

# Converting Colors

Android(4285427017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285427017) contains.

<b>Android(4285427017)</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(4285427017)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E6D49
RGB	110, 109, 73
RGB Percent	43%, 43%, 29%
CMY	0.5686, 0.5725, 0.7137
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.34, 0.57
HSL	58°, 20%, 36%
HSV	58°, 34%, 43%
XYZ	13.1016, 14.7333, 8.4566
YIQ	105.1950, 12.1520, -10.9840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

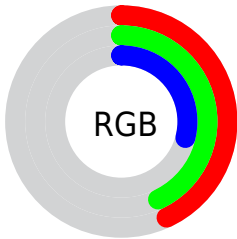
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	74, 110, 73
Decimal	7236937
CIELab	45.27, -5.80, 20.30
CIELCh	45, 21.112, 105.934
Yxy	14.7333, 0.3610, 0.4060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285427017 (0xFF6E6D49)
YUV	105.1950, -15.8721, 4.2140
Hunter-Lab	38.3840, -6.2444, 13.8063

# Details

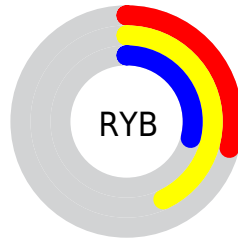
The Android color `4285427017` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666633`. A complement of this color would be `4282993262`, and the grayscale version is `4285098345`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288847994`, and `4282269212` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285427006`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285427028`.

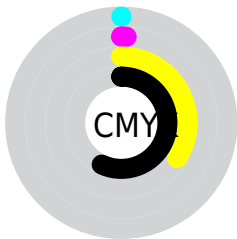
# Distribution



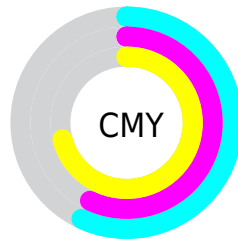
- Red (43%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285427017 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 4285427017 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285427017



4285427017

4294967295



4283782450



4288847994



4282269212



4290624404



4280756228



4292466607



4279112704



4294374346



4278190080



4294967270



4285427017



4285427017



4285427006



4285427028



4285426739



4285427295

■ 4285426728

■ 4285427306

■ 4285426717

■ 4285427317

■ 4285426706

■ 4285427328

■ 4285426439

■ 4285427595

■ 4285426432

■ 4285427606

■ 4285427617

■ 4285427884

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286539593



4285427017



4284117586

# Triad

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



4285427017



4281693060



4287192948

# Complementary

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



4285427017



4282993262

# 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.



4286145412



4285427017



4282937229

# Square

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



4285427017



4281759092



4284639885



4287585890

# Rectangle

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



4285427017



4283200604



4284639885



4286931066



# Sweetspot

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



4285427017



4287598209



4285417802



4282861375



4291282887



4282861383



# Same Dimension

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



4285427017



4287597910



4284313161



4281874482



4286084352



4294439168



# Inverse Universe

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



4282993262



4283848591



4284107118



4281479992



4278190968



4278192119



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285427017 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

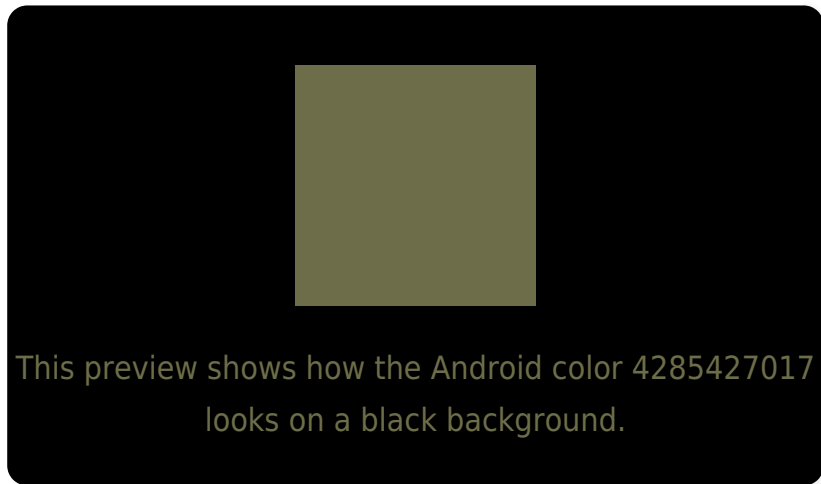
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285427017 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285427017.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285427017.

# 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**

4285427017

**Protanopia**

4285819720

**Deuteranopia**

4286605130



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285427017

**Protanomaly**  
4285688904

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286146890

**Tritanomaly**  
4285622882

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285427017

**Achromatopsia**  
4285098345

**Achromatomaly**  
4285229661

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285427017 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(110, 109, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 109, 73)  
}
```

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(110, 109, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 109, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285427017 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(110, 109, 73) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 109, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 109, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 109, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 109, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 109,  
73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285427017 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 109, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
109, 73) }
```

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