



4284591290



4285062642



4284580026



4283652700



4278223772



4278196252



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290408289 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

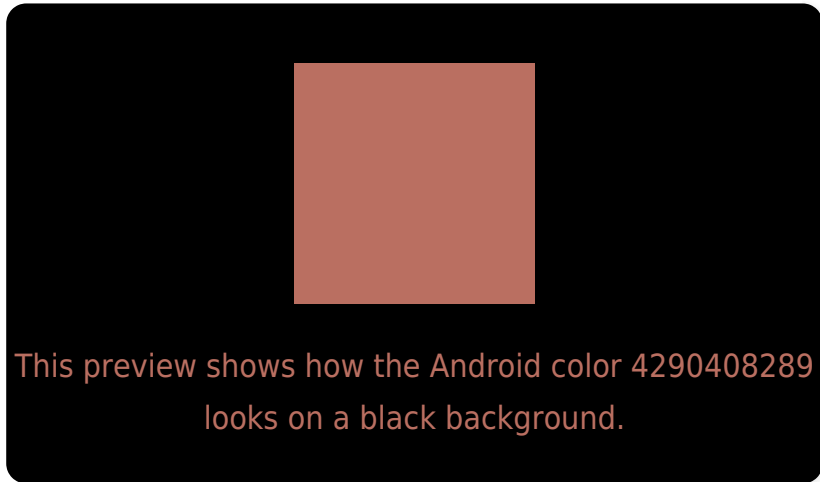
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4290408289 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290408289.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290408289.

# 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**  
4290538612

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4290408289

**Protanomaly**  
4288445543

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289165663

**Tritanomaly**  
4290473325

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290408289

**Achromatopsia**  
4286874756

**Achromatomaly**  
4288183415

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290408289 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(186, 111, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 111, 97)  
}
```

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(186, 111, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 111, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290408289 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(186, 111, 97) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 111, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 111, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 111, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 111, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 111,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290408289 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 111, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
111, 97) }
```

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