

# Converting Colors

Android(4294937255)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4294937255) contains.

<b>Android(4294937255)</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(4294937255)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF8AA7
RGB	255, 138, 167
RGB Percent	100%, 54%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.4588, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	345°, 100%, 77%
HSV	345°, 46%, 100%
XYZ	57.3035, 42.2270, 41.6896
YIQ	176.2890, 60.4230, 33.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

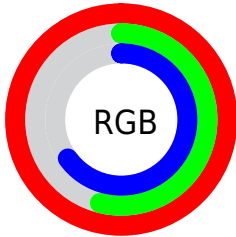
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	255, 138, 167
Decimal	16747175
CIELab	71.03, 47.28, 4.82
CIELCh	71, 47.522, 5.819
Yxy	42.2270, 0.4058, 0.2990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294937255 (0xFFFF8AA7)
YUV	176.2890, -4.5795, 69.0295
Hunter-Lab	64.9823, 43.6882, 7.4499

# Details

The Android color `4294937255` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FF9999`. A complement of this color would be `4287299554`, and the grayscale version is `4289769648`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294951646`, and `4290991219` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4294930836`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4294943674`.

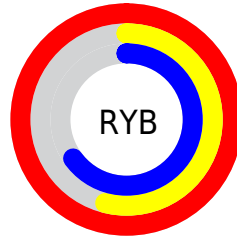
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (54%)

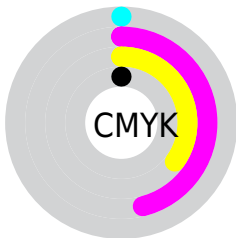
Blue (65%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (65%)

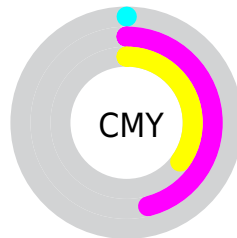


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4294937255 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 4294937255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4294937255



4294937255

4294967295



4292964237



4294951646



4290991219



4294958843



4289083995



4294966271



4287241539



4285333549



4283564057



4281925634



4279500800



4278190080

 4294937255

 4294937255

 4294930836

 4294943674

 4294924161

 4294950349

 4294917741

 4294957025

 4294911066

 4294963444

 4294904647

4294967295

 4294901823

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4293562578



4294937255



4294742141

# Triad

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



4294937255



4287806053



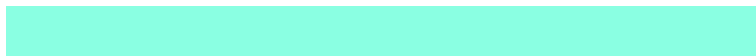
4278238460

# Complementary

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



4294937255



4287299554

# 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.



4278240223



4294937255



4284072329

# Square

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



4294937255



4290817621



4278240437



4285968639

# Rectangle

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



4294937255



4293827175



4278240437



4278239220



# Sweetspot

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



4294937255



4294958052



4293036799



4286605935



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4294937255



4294931350



4294944650



4286608246



4290707503



4282384400



# Inverse Universe

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



4294937255



4294931350



4287292159



4286608246



4290707503

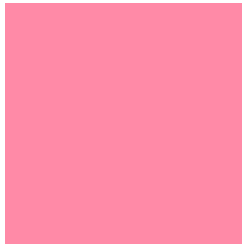


4282384400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4294937255 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

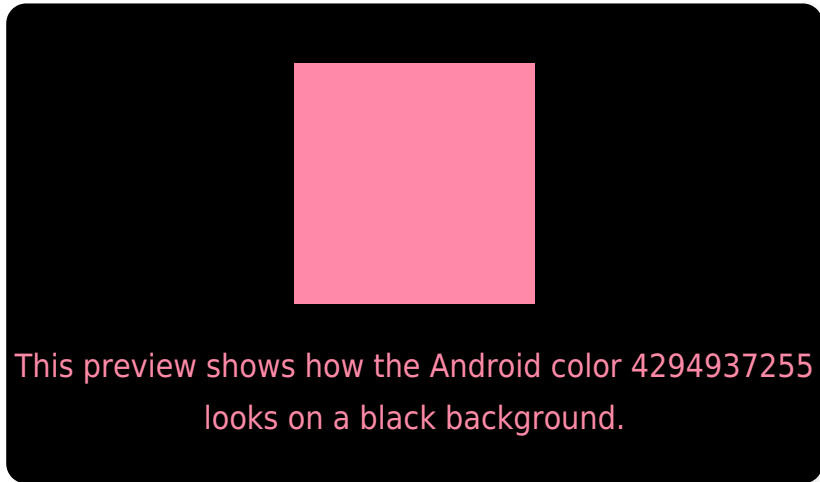
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4294937255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4294937255.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4294937255.

# 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**  
4294872471

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4294937255



**Protanomaly**

4291535028



**Deuteranomaly**

4292451748



**Tritanomaly**

4294872221

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4294937255



**Achromatopsia**

4289769648



**Achromatomaly**

4291666605

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4294937255 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(255, 138, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 138, 167)  
}
```

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(255, 138, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 138, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4294937255 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(255, 138, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 138, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 138, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 138, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 138, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 138,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4294937255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 138, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
138, 167) }
```

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