

# Converting Colors

Android(4286867001)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286867001) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286867001)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	846639
RGB	132, 102, 57
RGB Percent	52%, 40%, 22%
CMY	0.4824, 0.6000, 0.7765
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.57, 0.48
HSL	36°, 40%, 37%
HSV	36°, 57%, 52%
XYZ	15.0056, 14.7037, 5.9181
YIQ	105.8400, 32.3250, -7.6350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

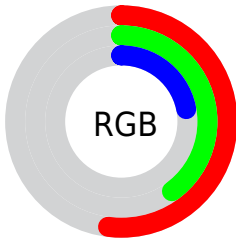
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	107, 132, 57
Decimal	8676921
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.23, 6.33, 29.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 30.467, 78.006
Yxy	14.7037, 0.4212, 0.4127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286867001 (0xFF846639)
YUV	105.8400, -24.0781, 22.9423
Hunter-Lab	38.3454, 2.7476, 17.6911

# Details

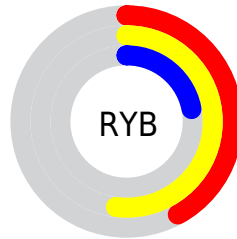
The Android color **4286867001** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **4281948036**, and the grayscale version is **4285164138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290484585**, and **4283447052** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286865708**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286868294**.

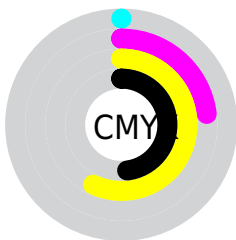
# Distribution



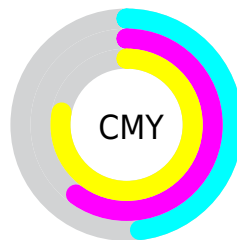
- Red (52%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286867001 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 4286867001 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286867001



4286867001

4294967295



4285156898



4290484585



4283447052



4292392067



4281868800



4294299549



4280225024



4294962104



4278190080



4294967252



4294967280



4286867001



4286867001



4286865708



4286868294

■ 4286864159

■ 4286869843

■ 4286862865

■ 4286871137

■ 4286861572

■ 4286872430

■ 4286861056

■ 4286873723

■ 4286875272

■ 4286876565

■ 4286877859

■ 4286879408

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287978822



4286867001



4285296186

# Triad

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



4286867001



4278220922



4286668685

# Complementary

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



4286867001



4281948036

# 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.



4284377243



4286867001



4278220432

# Square

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



4286867001



4281038944



4281168284



4288043126

# Rectangle

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



4286867001



4284052290



4281168284



4286014099



# Sweetspot

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



4286867001



4289437582



4286855511



4283912261



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4286867001



4289428535



4286415929



4282531900



4286729728



4278387200



# Inverse Universe

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



4281948036



4281820587



4282399108



4282138178



4278203522



4278190339



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286867001 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

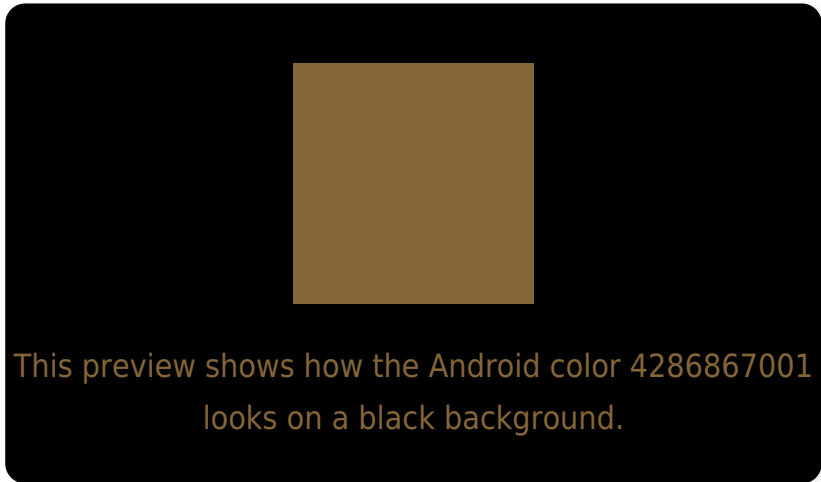
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

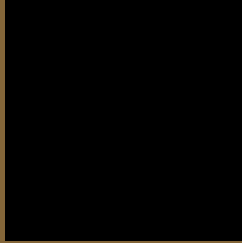
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286867001 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286867001.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286867001.

# 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**  
4286867001

**Protanopia**  
4285950779

**Deuteranopia**  
4286801465



**Tritanopia**  
4287127912

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286867001

**Protanomaly**  
4286277946

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286801465

**Tritanomaly**  
4287062871

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286867001

**Achromatopsia**  
4285164138

**Achromatomaly**  
4285753688

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286867001 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(132, 102, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 102, 57)  
}
```

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(132, 102, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 102, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286867001 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(132, 102, 57) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 102, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 102, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 102, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 102, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 102,  
57) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286867001 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 102, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
102, 57) }
```

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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