

# Converting Colors

Android(4286016580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286016580) contains.

<b>Android(4286016580)</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(4286016580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	776C44
RGB	119, 108, 68
RGB Percent	47%, 42%, 27%
CMY	0.5333, 0.5765, 0.7333
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.43, 0.53
HSL	47°, 27%, 37%
HSV	47°, 43%, 47%
XYZ	14.0137, 15.0644, 7.6380
YIQ	106.7290, 19.3960, -10.1080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

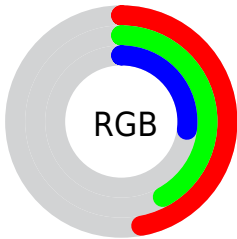
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	82, 119, 68
Decimal	7826500
CIELab	45.72, -1.90, 23.93
CIElCh	46, 24.009, 94.539
Yxy	15.0644, 0.3817, 0.4103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286016580 (0xFF776C44)
YUV	106.7290, -19.0934, 10.7617
Hunter-Lab	38.8129, -3.4738, 15.5014

# Details

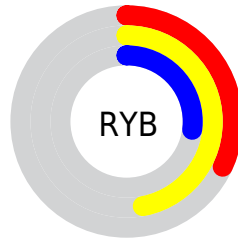
The Android color **4286016580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **4282666871**, and the grayscale version is **4285229931**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4289503093**, and **4282727703** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286015800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286017360**.

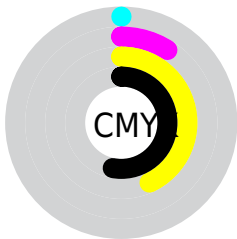
# Distribution



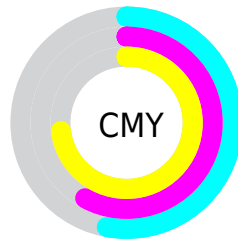
- Red (47%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286016580 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 4286016580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286016580



4286016580

4294967295



4284372013



4289503093



4282727703



4291345039



4281214720



4293187241



4279636736



4294963908



4278190080



4294967265

4294967293



4286016580



4286016580



4286015800



4286017360

■ 4286015276

■ 4286017884

■ 4286014496

■ 4286018664

■ 4286013972

■ 4286019188

■ 4286013192

■ 4286019967

■ 4286012672

■ 4286020491

■ 4286021271

■ 4286022051

■ 4286022575

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287128905



4286016580



4284576331

# Triad

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



4286016580



4280710786



4287127678

# Complementary

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



4286016580



4282666871

# 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.



4285752973



4286016580



4281824144

# Square

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



4286016580



4281497455



4283854228



4287847786

# Rectangle

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



4286016580



4283594068



4283854228



4286734724



# Sweetspot

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



4286016580



4288452487



4286006351



4283386946



4291809231



4283387727



# Same Dimension

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



4286016580



4288449100



4285101892



4282071349



4286210048



4294624256



# Inverse Universe

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



4282666871



4283194780



4283581559



4281677371



4278196858



4278204154



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286016580 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

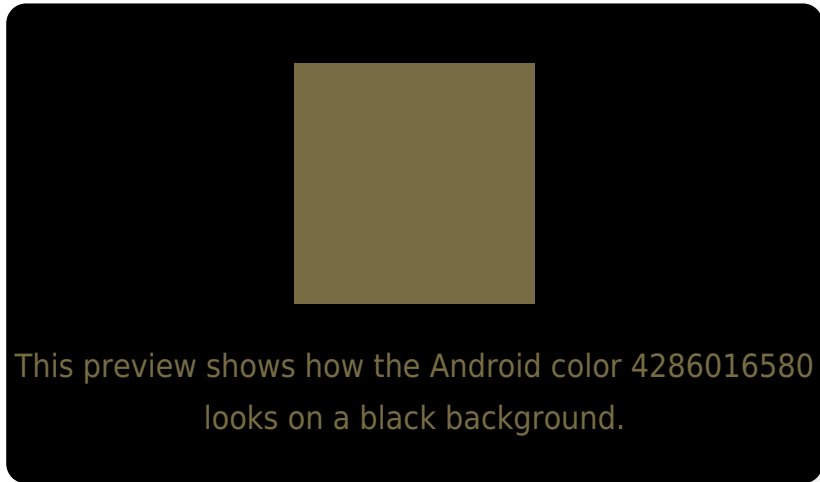
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286016580 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286016580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286016580.

# 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**

4286016580

**Protanopia**

4285951044

**Deuteranopia**

4286801989



**Tritanopia**  
4286277487

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286016580

**Protanomaly**  
4285951044

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286540101

**Tritanomaly**  
4286212447

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286016580

**Achromatopsia**  
4285229931

**Achromatomaly**  
4285492061

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286016580 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(119, 108, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 108, 68)  
}
```

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(119, 108, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 108, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286016580 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(119, 108, 68) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 108, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 108, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 108, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 108, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 108,  
68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286016580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 108, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
108, 68) }
```

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