

# Converting Colors

Android(4284506156)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284506156) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284506156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	60602C
RGB	96, 96, 44
RGB Percent	38%, 38%, 17%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6235, 0.8275
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.54, 0.62
HSL	60°, 37%, 27%
HSV	60°, 54%, 38%
XYZ	9.4614, 11.0344, 4.0141
YIQ	90.0720, 16.6920, -16.1720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

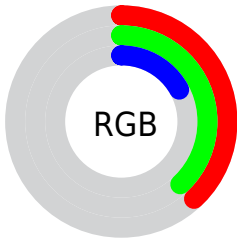
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 96, 44
Decimal	6316076
CIE Lab	39.64, -8.09, 29.36
CIE LCh	40, 30.460, 105.411
Yxy	11.0344, 0.3860, 0.4502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284506156 (0xFF60602C)
YUV	90.0720, -22.7135, 5.1989
Hunter-Lab	33.2180, -7.2901, 16.0881

# Details

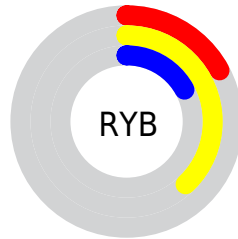
The Android color `4284506156` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666633`. A complement of this color would be `4281085024`, and the grayscale version is `4284111450`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287926875`, and `4281348608` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284506146`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284506166`.

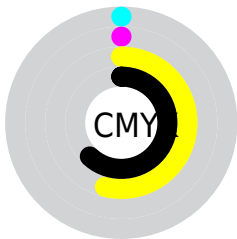
# Distribution



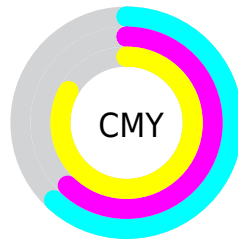
- Red (38%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284506156 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 4284506156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284506156



4284506156

4294967295



4282861589



4287926875



4281348608



4289703284



4279835904



4291545230



4278190080



4293387433



4294967236



4294967265



4294967293



4284506156



4284506156

■ 4284506146

■ 4284506166

■ 4284506137

■ 4284506175

■ 4284506127

■ 4284506185

■ 4284506118

■ 4284506194

■ 4284506112

■ 4284506204

■ 4284506214

■ 4284506223

■ 4284506233

■ 4284506242

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286011437



4284506156



4282672697

# Triad

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



4284506156



4278216832



4286925419

# Complementary

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



4284506156



4281085024

# 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.



4285551232



4284506156



4279198605

# Square

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



4284506156



4278217322



4283194509



4287449425

# Rectangle

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



4284506156



4281166152



4283194509



4286598259



# Sweetspot

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



4284506156



4286414185



4284492844



4282400820



4290756543



4282400832



# Same Dimension

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



4284506156



4286414124



4282802220



4281348140



4285558784



4293980160



# Inverse Universe

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



4281085024



4281085053



4282788960



4281084976



4278190192



4278190320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284506156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

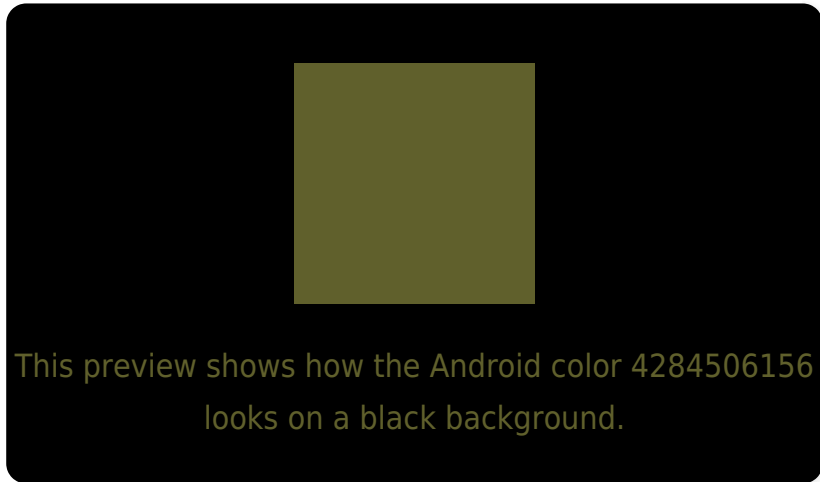
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

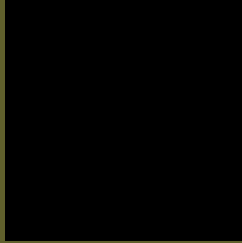
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4284506156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284506156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284506156.

# 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**

4284506156

**Protanopia**

4285029931

**Deuteranopia**

4285749550



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284506156

**Protanomaly**  
4284833579

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285291565

**Tritanomaly**  
4284701774

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284506156

**Achromatopsia**  
4284111450

**Achromatomaly**  
4284243017

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284506156 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(96, 96, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 96, 44)  
}
```

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(96, 96, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 96, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284506156 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(96, 96, 44) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 96, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 96, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 96, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 96, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 96, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284506156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 96, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 96,  
44) }
```

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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