

# Converting Colors

Android(4285949728)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285949728) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4285949728)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	766720
RGB	118, 103, 32
RGB Percent	46%, 40%, 13%
CMY	0.5373, 0.5961, 0.8745
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.73, 0.54
HSL	50°, 57%, 29%
HSV	50°, 73%, 46%
XYZ	12.5822, 13.6563, 3.3393
YIQ	99.3910, 31.7310, -18.9010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

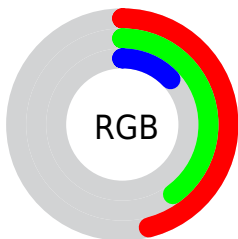
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 118, 32
Decimal	7759648
CIELab	43.74, -2.66, 40.39
CIELCh	44, 40.478, 93.764
Yxy	13.6563, 0.4254, 0.4617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285949728 (0xFF766720)
YUV	99.3910, -33.2238, 16.3201
Hunter-Lab	36.9545, -3.8951, 20.5106

# Details

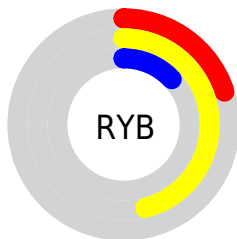
The Android color **4285949728** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **4280299382**, and the grayscale version is **4284769380**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289567313**, and **4282595328** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4285949204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4285950252**.

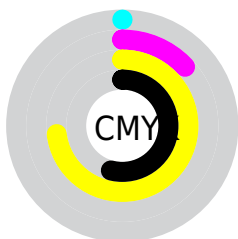
# Distribution



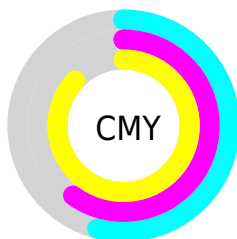
- Red (46%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285949728 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 4285949728 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285949728



4285949728

4294967295



4284239621



4289567313



4282595328



4291409002



4280951552



4293316740



4279111168



4294962335



4278190080



4294967226



4294967254



4294967283



4285949728



4285949728

■ 4285949204

■ 4285950252

■ 4285948680

■ 4285950776

■ 4285948160

■ 4285951299

■ 4285951823

■ 4285952347

■ 4285952871

■ 4285953395

■ 4285953918

■ 4285954698

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287716138



4285949728



4283658284

# Triad

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



4285949728



4278220684



4287910022

# Complementary

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



4285949728



4280299382

# 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.



4285488543



4285949728



4278219683

# Square

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



4285949728



4278220907



4281035434



4288956772

# Rectangle

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



4285949728



4281758782



4281035434



4287255695



# Sweetspot

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



4285949728



4288254839



4285931568



4283255097



4291611852



4283256141



# Same Dimension

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



4285949728



4288250388



4284184096



4282071605



4286211328



4294626816



# Inverse Universe

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



4280299382



4279511961



4282065014



4281677371



4278195578



4278201594



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285949728 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

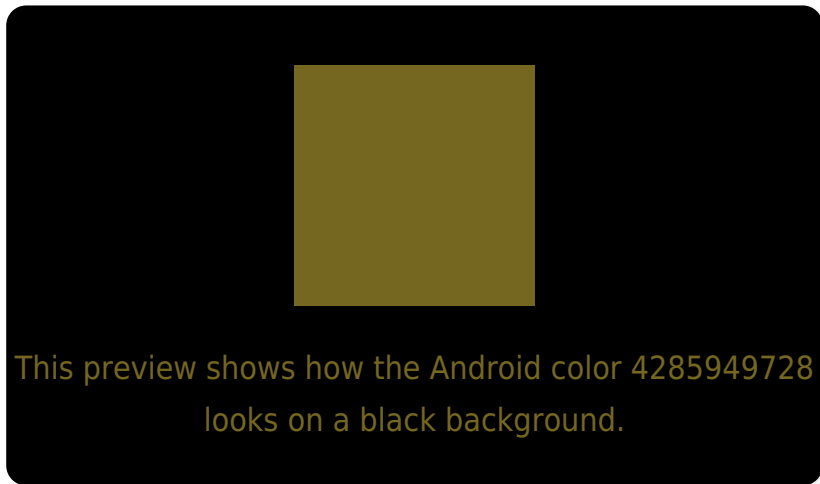
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

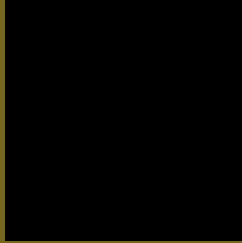
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285949728 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285949728.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285949728.

# 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**  
4285949728

**Protanopia**  
4285818912

**Deuteranopia**  
4286734882



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285949728

**Protanomaly**  
4285884448

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286473249

**Tritanomaly**  
4286145358

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285949728

**Achromatopsia**  
4284703587

**Achromatomaly**  
4285162571

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285949728 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(118, 103, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 103, 32)  
}
```

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(118, 103, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 103, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285949728 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(118, 103, 32) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 103, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 103, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 103, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 103, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 103,  
32) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285949728 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 103, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
103, 32) }
```

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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