

# Converting Colors

Android(4292056469)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4292056469) contains.

<b>Android(4292056469)</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(4292056469)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D39595
RGB	211, 149, 149
RGB Percent	83%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4157, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.29, 0.17
HSL	0°, 41%, 71%
HSV	0°, 29%, 83%
XYZ	43.0362, 37.5137, 33.4064
YIQ	167.5380, 36.9520, 13.1440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

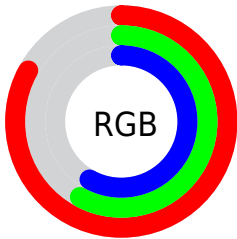
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 149, 149
Decimal	13866389
CIE Lab	67.66, 23.34, 9.35
CIE LCh	68, 25.142, 21.833
Yxy	37.5137, 0.3777, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292056469 (0xFFD39595)
YUV	167.5380, -9.1392, 38.1162
Hunter-Lab	61.2484, 18.2383, 10.5357

# Details

The Android color `4292056469` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be `4288009171`, and the grayscale version is `4289243304`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294953931`, and `4288373346` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4292051072`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4292061866`.

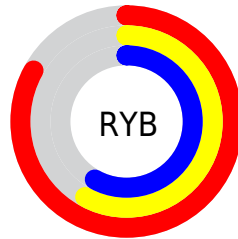
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (58%)

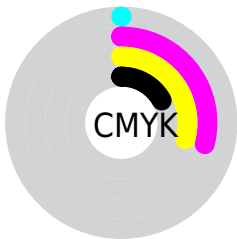
Blue (58%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (58%)

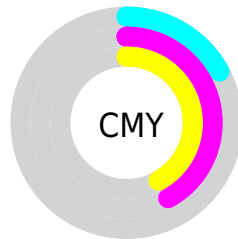


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4292056469 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 4292056469 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4292056469

 4292056469

4294967295

 4290214779

 4294953931


 4288373346

 4294961383

 4286597451

 4284887604

 4283178015

 4281599238

 4279894017

 4278190080

 4292056469

 4292056469

 4292051072

 4292061866

 4292045675

 4292067263

 4292040278

 4292072660

 4292034881

 4292078057

 4292029484

 4292083711

 4292023830

 4292018433

 4292018176

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291728812



4292056469



4291598978

# Triad

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



4292056469



4287278728



4286622161

# Complementary

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



4292056469



4288009171

# 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.



4284985032



4292056469



4285706654

# Square

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



4292056469



4288981370



4284658101



4288717263

# Rectangle

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



4292056469



4290944890



4284658101



4285967311



# Sweetspot

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



4292056469



4294961384



4292056531



4286607729



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4292056469



4294944422



4292064405



4285095518



4289200128



4280877056



# Inverse Universe

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



4288009171



4289134591



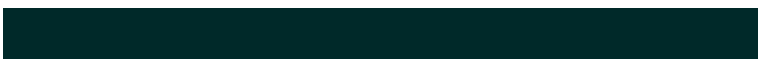
4288001235



4284377449



4278233256

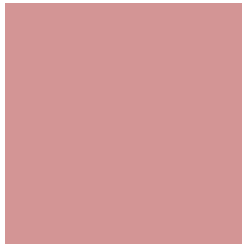


4278200617



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4292056469 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

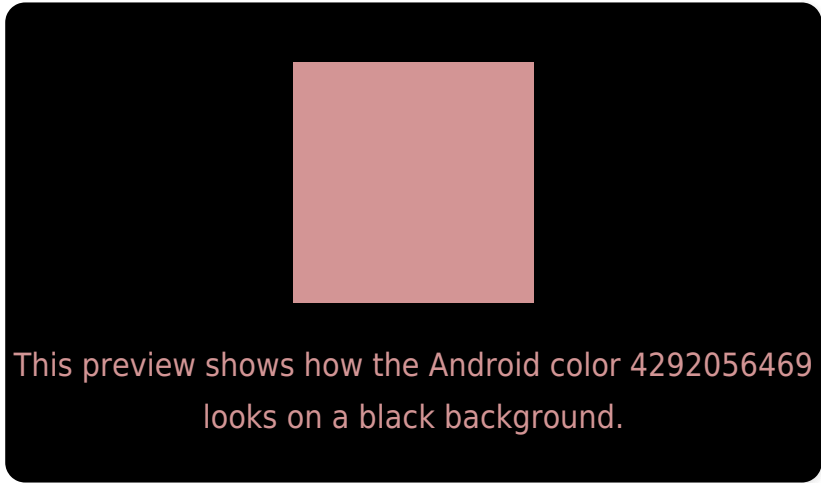
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4292056469 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4292056469.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4292056469.

# 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**  
4292121503

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4292056469

**Protanomaly**  
4290355098

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291074964

**Tritanomaly**  
4292121755

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4292056469

**Achromatopsia**  
4289243304

**Achromatomaly**  
4290290081

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4292056469 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(211, 149, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 149, 149)  
}
```

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(211, 149, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 149, 149) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4292056469 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(211, 149, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 149, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 149, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 149, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 149, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 149,  
149) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4292056469 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 149, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
149, 149) }
```

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