

# Converting Colors

Android(4293958013)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4293958013) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4293958013)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0997D
RGB	240, 153, 125
RGB Percent	94%, 60%, 49%
CMY	0.0588, 0.4000, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.48, 0.06
HSL	15°, 79%, 72%
HSV	15°, 48%, 94%
XYZ	51.0281, 42.7884, 24.9716
YIQ	175.8210, 60.8400, 9.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

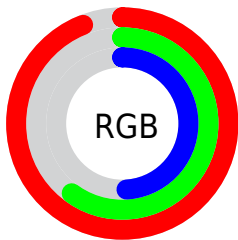
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">240, 162, 125</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15767933</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">71.41, 29.60, 28.29</a>
<a href="#">CIElCh</a>	<a href="#">71, 40.945, 43.698</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">42.7884, 0.4296, 0.3602</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4293958013 (0xFFFF0997D)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">175.8210, -25.0548, 56.2850</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">65.4128, 24.7741, 23.1549</a>

# Details

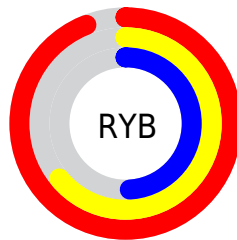
The Android color `4293958013` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FF9999`. A complement of this color would be `4286436592`, and the grayscale version is `4289769648`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294955186`, and `4290078028` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4293953381`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4293962645`.

# Distribution



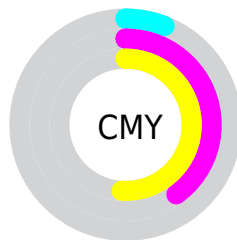
- Red (94%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4293958013 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 4293958013 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4293958013

 4293958013

4294967295

 4291985252

 4294955186

 4290078028

 4294962381

 4288171061

 4294967274

 4286329887

 4284488968

 4282712832

 4281139201

 4278190080

 4293958013

 4293958013

 4293953381

 4293962645

 4293948749

 4293967277

 4293944117

 4293971909

 4293939229

 4293976797

 4293934597

 4293981429

 4293933568

 4293984255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4294415007



4293958013



4292453991

# Triad

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



4293958013



4284268953



4287933943

# Complementary

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



4293958013



4286436592

# 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.



4283415030



4293958013



4279288767

# Square

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



4293958013



4287478904



4278239457



4291403749

# Rectangle

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



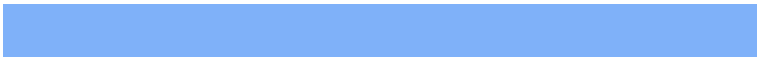
4293958013



4291014243



4278239457



4286558713

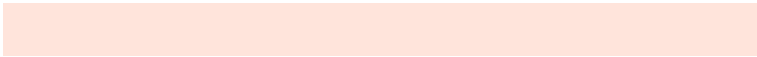


# Sweetspot

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



4293958013



4294960347



4293950933



4286607210



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4293958013



4294938475



4293972349



4286082924



4290260224



4281863680

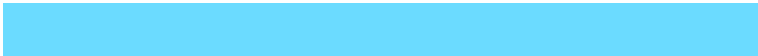


# Inverse Universe

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



4286436592



4285258751



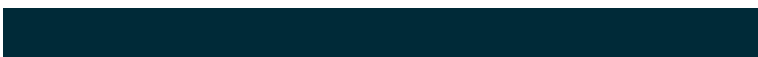
4286422256



4285298040



4278225848



4278200888



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4293958013 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

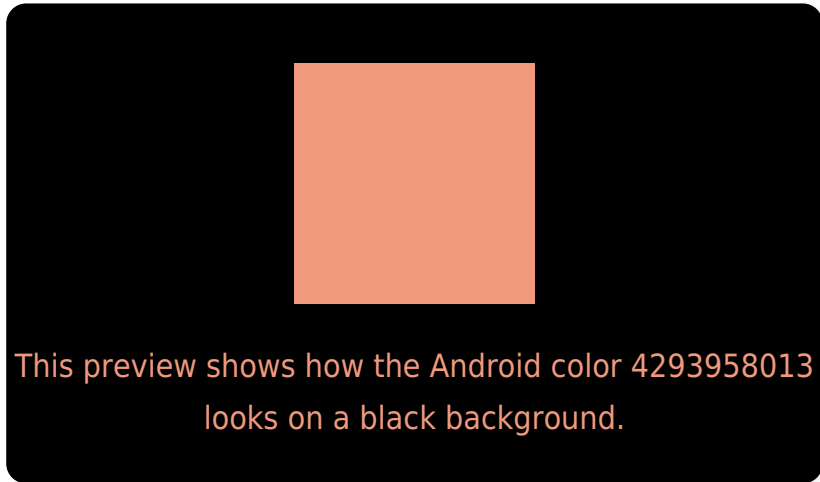
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4293958013 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4293958013.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4293958013.

# 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**  
4294153375

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4293958013

**Protanomaly**  
4291733379

**Deuteranomaly**  
4292649851

**Tritanomaly**  
4294088339

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4293958013

**Achromatopsia**  
4289769648

**Achromatomaly**  
4291274909

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4293958013 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, 153, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 153, 125)  
}
```

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, 153, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 153, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4293958013 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

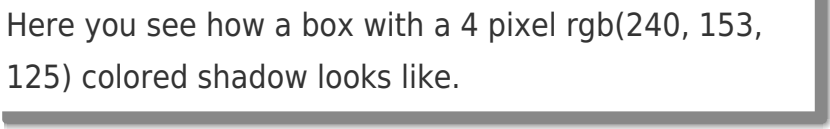
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(240, 153, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 153, 125) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 153, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 153, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 153, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 153,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4293958013 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 153, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
153, 125) }
```

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](#).



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