

# Converting Colors

Android(4284373814)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284373814) contains.

<b>Android(4284373814)</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(4284373814)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E5B36
RGB	94, 91, 54
RGB Percent	37%, 36%, 21%
CMY	0.6314, 0.6431, 0.7882
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.43, 0.63
HSL	55°, 27%, 29%
HSV	55°, 43%, 37%
XYZ	9.0230, 10.1282, 4.9694
YIQ	87.6790, 13.6650, -10.8710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

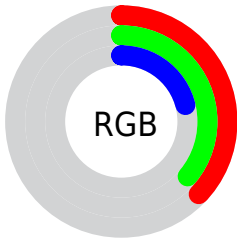
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	57, 94, 54
Decimal	6183734
CIELab	38.07, -4.98, 21.75
CIElCh	38, 22.315, 102.885
Yxy	10.1282, 0.3741, 0.4199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284373814 (0xFF5E5B36)
YUV	87.6790, -16.6037, 5.5435
Hunter-Lab	31.8248, -5.0848, 13.0193

# Details

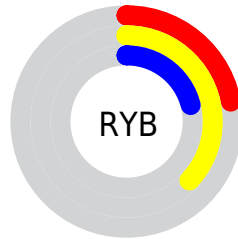
The Android color **4284373814** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **4281743710**, and the grayscale version is **4283979864**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287728997**, and **4281281802** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4284373549**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4284374079**.

# Distribution



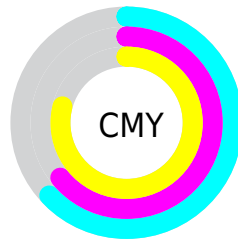
- Red (37%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284373814 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 4284373814 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284373814



4284373814

4294967295



4282795040



4287728997



4281281802



4289505151



4279834880



4291347353



4278190080



4293189300



4294966223



4294967275



4284373814



4284373814



4284373549



4284374079

■ 4284373539

■ 4284374089

■ 4284373274

■ 4284374354

■ 4284373008

■ 4284374620

■ 4284372743

■ 4284374885

■ 4284372736

■ 4284374894

■ 4284375160

■ 4284375425

■ 4284375435

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285486391



4284373814



4283064383

# Triad

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



4284373814



4279722610



4285943141

# Complementary

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



4284373814



4281743710

# 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.



4284895860



4284373814



4281294460

# Square

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



4284373814



4280116065



4283259261



4286401618

# Rectangle

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



4284373814



4282081865



4283259261



4285681258



# Sweetspot

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



4284373814



4286216554



4284364345



4282203187



4290624957



4282203453



# Same Dimension

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



4284373814



4286215740



4283260470



4281216553



4285424896



4293778176



# Inverse Universe

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



4281743710



4282139002



4282857054



4280887854



4278192238



4278194925



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284373814 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

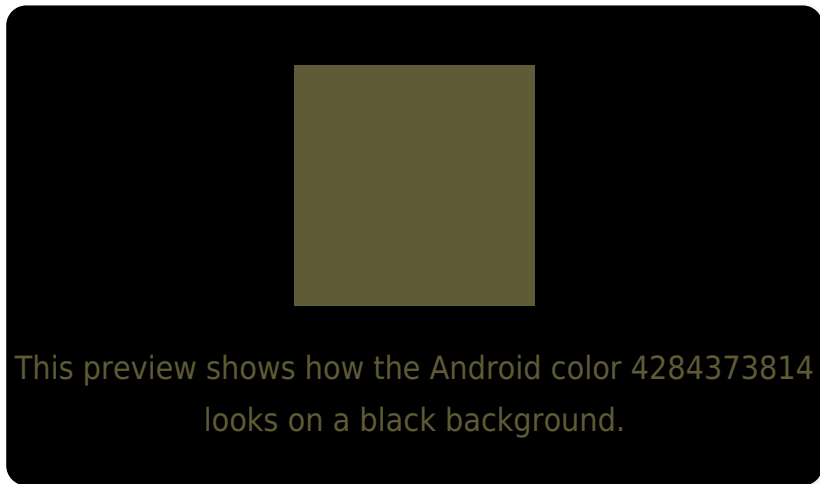
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4284373814 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284373814.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284373814.

# 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**


4284373814

**Protanopia**

4284635701

**Deuteranopia**

4285290039



**Tritanopia**  
4284634717

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284373814

**Protanomaly**  
4284570165

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284962871

**Tritanomaly**  
4284569679

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284373814

**Achromatopsia**  
4283979864

**Achromatomaly**  
4284111180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284373814 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(94, 91, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 91, 54)  
}
```

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(94, 91, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 91, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284373814 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(94, 91, 54) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 91, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 91, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 91, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 91, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 91, 54)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284373814 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 91, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 91,  
54) }
```

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