

# Converting Colors

Android(4286606691)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286606691) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286606691)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	806D63
RGB	128, 109, 99
RGB Percent	50%, 43%, 39%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5725, 0.6118
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.23, 0.50
HSL	21°, 13%, 45%
HSV	21°, 23%, 50%
XYZ	16.6229, 16.4273, 14.0991
YIQ	113.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

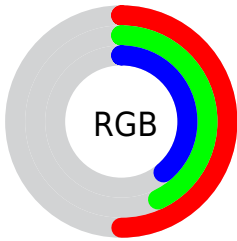
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 114, 99
Decimal	8416611
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.53, 5.78, 8.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 10.155, 55.329
Yxy	16.4273, 0.3526, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286606691 (0xFF806D63)
YUV	113.5410, -7.1687, 12.6805
Hunter-Lab	40.5306, 2.2797, 7.7467

# Details

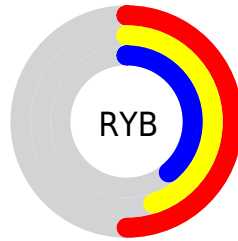
The Android color `4286606691` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4284708480`, and the grayscale version is `4285690482`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290093206`, and `4283317813` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286604630`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286608752`.

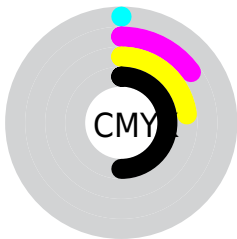
# Distribution



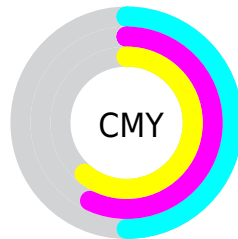
- Red (50%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286606691 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 4286606691 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286606691



4286606691

4294967295



4284962123



4290093206



4283317813



4291935152



4281804831



4293777356



4280423175



4294964456



4278190080



4286606691



4286606691



4286604630



4286608752



4286602313



4286611069



4286600253



4286613129

■ 4286597936

■ 4286615446

■ 4286595875

■ 4286617507

■ 4286593814

■ 4286619568

■ 4286591497

■ 4286621885

■ 4286589952

■ 4286623945

■ 4286626006

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286802794



4286606691



4286148704

# Triad

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



4286606691



4284380783



4285624192

# Complementary

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



4286606691



4284708480

# 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.



4284904066



4286606691



4284184184

# Square

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



4286606691



4284904807



4284380286



4286278779

# Rectangle

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



4286606691



4285756000



4284380286



4285362305



# Sweetspot

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



4286606691



4289109658



4286604150



4283715661



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286606691



4289103993



4286610275



4282399801



4286589952



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4284708480



4286158502



4284704896



4281941568



4278211712



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286606691 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

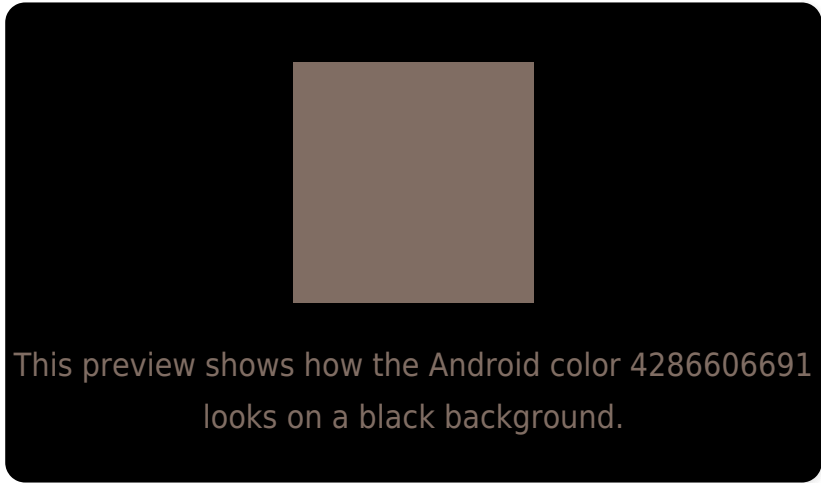
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

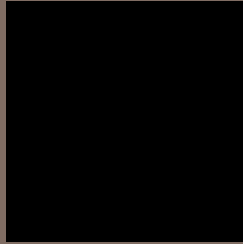
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286606691 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286606691.

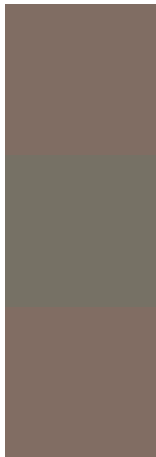


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286606691.

# 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**  
4286606691

**Protanopia**  
4285952357

**Deuteranopia**  
4286672227



**Tritanopia**  
4286737267

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286606691

**Protanomaly**  
4286214244

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286672227

**Tritanomaly**  
4286671981

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286606691

**Achromatopsia**  
4285690482

**Achromatomaly**  
4286017645

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286606691 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, 109, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 109, 99)  
}
```

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, 109, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 109, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286606691 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, 109, 99) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 109, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 109, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 109, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 109, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 109,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286606691 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 109, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
109, 99) }
```

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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