

# Converting Colors

Android(4285606959)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285606959) contains.

<b>Android(4285606959)</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(4285606959)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	712C2F
RGB	113, 44, 47
RGB Percent	44%, 17%, 18%
CMY	0.5569, 0.8275, 0.8157
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.58, 0.56
HSL	357°, 44%, 31%
HSV	357°, 61%, 44%
XYZ	8.2238, 5.5173, 3.3208
YIQ	64.9730, 40.1610, 15.5610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

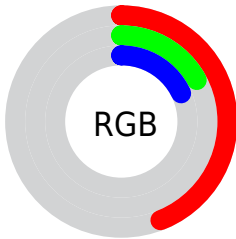
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	113, 44, 47
Decimal	7416879
CIELab	28.16, 30.80, 13.65
CIELCh	28, 33.690, 23.904
Yxy	5.5173, 0.4820, 0.3234
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285606959 (0xFF712C2F)
YUV	64.9730, -8.8607, 42.1197
Hunter-Lab	23.4890, 21.3898, 8.0600

# Details

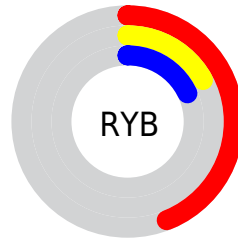
The Android color **4285606959** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **4281102702**, and the grayscale version is **4282466625**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289224029**, and **4282187776** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4285604132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285609786**.

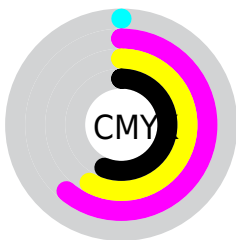
# Distribution



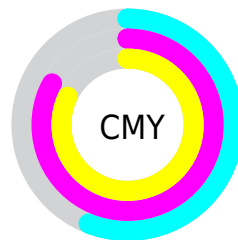
- Red (44%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285606959 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 4285606959 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285606959



4285606959

4294967295



4283831322



4289224029



4282187776



4291130997



4280614913



4293038223



4278190080



4294945705



4294952901



4294960097

4294967293



4285606959



4285606959

■ 4285604132

■ 4285609786

■ 4285601049

■ 4285612869

■ 4285598223

■ 4285615695

■ 4285595653

■ 4285618522

■ 4285621605

■ 4285624432

■ 4285627259

■ 4285630085

■ 4285633168

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285410121



4285606959



4284953881

# Triad

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



4285606959



4279913506



4278208374

# Complementary

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



4285606959



4281102702

# 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.



4278209644



4285606959



4278210364

# Square

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



4285606959



4282140430



4278210391



4281941618

# Rectangle

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



4285606959



4284169229



4278210391



4278208884



# Sweetspot

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



4285606959



4287920506



4285410417



4283054650



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4285606959



4287899693



4285614892



4281872947



4286054405



4294377483



# Inverse Universe

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



4285606959



4287899693



4281094769



4281872947



4286054405

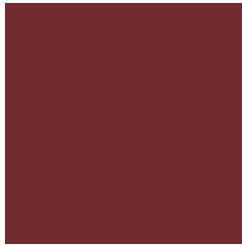


4294377483



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285606959 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

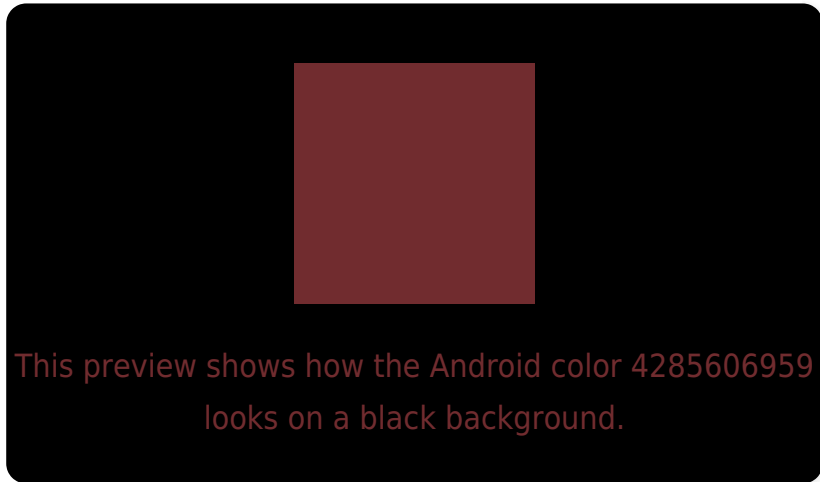
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285606959 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285606959.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285606959.

# 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**  
4285606959

**Protanopia**  
4282860345

**Deuteranopia**  
4283514924



# Trichromacy



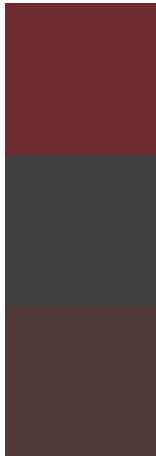
**Original Color**  
4285606959

**Protanomaly**  
4283841333

**Deuteranomaly**  
4284299565

**Tritanomaly**  
4285606959

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285606959

**Achromatopsia**  
4282466625

**Achromatomaly**  
4283578682

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285606959 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(113, 44, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 44, 47)  
}
```

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(113, 44, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 44, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285606959 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(113, 44, 47) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 44, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 44, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 44, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 44, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 44,  
47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285606959 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 44, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 44,  
47) }
```

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