

# Converting Colors

Android(4287258183)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287258183) contains.

<b>Android(4287258183)</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(4287258183)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A5E47
RGB	138, 94, 71
RGB Percent	54%, 37%, 28%
CMY	0.4588, 0.6314, 0.7216
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.49, 0.46
HSL	21°, 32%, 41%
HSV	21°, 49%, 54%
XYZ	15.6213, 13.8636, 7.8139
YIQ	104.5340, 33.6070, 2.1750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

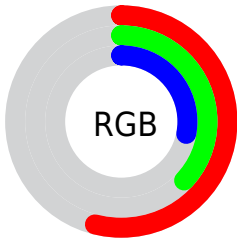
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	138, 106, 71
Decimal	9068103
CIELab	44.04, 15.10, 20.40
CIELCh	44, 25.381, 53.486
Yxy	13.8636, 0.4188, 0.3717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287258183 (0xFF8A5E47)
YUV	104.5340, -16.5323, 29.3497
Hunter-Lab	37.2339, 9.7294, 13.6212

# Details

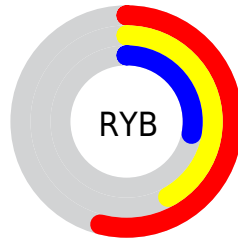
The Android color **4287258183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **4282872714**, and the grayscale version is **4285098345**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290875768**, and **4283772955** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287255865**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287260501**.

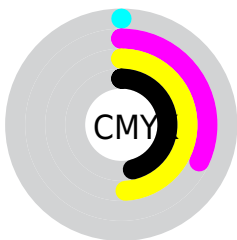
# Distribution



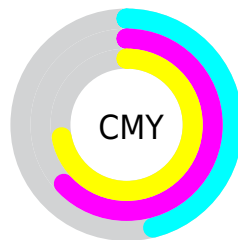
- Red (54%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287258183 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 4287258183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287258183



4287258183

4294967295



4285482544



4290875768



4283772955



4292782993



4282194434



4294690732



4280615424



4294960071



4278190080



4294967268



4287258183



4287258183



4287255865



4287260501



4287253547



4287262819

 4287251230

 4287265136

 4287248912

 4287267454

 4287246594

 4287269772

 4287246080

 4287272090

 4287274408

 4287276981

 4287279299

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287715672



4287258183



4286211390

# Triad

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



4287258183



4281496419



4284769423

# Complementary

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



4287258183



4282872714

# 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.



4282543250



4287258183



4279792504

# Square

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



4287258183



4283265358



4280316297



4286471553

# Rectangle

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



4287258183



4285360703



4280316297



4284049297



# Sweetspot

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



4287258183



4289962392



4287252340



4284043081



4292467161



4284045657



# Same Dimension

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



4287258183



4289949515



4287266631



4282728510



4286918144



4278518272



# Inverse Universe

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



4282872714



4283142067



4282864266



4282270277



4278212485



4278190853



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287258183 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

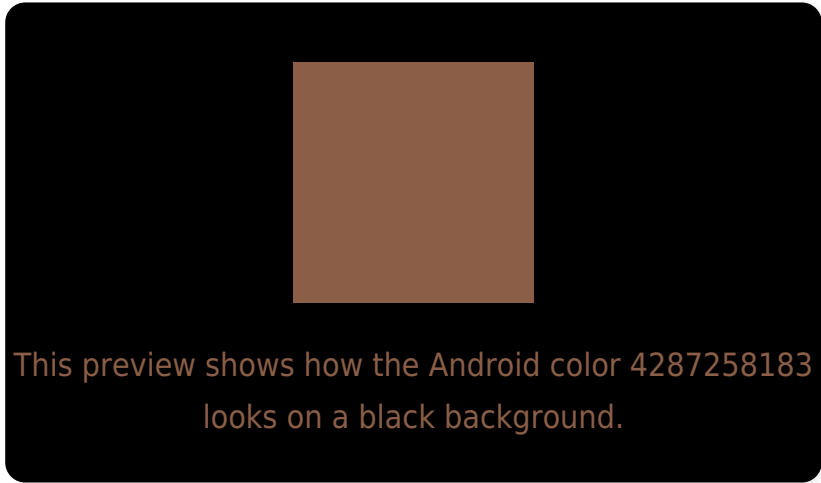
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

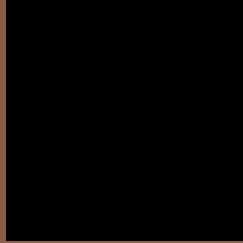
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287258183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287258183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287258183.

# 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**  
4287258183

**Protanopia**  
4285556811

**Deuteranopia**  
4286407750



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287258183

**Protanomaly**  
4286145610

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286734918

**Tritanomaly**  
4287322968

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287258183

**Achromatopsia**  
4285098345

**Achromatomaly**  
4285883741

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287258183 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(138, 94, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 94, 71)  
}
```

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(138, 94, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 94, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287258183 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(138, 94, 71) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 94, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 94, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 94, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 94, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 94,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287258183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 94, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 94,  
71) }
```

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