

# Converting Colors

Android(4286611553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286611553) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286611553)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	808061
RGB	128, 128, 97
RGB Percent	50%, 50%, 38%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4980, 0.6196
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.24, 0.50
HSL	60°, 14%, 44%
HSV	60°, 24%, 50%
XYZ	18.7789, 20.8906, 14.3518
YIQ	124.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

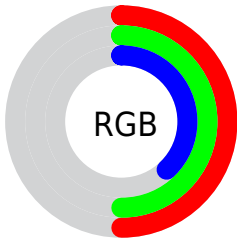
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 128, 97
Decimal	8421473
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.83, -5.46, 16.89
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 17.750, 107.928
Yxy	20.8906, 0.3476, 0.3867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286611553 (0xFF808061)
YUV	124.4660, -13.5407, 3.0993
Hunter-Lab	45.7062, -6.6472, 13.3773

# Details

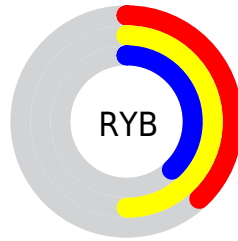
The Android color `4286611553` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4284572032`, and the grayscale version is `4286414205`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290098580`, and `4283322162` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286611540`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286611566`.

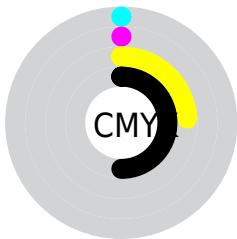
# Distribution



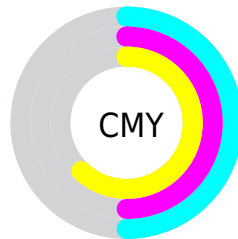
- Red (50%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286611553 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 4286611553 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286611553



4286611553

4294967295



4284966729



4290098580



4283322162



4291940526



4281808925



4293782986



4280427269



4294967270



4278324736



4278190080



4286611553



4286611553



4286611540



4286611566



4286611527



4286611579

■ 4286611515

■ 4286611591

■ 4286611502

■ 4286611604

■ 4286611489

■ 4286611617

■ 4286611476

■ 4286611630

■ 4286611463

■ 4286611643

■ 4286611456

■ 4286611655

■ 4286611668

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287593313



4286611553



4285498473

# Triad

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



4286611553



4283860372



4288246917

# Complementary

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



4286611553



4284572032

# 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.



4287395731



4286611553



4284776860

# Square

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



4286611553



4283729799



4286086299



4288574325

# Rectangle

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



4286611553



4284712562



4286086299



4287985034



# Sweetspot

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



4286611553



4289111706



4286603617



4283716685



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4286611553



4289111670



4285628513



4282400825



4286611456



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4284572032



4285953702



4285620608



4281940288



4278190208



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286611553 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

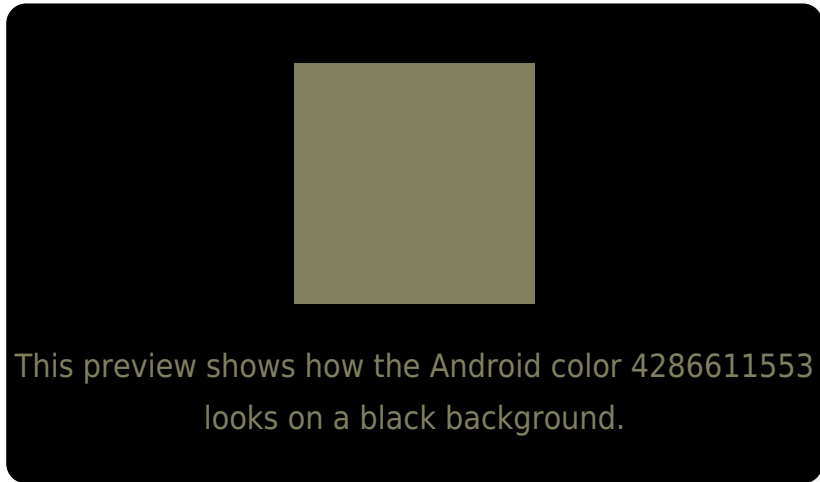
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

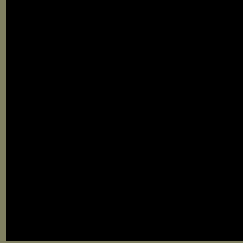
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286611553 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286611553.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286611553.

# 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**

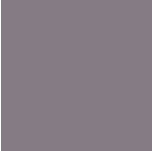
4286611553

**Protanopia**

4287069792

**Deuteranopia**

4287854946



**Tritanopia**  
4286937989

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286611553

**Protanomaly**

4286873440

**Deuteranomaly**

4287396962

**Tritanomaly**

4286807416

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286611553

**Achromatopsia**

4286348412

**Achromatomaly**

4286414194

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286611553 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, 128, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 128, 97)  
}
```

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, 128, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 128, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286611553 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, 128, 97) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 128, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 128, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 128, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 128, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 128,  
97) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286611553 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 128, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
128, 97) }
```

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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