

# Converting Colors

Android(4286591782)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286591782) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286591782)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	803326
RGB	128, 51, 38
RGB Percent	50%, 20%, 15%
CMY	0.4980, 0.8000, 0.8510
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.70, 0.50
HSL	9°, 54%, 33%
HSV	9°, 70%, 50%
XYZ	10.4358, 7.0968, 2.6535
YIQ	72.5410, 50.0650, 12.2810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

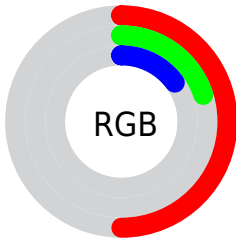
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 53, 38
Decimal	8401702
CIE Lab	32.03, 32.41, 24.82
CIE LCh	32, 40.824, 37.441
Yxy	7.0968, 0.5170, 0.3516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286591782 (0xFF803326)
YUV	72.5410, -17.0287, 48.6375
Hunter-Lab	26.6398, 23.3052, 12.7422

# Details

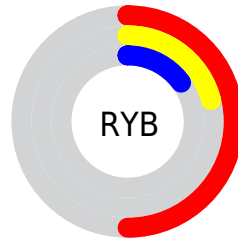
The Android color **4286591782** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993333**. A complement of this color would be **4280710016**, and the grayscale version is **4282992969**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290339923**, and **4282974208** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286588953**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286594611**.

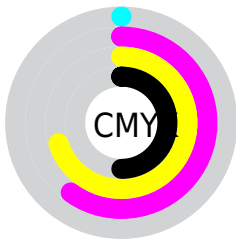
# Distribution



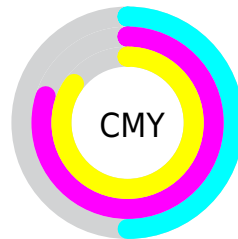
- Red (50%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286591782 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 4286591782 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286591782



4286591782

4294967295



4284750609



4290339923



4282974208



4292312684



4281335808



4294285701



4278190080



4294947999



4294955194



4294962390



4294967282



4286591782



4286591782

■ 4286588953

■ 4286594611

■ 4286586124

■ 4286597440

■ 4286583296

■ 4286600268

■ 4286603097

■ 4286605926

■ 4286608755

■ 4286611584

■ 4286614412

■ 4286617241

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286917445



4286591782



4285415691

# Triad

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



4286591782



4278212913



4278209675

# Complementary

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



4286591782



4280710016

# 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.



4278211974



4286591782



4278213203

# Square

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



4286591782



4281422867



4278212978



4283842431

# Rectangle

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



4286591782



4284303616



4278212978



4278210700



# Sweetspot

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



4286591782



4289104003



4286588532



4283712063



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286591782



4289081115



4286603046



4282399289



4286583296



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4280710016



4279997094



4280698752



4281941824



4278218112



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286591782 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

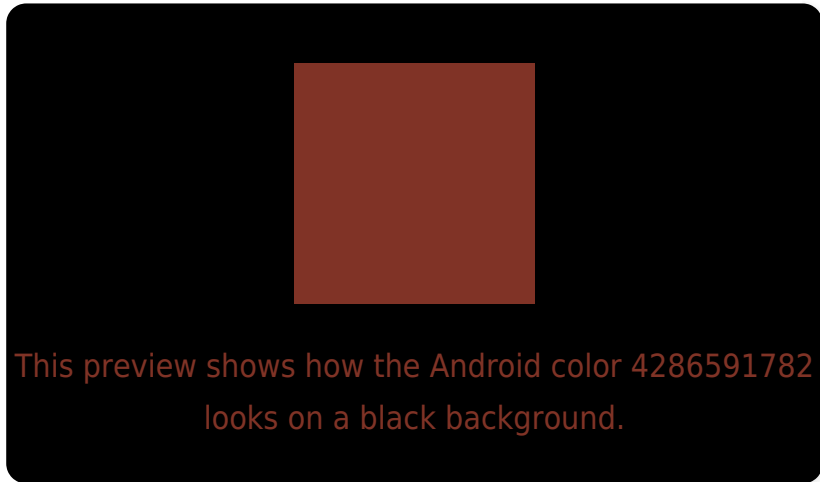
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286591782 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286591782.

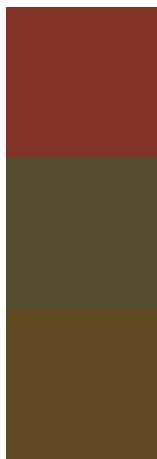


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286591782.

# 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**

4286591782

**Protanopia**

4283649071

**Deuteranopia**

4284369186



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286591782

**Protanomaly**

4284695340

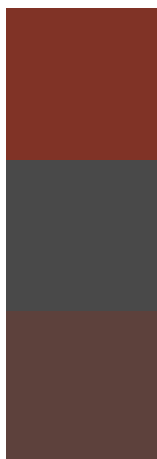
**Deuteranomaly**

4285153571

**Tritanomaly**

4286657071

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286591782

**Achromatopsia**

4282992969

**Achromatomaly**

4284301628

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286591782 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(128, 51, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 51, 38)  
}
```

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(128, 51, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 51, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286591782 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(128, 51, 38) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 51, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 51, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 51, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 51, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 51,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286591782 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 51, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 51,  
38) }
```

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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