

# Converting Colors

Android(4287134024)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287134024) contains.

<b>Android(4287134024)</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(4287134024)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	887948
RGB	136, 121, 72
RGB Percent	53%, 47%, 28%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5255, 0.7176
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.47, 0.47
HSL	46°, 31%, 41%
HSV	46°, 47%, 53%
XYZ	18.1604, 19.3769, 8.9138
YIQ	119.8990, 24.6690, -12.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

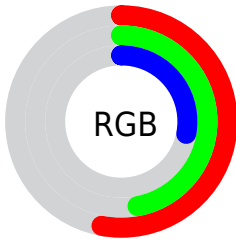
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	92, 136, 72
Decimal	8943944
CIE Lab	51.13, -1.35, 28.89
CIE LCh	51, 28.922, 92.677
Yxy	19.3769, 0.3910, 0.4171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287134024 (0xFF887948)
YUV	119.8990, -23.6142, 14.1206
Hunter-Lab	44.0192, -3.3921, 18.8072

# Details

The Android color `4287134024` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666633`. A complement of this color would be `4282931080`, and the grayscale version is `4286085240`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290751865`, and `4283713818` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287133242`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287134806`.

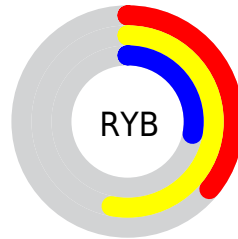
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (47%)

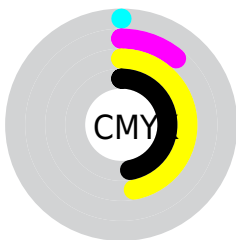
Blue (28%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (28%)

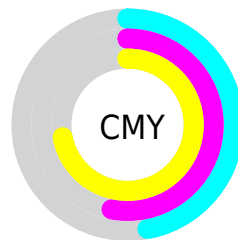


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287134024 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 4287134024 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287134024



4287134024

4294967295



4285423665



4290751865



4283713818



4292593811



4282135042



4294501806



4280622336



4294967242



4278387968



4294967270



4278190080



4287134024



4287134024



4287133242



4287134806



4287132461



4287135587

■ 4287131423

■ 4287136625

■ 4287130642

■ 4287137406

■ 4287129860

■ 4287138188

■ 4287129600

■ 4287138970

■ 4287139751

■ 4287140789

■ 4287141570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288507983



4287134024



4285431887

# Triad

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



4287134024



4279535252



4288375441

# Complementary

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



4287134024



4282931080

# 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.



4286608291



4287134024



4281303717

# Square

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



4287134024



4281304955



4284119979



4289292152

# Rectangle

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



4287134024



4284122203



4284119979



4287851928



# Sweetspot

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



4287134024



4289768087



4287121496



4284044874



4292467161



4284045657



# Same Dimension

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



4287134024



4289763661



4286089288



4282729278



4286932480



4278518784



# Inverse Universe

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



4282931080



4283262384



4283975816



4282269765



4278198149



4278190341



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287134024 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

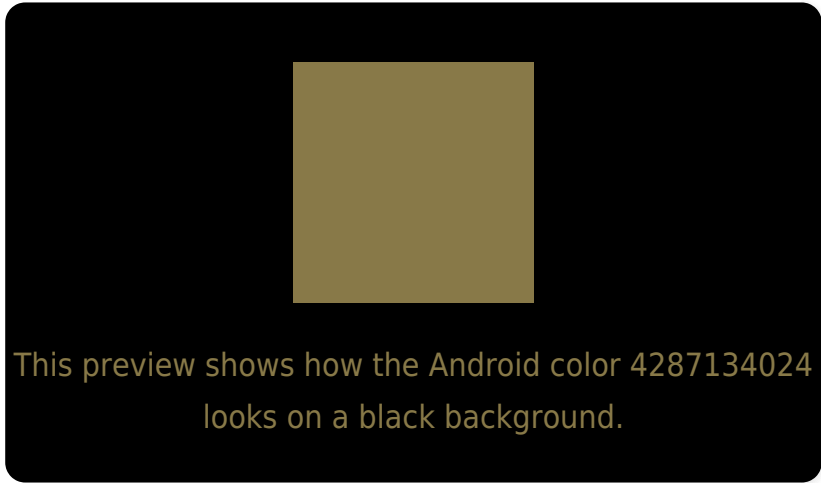
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

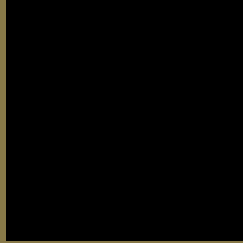
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287134024 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287134024.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287134024.

# 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**  
4287134024

**Protanopia**  
4286937672

**Deuteranopia**  
4287919177



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287134024

**Protanomaly**  
4287003208

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287657545

**Tritanomaly**  
4287329641

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287134024

**Achromatopsia**  
4286085240

**Achromatomaly**  
4286478439

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287134024 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, 121, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 121, 72)  
}
```

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, 121, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 121, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287134024 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, 121, 72) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 121, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 121, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 121, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 121, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 121,  
72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287134024 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 121, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
121, 72) }
```

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