

# Converting Colors

Android(4284895748)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284895748) contains.

<b>Android(4284895748)</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(4284895748)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	665204
RGB	102, 82, 4
RGB Percent	40%, 32%, 2%
CMY	0.6000, 0.6784, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.96, 0.60
HSL	48°, 92%, 21%
HSV	48°, 96%, 40%
XYZ	8.5187, 8.8681, 1.3776
YIQ	79.0880, 36.9580, -20.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

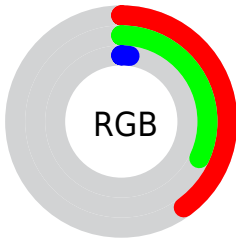
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	29, 102, 4
Decimal	6705668
CIELab	35.73, 0.79, 42.58
CIELCh	36, 42.592, 88.938
Yxy	8.8681, 0.4540, 0.4726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284895748 (0xFF665204)
YUV	79.0880, -37.0184, 20.0938
Hunter-Lab	29.7794, -1.0523, 18.1028

# Details

The Android color **4284895748** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **4278458470**, and the grayscale version is **4283387727**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4288447289**, and **4281542144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4284895488**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4284896270**.

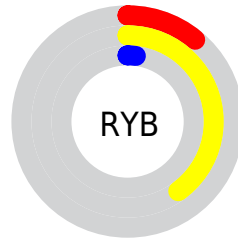
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (32%)

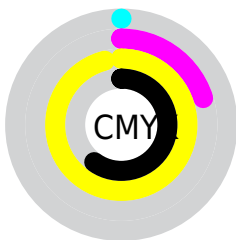
Blue (2%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (2%)

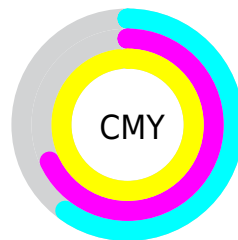


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284895748 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 4284895748 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4284895748

 4284895748

 4294967284

 4283185920

 4288447289

 4281542144

 4290354514

 4279898624

 4292196459

 4278190080

 4294169477

 4294963360

 4294967227

 4294967256

 4284895748

 4284895748

■ 4284895488

■ 4284896270

■ 4284896792

■ 4284897315

■ 4284897837

■ 4284898359

■ 4284898881

■ 4284899659

■ 4284900182

■ 4284900704

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286596376



4284895748



4282670097

# Triad

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



4284895748



4278215796



4286332024

# Complementary

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



4284895748



4278458470

# 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.



4283517840



4284895748



4278214798

# Square

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



4284895748



4278215762



4278212760



4287574615

# Rectangle

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



4284895748



4280705060



4278212760



4285546881



# Sweetspot

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



4284895748



4286938462



4284875801



4282531371



4290953922



4282532418



# Same Dimension

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



4284895748



4286933504



4283065860



4281545262



4285750016



4294099200



# Inverse Universe

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



4278458470



4278197125



4280288358



4281216819



4278196083

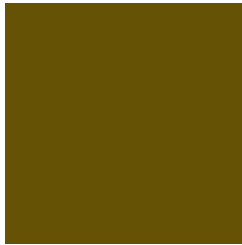


4278202866



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284895748 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

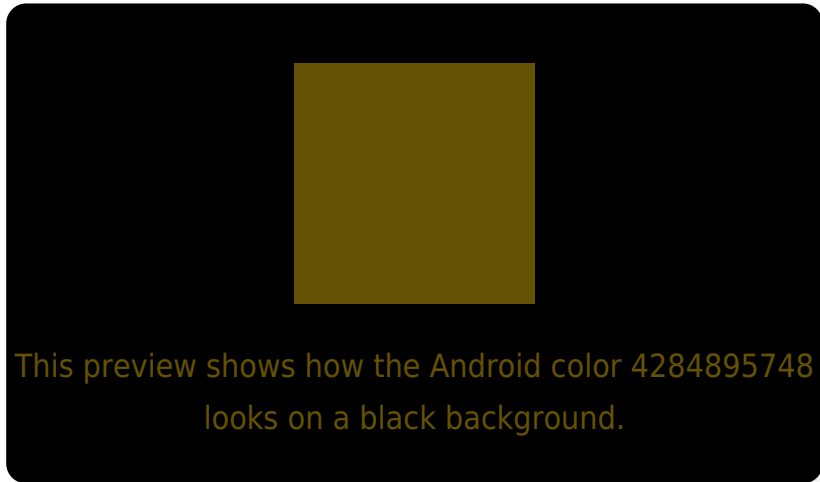
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4284895748 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284895748.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284895748.

# 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**  
4284895748

**Protanopia**  
4284437766

**Deuteranopia**  
4285222920



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284895748

**Protanomaly**  
4284634117

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285092103

**Tritanomaly**  
4285091382

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284895748

**Achromatopsia**  
4283387727

**Achromatomaly**  
4283912244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284895748 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(102, 82, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 82, 4)  
}
```

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(102, 82, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 82, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284895748 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(102, 82, 4) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 82, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 82, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 82, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 82, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 82, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284895748 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 82, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 82,  
4) }
```

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