

# Converting Colors

Android(4285619991)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285619991) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4285619991)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	715F17
RGB	113, 95, 23
RGB Percent	44%, 37%, 9%
CMY	0.5569, 0.6275, 0.9098
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.80, 0.56
HSL	48°, 66%, 27%
HSV	48°, 80%, 44%
XYZ	11.0569, 11.7570, 2.4972
YIQ	92.1740, 33.8400, -18.5760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

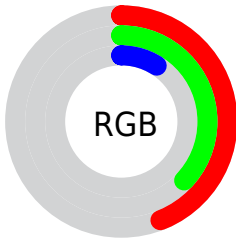
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	46, 113, 23
Decimal	7429911
CIE Lab	40.83, -0.86, 41.15
CIE LCh	41, 41.164, 91.202
Yxy	11.7570, 0.4368, 0.4645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285619991 (0xFF715F17)
YUV	92.1740, -34.1028, 18.2644
Hunter-Lab	34.2885, -2.4444, 19.6839

# Details

The Android color **4285619991** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **4279708017**, and the grayscale version is **4284243036**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289237320**, and **4282265856** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4285619468**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285620514**.

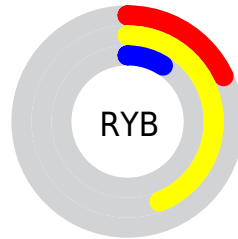
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (37%)

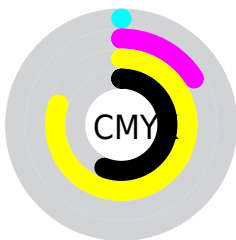
Blue (9%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (9%)

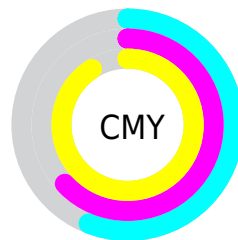


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285619991 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 4285619991 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285619991



4285619991

4294967295



4283910144



4289237320



4282265856



4291079265



4280622336



4292986747



4278322176



4294894485



4278190080



4294967217



4294967244



4294967273



4285619991



4285619991

■ 4285619468

■ 4285620514

■ 4285618688

■ 4285621294

■ 4285621817

■ 4285622340

■ 4285622863

■ 4285623643

■ 4285624166

■ 4285624689

■ 4285625213

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287386148



4285619991



4283394082

# Triad

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



4285619991



4278218882



4287252865

# Complementary

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



4285619991



4279708017

# 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.



4284700570



4285619991



4278217883

# Square

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



4285619991



4278219105



4278740132



4288430432

# Rectangle

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



4285619991



4281494836



4278740132



4286598539



# Sweetspot

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



4285619991



4287925616



4285601577



4283057717



4291414473



4283058762



# Same Dimension

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



4285619991



4287920134



4283855127



4281874226



4286078976



4294428160



# Inverse Universe

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



4279708017



4278592148



4281472881



4281480248



4278196344

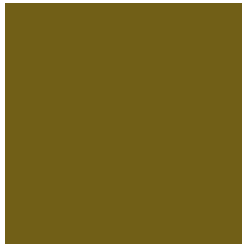


4278202871



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285619991 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

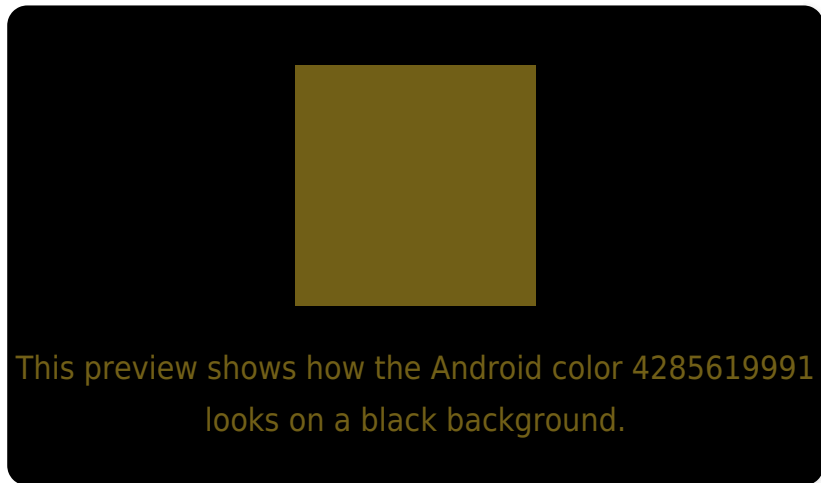
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285619991 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285619991.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285619991.

# 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**  
4285619991

**Protanopia**  
4285292823

**Deuteranopia**  
4286143513



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4285619991

**Protanomaly**

4285423639

**Deuteranomaly**

4285947160

**Tritanomaly**

4285815621

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4285619991

**Achromatopsia**

4284243036

**Achromatomaly**

4284767555

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285619991 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, 95, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 95, 23)  
}
```

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, 95, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 95, 23) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285619991 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, 95, 23) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 95, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 95, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 95, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 95, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 95,  
23) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285619991 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 95, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 95,  
23) }
```

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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