

# Converting Colors

Android(4286605401)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286605401) contains.

<b>Android(4286605401)</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(4286605401)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	806859
RGB	128, 104, 89
RGB Percent	50%, 41%, 35%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5922, 0.6510
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.30, 0.50
HSL	23°, 18%, 43%
HSV	23°, 30%, 50%
XYZ	15.6556, 15.2111, 11.5621
YIQ	109.4660, 19.1190, 0.4230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

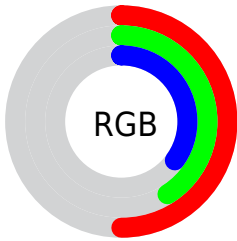
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 113, 89
Decimal	8415321
CIE Lab	45.92, 7.18, 12.05
CIE LCh	46, 14.028, 59.230
Yxy	15.2111, 0.3690, 0.3585
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286605401 (0xFF806859)
YUV	109.4660, -10.0897, 16.2543
Hunter-Lab	39.0014, 3.3993, 9.7243

# Details

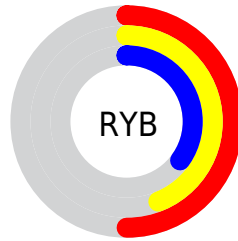
The Android color `4286605401` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4284051840`, and the grayscale version is `4285427310`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290091915`, and `4283316523` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286603340`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286607462`.

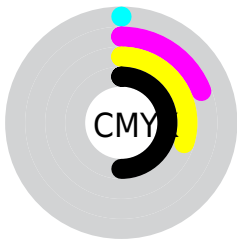
# Distribution



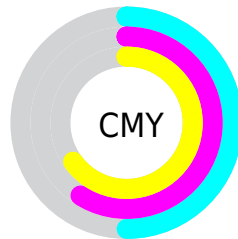
- Red (50%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286605401 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 4286605401 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286605401



4286605401

4294967295



4284960834



4290091915



4283316523



4291933861



4281738007



4293841600



4280421888



4294962908



4278190080



4294967289



4286605401



4286605401



4286603340



4286607462



4286601279



4286609523

■ 4286599219

■ 4286611583

■ 4286597158

■ 4286613644

■ 4286595353

■ 4286615449

■ 4286593292

■ 4286617510

■ 4286591232

■ 4286619571

■ 4286621631

■ 4286623692

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286932322



4286605401



4285951061

# Triad

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



4286605401



4283528044



4285426305

# Complementary

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



4286605401



4284051840

# 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.



4284444292



4286605401



4283265912

# Square

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



4286605401



4284248672



4283593089



4286342777

# Rectangle

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



4286605401



4285427287



4283593089



4285098883



# Sweetspot

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



4286605401



4289109399



4286601585



4283715147



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286605401



4289101928



4286610265



4282399801



4286591232



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4284051840



4285042342



4284046976



4281941312



4278210176



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286605401 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

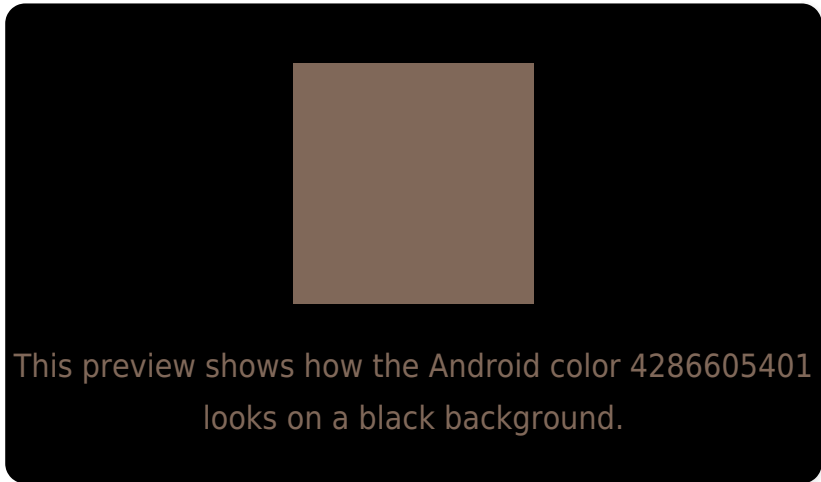
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

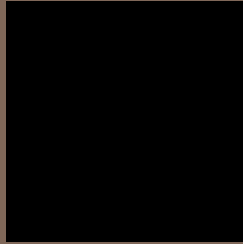
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286605401 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286605401.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286605401.

# 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**

4286605401

**Protanopia**

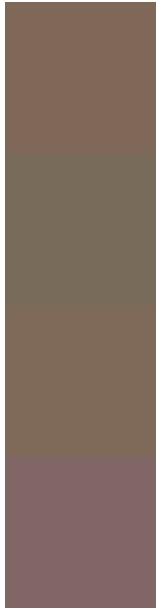
4285754715

**Deuteranopia**

4286474585



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286605401

**Protanomaly**  
4286081882

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286540121

**Tritanomaly**  
4286670438

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286605401

**Achromatopsia**  
4285361517

**Achromatomaly**  
4285819750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286605401 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, 104, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 104, 89)  
}
```

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, 104, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 104, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286605401 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, 104, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 104, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 104, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 104, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 104, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 104,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286605401 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 104, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
104, 89) }
```

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