

# Converting Colors

Android(4287133554)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287133554) contains.

<b>Android(4287133554)</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(4287133554)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	887772
RGB	136, 119, 114
RGB Percent	53%, 47%, 45%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5333, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.16, 0.47
HSL	14°, 9%, 49%
HSV	14°, 16%, 53%
XYZ	19.7874, 19.6428, 18.6681
YIQ	123.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

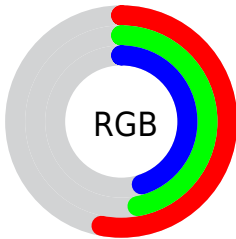
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 120, 114
Decimal	8943474
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	51.43, 5.69, 5.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 7.674, 42.177
Yxy	19.6428, 0.3406, 0.3381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287133554 (0xFF887772)
YUV	123.5130, -4.6899, 10.9511
Hunter-Lab	44.3202, 2.1337, 6.0506

# Details

The Android color `4287133554` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `4285694856`, and the grayscale version is `4286348412`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290620326`, and `4283844418` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287130724`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287136384`.

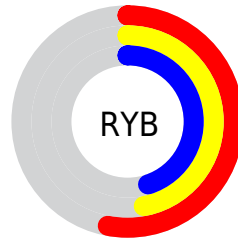
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (47%)

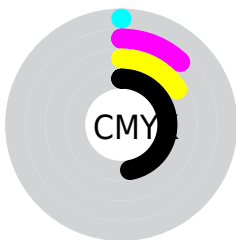
Blue (45%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (45%)

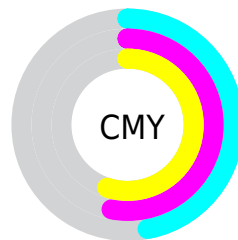


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287133554 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 4287133554 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287133554



4287133554

4294967295



4285488730



4290620326



4283844418



4292462273



4282331180



4294370013



4280818456



4294967289



4279501056



4278190080



4287133554



4287133554



4287130724



4287136384



4287128151



4287138957

 4287125321

 4287141787

 4287122748

 4287144360

 4287119918

 4287147190

 4287117344

 4287149764

 4287114515

 4287152593

 4287111941

 4287155167

 4287110912

 4287157996

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287198840



4287133554



4286871918

# Triad

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



4287133554



4285496950



4286020231

# Complementary

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



4287133554



4285694856

# 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.



4285496455



4287133554



4285235069

# Square

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



4287133554



4285955441



4285234819



4286544004

# Rectangle

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



4287133554



4286610030



4285234819



4285823879



# Sweetspot

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



4287133554



4289767847



4287132291



4284044628



4292467161



4284045657



# Same Dimension

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



4287133554



4289762959



4287136370



4282728510



4286914048



4278518016



# Inverse Universe

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



4285694856



4287604912



4285692040



4282270533



4278216325



4278191109



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287133554 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

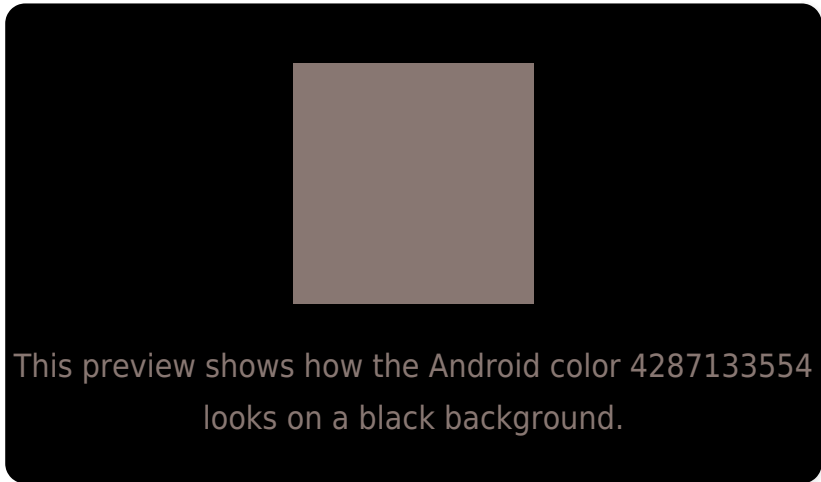
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

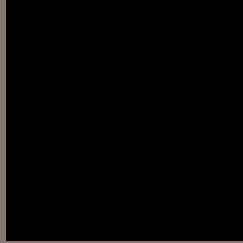
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287133554 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287133554.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287133554.

# 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**

4287133554

**Protanopia**

4286478964

**Deuteranopia**

4287264370



**Tritanopia**  
4287264126

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287133554

**Protanomaly**

4286740851

**Deuteranomaly**

4287198834

**Tritanomaly**

4287198842

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287133554

**Achromatopsia**

4286348412

**Achromatomaly**

4286610040

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287133554 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(136, 119, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 119, 114)  
}
```

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(136, 119, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 119, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287133554 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(136, 119, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 119, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 119, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 119, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 119, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 119,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287133554 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 119, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
119, 114) }
```

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