

# Converting Colors

Android(4283906337)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283906337) contains.

<b>Android(4283906337)</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(4283906337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	573921
RGB	87, 57, 33
RGB Percent	34%, 22%, 13%
CMY	0.6588, 0.7765, 0.8706
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.62, 0.66
HSL	27°, 45%, 24%
HSV	27°, 62%, 34%
XYZ	5.6681, 5.0623, 2.1172
YIQ	63.2340, 25.5840, -1.1040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

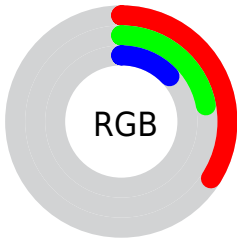
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	87, 76, 33
Decimal	5716257
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.91, 10.38, 20.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 22.715, 62.803
Yxy	5.0623, 0.4412, 0.3940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283906337 (0xFF573921)
YUV	63.2340, -14.9054, 20.8428
Hunter-Lab	22.4995, 5.5938, 10.1705

# Details

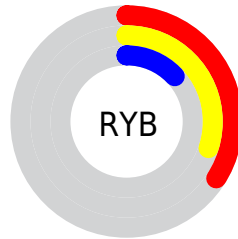
The Android color **4283906337** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **4280368983**, and the grayscale version is **4282335039**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287326286**, and **4280749824** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283905048**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4283907626**.

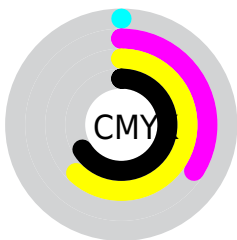
# Distribution



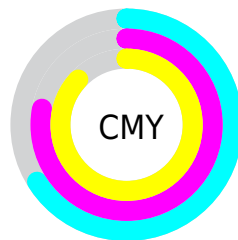
- Red (34%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283906337 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 4283906337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4283906337

 4283906337

4294967295

 4282262283

 4287326286

 4280749824

 4289102182

 4278190080

 4290943871

 4292785817

 4294693556

 4294962896

 4294967276

 4283906337

 4283906337

■ 4283905048

■ 4283907626

■ 4283903760

■ 4283908914

■ 4283902471

■ 4283910203

■ 4283901696

■ 4283911236

■ 4283912525

■ 4283913813

■ 4283915102

■ 4283916391

■ 4283917679

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



[4284429102](#)



[4283906337](#)



[4282990364](#)

# Triad

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



4283906337



4278208833



4282595933

# Complementary

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



4283906337



4280368983

# 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.



4280697186



4283906337



4278208594

# Square

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



4283906337



4280370991



4278208094



4283905104

# Rectangle

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



4283906337



4282204959



4278208094



4282072416



# Sweetspot

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



4283906337



4285555803



4283900224



4281872683



4290295992



4281874488



# Same Dimension

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



4283906337



4285547037



4283912993



4281018663



4285214720



4293617664



# Inverse Universe

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



4280368983



4280109936



4280362327



4280756523



4278205291



4278223595



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283906337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

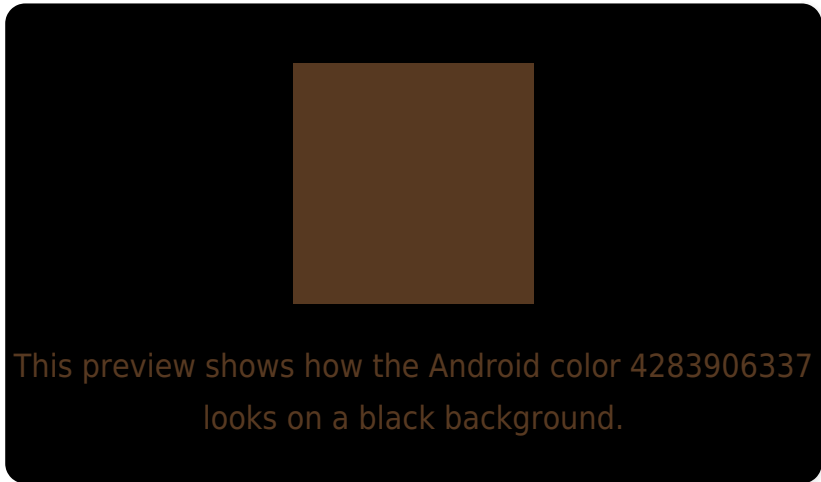
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

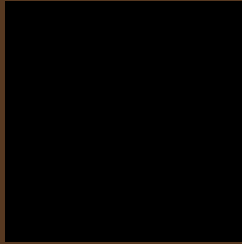
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283906337 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283906337.

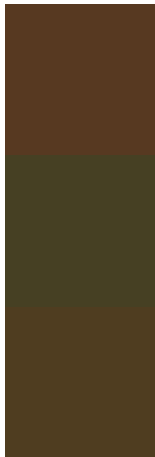


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283906337.

# 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



**Original Color**  
4283906337

**Protanopia**  
4282794019

**Deuteranopia**  
4283383072



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283906337

**Protanomaly**  
4283186466

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283579424

**Tritanomaly**  
4283971377

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283906337

**Achromatopsia**  
4282335039

**Achromatomaly**  
4282924340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283906337 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(87, 57, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 57, 33)  
}
```

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(87, 57, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 57, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283906337 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(87, 57, 33) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 57, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 57, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 57, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 57, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 57, 33)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283906337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 57, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 57,  
33) }
```

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