

# Converting Colors

Android(4286801458)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286801458) contains.

<b>Android(4286801458)</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(4286801458)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	836632
RGB	131, 102, 50
RGB Percent	51%, 40%, 20%
CMY	0.4863, 0.6000, 0.8039
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.62, 0.49
HSL	39°, 45%, 35%
HSV	39°, 62%, 51%
XYZ	14.6872, 14.5583, 5.0536
YIQ	104.7430, 33.9760, -10.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

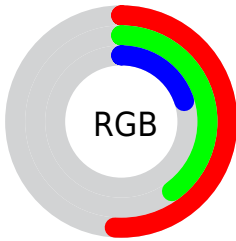
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	95, 131, 50
Decimal	8611378
CIELab	45.02, 5.28, 33.34
CIElCh	45, 33.753, 81.003
Yxy	14.5583, 0.4282, 0.4245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286801458 (0xFF836632)
YUV	104.7430, -26.9883, 23.0274
Hunter-Lab	38.1554, 1.9382, 18.8560

# Details

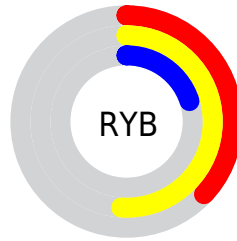
The Android color **4286801458** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **4281487235**, and the grayscale version is **4285098345**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290419042**, and **4283381507** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286800165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286802751**.

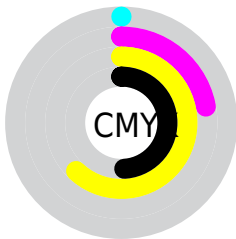
# Distribution



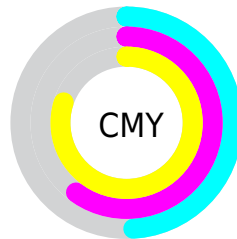
- Red (51%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286801458 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 4286801458 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286801458



4286801458

4294967295



4285025819



4290419042



4283381507



4292326523



4281737728



4294234006



4280159488



4294962097



4278190080



4294967244



4294967273



4286801458



4286801458



4286800165



4286802751

■ 4286799128

■ 4286803788

■ 4286797835

■ 4286805081

■ 4286796800

■ 4286806374

■ 4286807411

■ 4286808705

■ 4286809998

■ 4286811291

■ 4286812328

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288109632



4286801458



4285034292

# Triad

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



4286801458



4278221182



4286930062

# Complementary

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



4286801458



4281487235

# 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.



4284507807



4286801458



4278220438

# Square

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



4286801458



4279531617



4280578210



4288369780

# Rectangle

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



4286801458



4283659071



4280578210



4286209941



# Sweetspot

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



4286801458



4289437578



4286788176



4283912259



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4286801458



4289429036



4286087986



4282531900



4286731008



4278387200



# Inverse Universe

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



4281487235



4281096875



4282200707



4282138178



4278202242



4278190339



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286801458 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

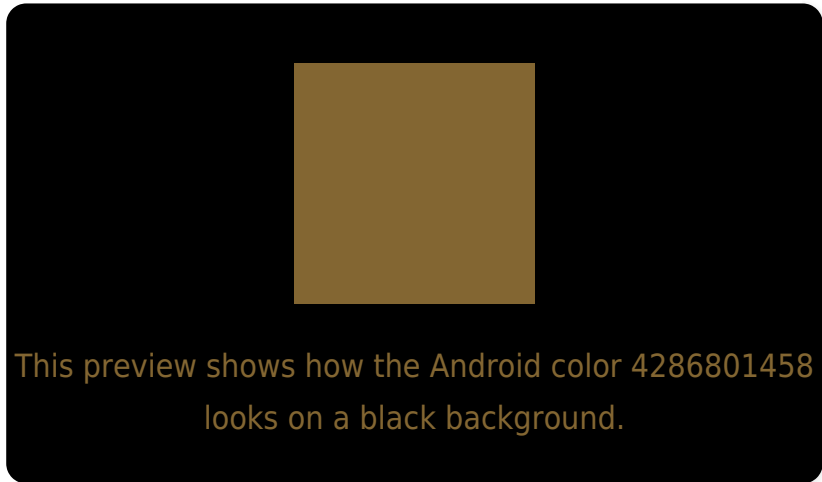
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286801458 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286801458.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286801458.

# 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**

4286801458

**Protanopia**

4285950772

**Deuteranopia**

4286866994



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286801458

**Protanomaly**  
4286277939

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286866994

**Tritanomaly**  
4286997076

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286801458

**Achromatopsia**  
4285098345

**Achromatomaly**  
4285687893

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286801458 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(131, 102, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 102, 50)  
}
```

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(131, 102, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 102, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286801458 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(131, 102, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 102, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 102, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 102, 50); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 102, 50); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 102, 50) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286801458 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 102, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
102, 50) }
```

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