

# Converting Colors

Android(4284627456)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284627456) contains.

<b>Android(4284627456)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4284627456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	623A00
RGB	98, 58, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 23%, 0%
CMY	0.6157, 0.7725, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	36°, 100%, 19%
HSV	36°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	6.5501, 5.6228, 0.7401
YIQ	63.3480, 42.4580, -9.5580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

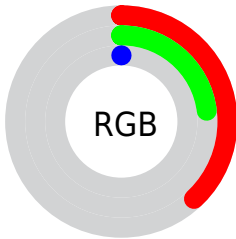
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	68, 98, 0
Decimal	6437376
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	28.44, 13.44, 38.45
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	28, 40.731, 70.732
Yxy	5.6228, 0.5072, 0.4354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284627456 (0xFF623A00)
YUV	63.3480, -31.2306, 30.3898
Hunter-Lab	23.7124, 7.8102, 14.7482

# Details

The Android color **4284627456** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **4278200418**, and the grayscale version is **4282400832**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4288244017**, and **4281208832** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4284627456**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4284628490**.

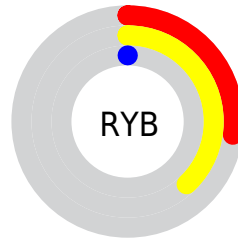
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (23%)

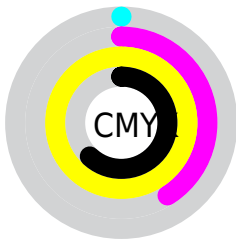
Blue (0%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (0%)

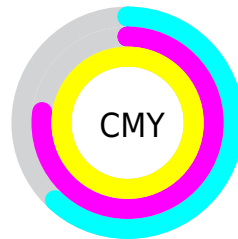


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284627456 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 4284627456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4284627456

 4284627456

 4294967272

 4282917888

 4288244017

 4281208832

 4290150985

 4279238656

 4292058210

 4278190080

 4293965691

 4294955925

 4294963120

 4294967244

 4284627456

■ 4284628490

■ 4284629524

■ 4284630557

■ 4284631591

■ 4284632625

■ 4284633659

■ 4284634693

■ 4284635726

■ 4284636760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285803547



4284627456



4282860800

# Triad

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



4284627456



4278210894



4283577715

# Complementary

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



4284627456



4278200418

# 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.



4278338433



4284627456



4278210667

# Square

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



4284627456



4278210605



4278209662



4285605721

# Rectangle

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



4284627456



4281485827



4278209662



4282530425



# Sweetspot

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



4284627456



4286607449



4284612649



4282398249



4290756543



4282400832



# Same Dimension

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



4284627456



4286597888



4284113408



4281347628



4285547008



4293955072



# Inverse Universe

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



4278200418



4278203520



4278714466



4281085488



4278201968



4278215408



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284627456 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

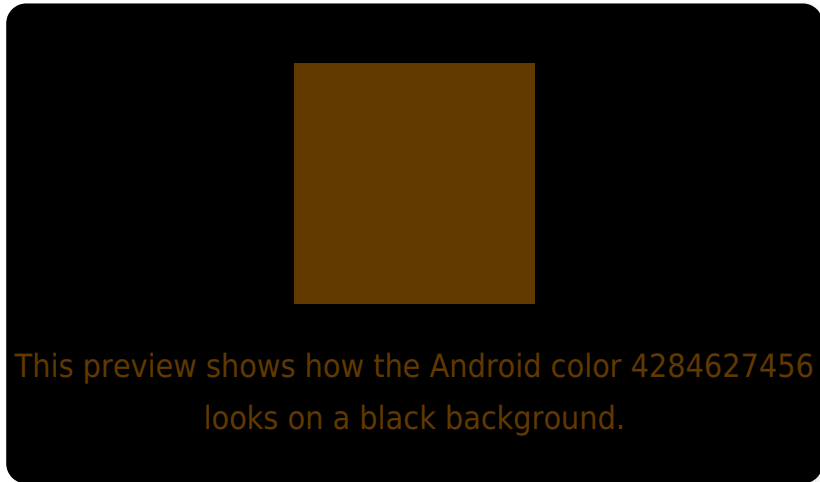
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

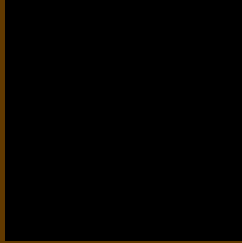
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4284627456 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284627456.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284627456.

# 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**

4284627456

**Protanopia**

4283188232

**Deuteranopia**

4283842560



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284627456

**Protanomaly**  
4283711493

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284104192

**Tritanomaly**  
4284692261

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284627456

**Achromatopsia**  
4282335039

**Achromatomaly**  
4283186472

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284627456 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(98, 58, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 58, 0)  
}
```

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(98, 58, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 58, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284627456 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(98, 58, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 58, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 58, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 58, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 58, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 58, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284627456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 58, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 58,  
0) }
```

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