

# Converting Colors

Android(4287397158)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287397158) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4287397158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C7D26
RGB	140, 125, 38
RGB Percent	55%, 49%, 15%
CMY	0.4510, 0.5098, 0.8510
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.73, 0.45
HSL	51°, 57%, 35%
HSV	51°, 73%, 55%
XYZ	18.4987, 20.3826, 4.7930
YIQ	119.5670, 36.8670, -23.8770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

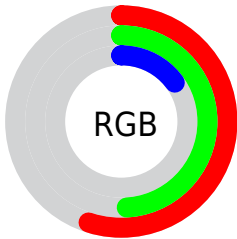
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	56, 140, 38
Decimal	9207078
CIELab	52.27, -4.50, 47.08
CIELCh	52, 47.299, 95.454
Yxy	20.3826, 0.4236, 0.4667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287397158 (0xFF8C7D26)
YUV	119.5670, -40.2125, 17.9197
Hunter-Lab	45.1471, -5.8684, 25.3085

# Details

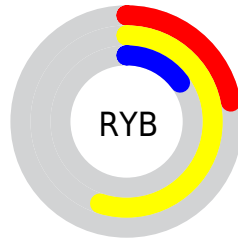
The Android color **4287397158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **4280694156**, and the grayscale version is **4286085240**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291080537**, and **4283845888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287396632**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287397684**.

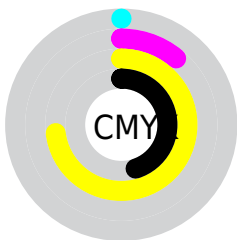
# Distribution



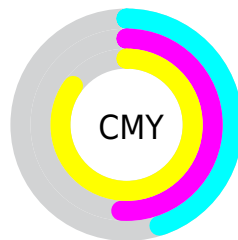
- Red (55%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287397158 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 4287397158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287397158



4287397158

4294967295



4285621256



4291080537



4283845888



4292988275



4282201600



4294961549



4280557824



4294967208



4278258432



4294967236



4278190080



4294967265

4294967294



4287397158



4287397158

■ 4287396632

■ 4287397684

■ 4287396106

■ 4287398210

■ 4287395584

■ 4287398736

■ 4287399262

■ 4287399788

■ 4287400314

■ 4287400840

■ 4287401366

■ 4287402148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289621554



4287397158



4284647479

# Triad

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



4287397158



4278226859



4290011039

# Complementary

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



4287397158



4280694156

# 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.



4287197119



4287397158



4278225606

# Square

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



4287397158



4278227331



4281892813



4291254391

# Rectangle

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



4287397158



4282158157



4281892813



4289225899



# Sweetspot

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



4287397158



4290097037



4287374901



4284241988



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4287397158



4290092568



4285041702



4282729534



4286935296



4278518784



# Inverse Universe

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



4280694156



4279775157



4283049612



4282269509



4278195077



4278190341



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287397158 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

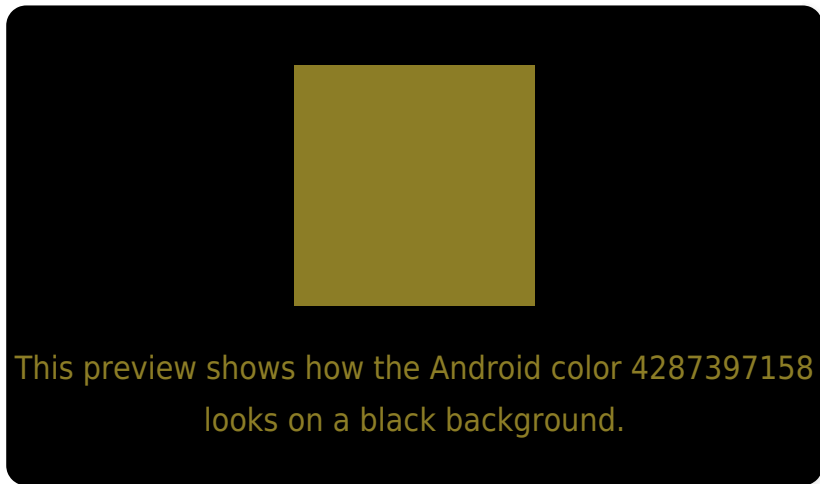
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287397158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287397158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287397158.

# 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**  
4287397158

**Protanopia**  
4287397158

**Deuteranopia**  
4288444200



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287397158

**Protanomaly**  
4287397158

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288051495

**Tritanomaly**  
4287658078

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287397158

**Achromatopsia**  
4286085240

**Achromatomaly**  
4286544474

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287397158 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(140, 125, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 125, 38)  
}
```

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(140, 125, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 125, 38) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287397158 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(140, 125, 38) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 125, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 125, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 125, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 125, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 125,  
38) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287397158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 125, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
125, 38) }
```

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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