

# Converting Colors

Android(4286803563)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286803563) contains.

<b>Android(4286803563)</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(4286803563)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	836E6B
RGB	131, 110, 107
RGB Percent	51%, 43%, 42%
CMY	0.4863, 0.5686, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.18, 0.49
HSL	8°, 10%, 47%
HSV	8°, 18%, 51%
XYZ	17.5898, 17.0387, 16.2716
YIQ	115.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

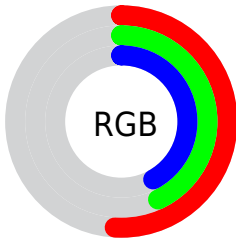
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	131, 110, 107
Decimal	8613483
CIE Lab	48.31, 7.74, 4.74
CIE LCh	48, 9.079, 31.497
Yxy	17.0387, 0.3456, 0.3347
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286803563 (0xFF836E6B)
YUV	115.9370, -4.4059, 13.2103
Hunter-Lab	41.2780, 3.8281, 5.5226

# Details

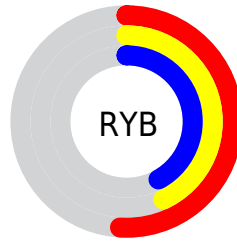
The Android color `4286803563` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285235331`, and the grayscale version is `4285822068`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290290334`, and `4283514428` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286800734`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286806392`.

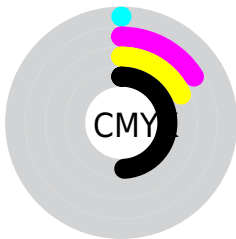
# Distribution



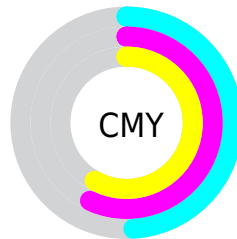
- Red (51%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286803563 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 4286803563 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286803563



4286803563

4294967295



4285158995



4290290334



4283514428



4292132281



4282001446



4293974229



4280554513



4294964721



4278255616



4278190080



4286803563



4286803563



4286800734



4286806392



4286797649



4286809477

 4286794820

 4286812306

 4286791735

 4286815391

 4286788906

 4286818221

 4286785820

 4286821306

 4286782991

 4286824135

 4286779906

 4286827220

 4286779392

 4286830049

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286738035



4286803563



4286541925

# Triad

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



4286803563



4284970603



4285232002

# Complementary

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



4286803563



4285235331

# 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.



4284708224



4286803563



4284577651

# Square

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



4286803563



4285560166



4284446586



4285886848

# Rectangle

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



4286803563



4286280036



4284446586



4285035650



# Sweetspot

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



4286803563



4289438626



4286802816



4283912785



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4286803563



4289432197



4286806635



4282530876



4286713856



4278386688



# Inverse Universe

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



4285235331



4286949035



4285232259



4282138946



4278219394



4278190595



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286803563 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

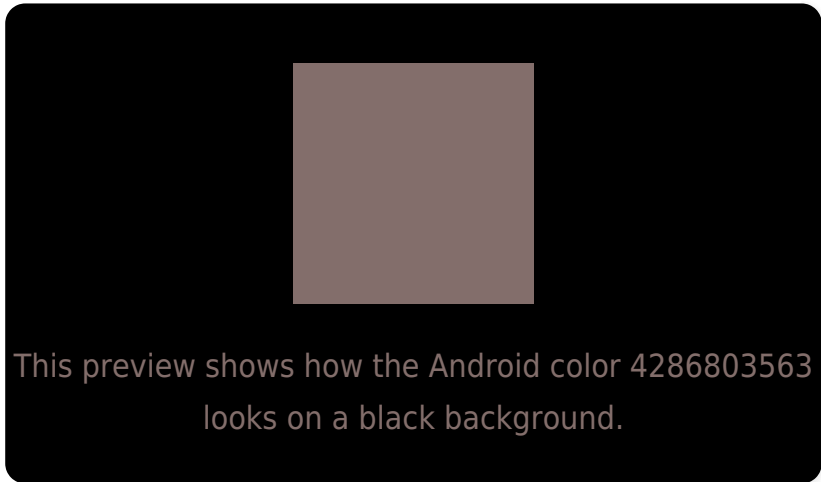
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

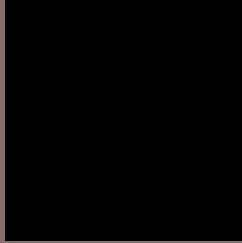
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286803563 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286803563.

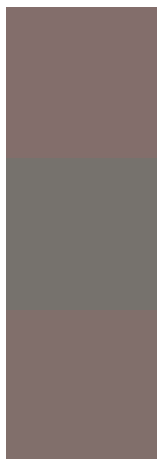


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286803563.

# 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**

4286803563

**Protanopia**

4285952621

**Deuteranopia**

4286672747



# Trichromacy



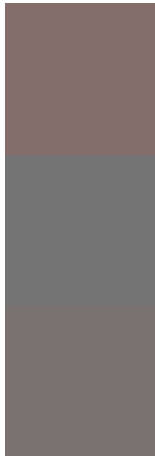
**Original Color**  
4286803563

**Protanomaly**  
4286280044

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286738283

**Tritanomaly**  
4286868849

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286803563

**Achromatopsia**  
4285822068

**Achromatomaly**  
4286149233

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286803563 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, 110, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 110, 107)  
}
```

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, 110, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 110, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286803563 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, 110, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 110, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 110, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 110, 107); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 110, 107); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 110, 107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286803563 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 110, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
110, 107) }
```

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