

# Converting Colors

Android(4287656561)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287656561) contains.

<b>Android(4287656561)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4287656561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	907271
RGB	144, 114, 113
RGB Percent	56%, 45%, 44%
CMY	0.4353, 0.5529, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.22, 0.44
HSL	2°, 12%, 50%
HSV	2°, 22%, 56%
XYZ	20.4995, 19.1562, 18.2399
YIQ	122.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

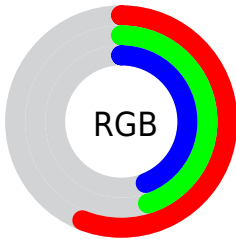
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 114, 113
Decimal	9466481
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.87, 11.62, 5.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	51, 12.667, 23.450
Yxy	19.1562, 0.3541, 0.3309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287656561 (0xFF907271)
YUV	122.8560, -4.8590, 18.5433
Hunter-Lab	43.7678, 7.0106, 5.9288

# Details

The Android color `4287656561` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4285632400`, and the grayscale version is `4286282619`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291208869`, and `4284301889` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287652963`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287660159`.

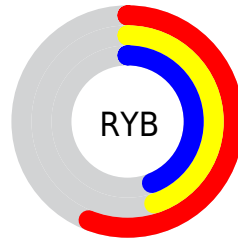
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (45%)

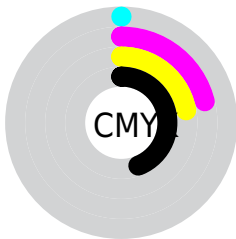
Blue (44%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (44%)

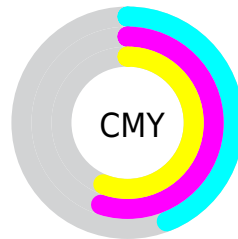


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287656561 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 4287656561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287656561



4287656561

4294967295



4285946201



4291208869



4284301889



4293050816



4282723371



4294958556



4281210647



4294966008



4279959552



4278190080



4287656561



4287656561



4287652963



4287660159



4287649364



4287663758

 4287645766

 4287667356

 4287642167

 4287670955

 4287638569

 4287674553

 4287634971

 4287678151

 4287631372

 4287681750

 4287628544

 4287685092

 4287688691

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287459964



4287656561



4287394920

# Triad

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



4287656561



4285300332



4285168526

# Complementary

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



4287656561



4285632400

# 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.



4284513930



4287656561



4284645238

# Square

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



4287656561



4286151525



4284317569



4286085005

# Rectangle

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



4287656561



4287067749



4284317569



4284906637



# Sweetspot

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



4287656561



4290424751



4287656335



4284373080



4292796126



4284374622



# Same Dimension

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



4287656561



4290415498



4287660401



4282859584



4287038464



4278714368



# Inverse Universe

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



4285632400



4287281594



4285628560



4282402631



4278223751



4278191880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287656561 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

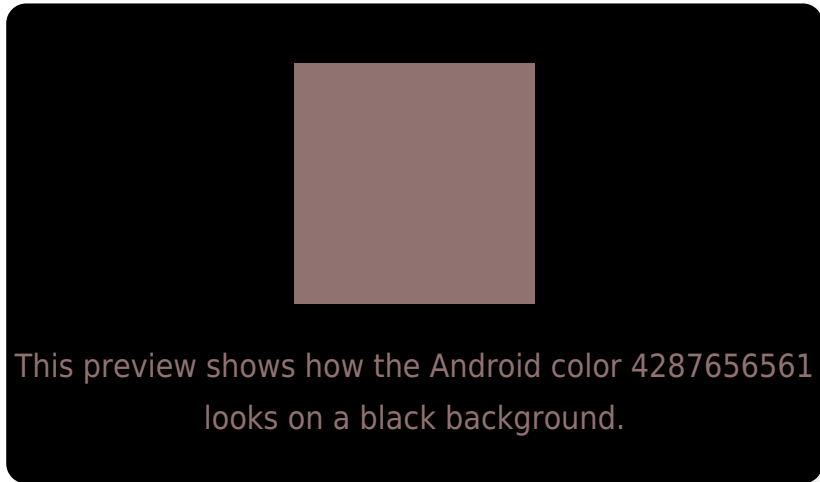
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287656561 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287656561.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287656561.

# 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**  
4287656561

**Protanopia**  
4286413173

**Deuteranopia**  
4287133040



**Tritanopia**  
4287721849

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287656561

**Protanomaly**  
4286871156

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287329392

**Tritanomaly**  
4287721846

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287656561

**Achromatopsia**  
4286282619

**Achromatomaly**  
4286806135

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287656561 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(144, 114, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 114, 113)  
}
```

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(144, 114, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 114, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287656561 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(144, 114, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 114, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 114, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 114, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 114, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 114,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287656561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 114, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
114, 113) }
```

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