

# Converting Colors

Android(4293955471)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4293955471) contains.

<b>Android(4293955471)</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(4293955471)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F08F8F
RGB	240, 143, 143
RGB Percent	94%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.0588, 0.4392, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.40, 0.06
HSL	0°, 76%, 75%
HSV	0°, 40%, 94%
XYZ	50.7156, 40.1534, 31.0640
YIQ	172.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

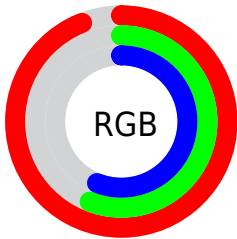
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 143, 143
Decimal	15765391
CIE Lab	69.58, 36.67, 15.89
CIE LCh	70, 39.964, 23.424
Yxy	40.1534, 0.4159, 0.3293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293955471 (0xFF08F8F)
YUV	172.0030, -14.2985, 59.6334
Hunter-Lab	63.3667, 31.9709, 15.2912

# Details

The Android color `4293955471` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FF9999`. A complement of this color would be `4287623408`, and the grayscale version is `4289506476`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294952645`, and `4290075485` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4293949303`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4293961639`.

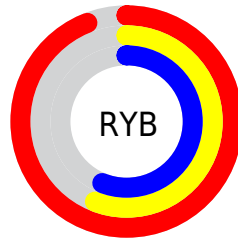
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (56%)

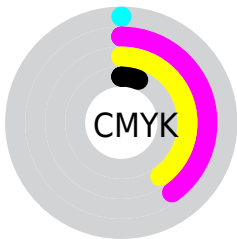
Blue (56%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

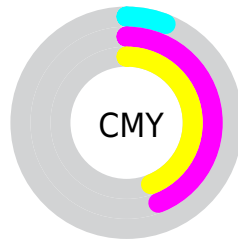


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4293955471 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 4293955471 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4293955471



4293955471

4294967295



4291982709



4294952645



4290075485



4294959841



4288168517

4294967293



4286327087



4284550426



4282777600



4281204738



4278190080



4293955471



4293955471

 4293949303

 4293961639

 4293943135

 4293967807

 4293936967

 4293973975

 4293930799

 4293980143

 4293924631

 4293984255

 4293918720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4293562035



4293955471



4293105777

# Triad

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



4293955471



4286232957



4284788977

# Complementary

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



4293955471



4287623408

# 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.



4278630883



4293955471



4282891680

# Square

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



4293955471



4289048678



4278238662



4288849132

# Rectangle

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



4293955471



4292059493



4278238662



4283216879

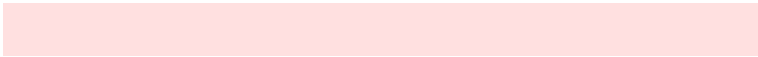


# Sweetspot

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



4293955471



4294959328



4293955568



4286606958



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4293955471



4294935170



4293968015



4286082156



4290248704



4281860096



# Inverse Universe

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



4287623408



4286775295



4287611120



4285298808



4278237368



4278204472



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4293955471 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

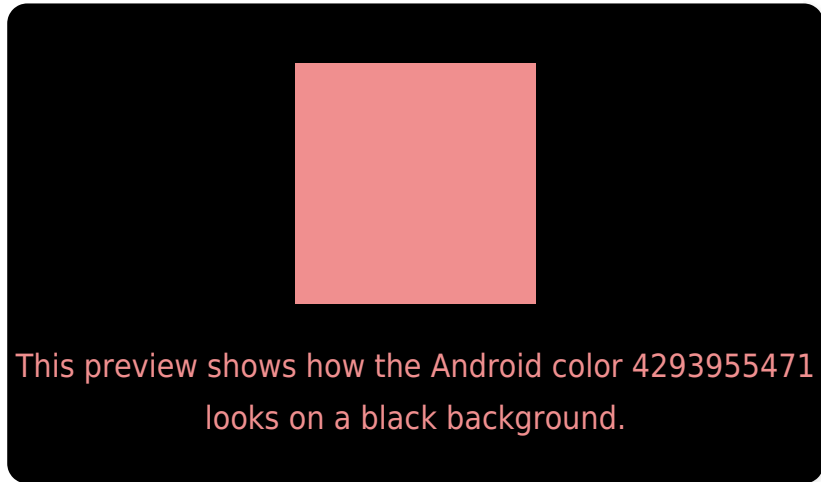
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4293955471 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4293955471.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4293955471.

# Color Blindness Simulation

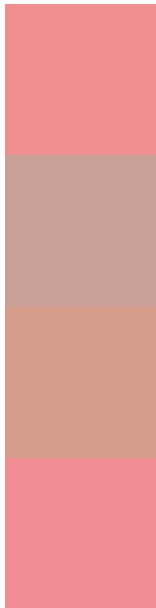
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4293955471

**Protanomaly**  
4291338392

**Deuteranomaly**  
4292189324

**Tritanomaly**  
4294020757

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4293955471

**Achromatopsia**  
4289506476

**Achromatomaly**  
4291142049

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4293955471 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(240, 143, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 143, 143)  
}
```

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(240, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 143, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4293955471 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(240, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 143, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 143, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 143, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 143, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 143,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4293955471 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
143, 143) }
```

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