

# Converting Colors

Android(4287849796)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287849796) contains.

<b>Android(4287849796)</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(4287849796)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	936544
RGB	147, 101, 68
RGB Percent	58%, 40%, 27%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6039, 0.7333
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.54, 0.42
HSL	25°, 37%, 42%
HSV	25°, 54%, 58%
XYZ	17.7297, 15.9278, 7.6088
YIQ	110.9920, 38.0090, -0.5110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

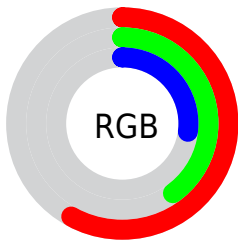
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 125, 68
Decimal	9659716
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.88, 14.65, 26.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 29.876, 60.625
Yxy	15.9278, 0.4296, 0.3860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287849796 (0xFF936544)
YUV	110.9920, -21.1951, 31.5790
Hunter-Lab	39.9096, 9.4562, 16.6331

# Details

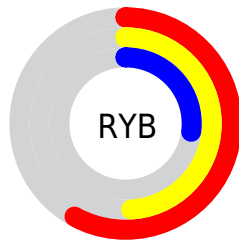
The Android color **4287849796** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **4282675859**, and the grayscale version is **4285493103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291532917**, and **4284298776** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287847477**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287852115**.

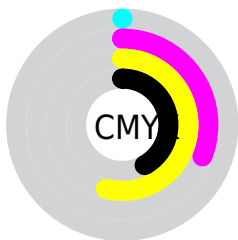
# Distribution



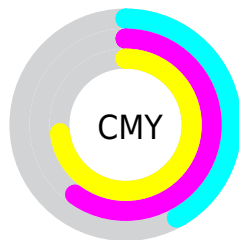
- Red (58%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287849796 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 4287849796 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287849796



4287849796

4294967295



4286074157



4291532917



4284298776



4293440398



4282654720



4294954665



4281011200



4294962116



4278386688



4294967264



4278190080

4294967293



4287849796



4287849796



4287847477



4287852115

■ 4287845415

■ 4287854177

■ 4287843096

■ 4287856496

■ 4287841033

■ 4287858559

■ 4287839488

■ 4287860878

■ 4287862940

■ 4287865259

■ 4287867322

■ 4287869640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288568919



4287849796



4286541372

# Triad

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



4287849796



4280253551



4285687962

# Complementary

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



4287849796



4282675859

# 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.



4283068833



4287849796



4278221960

# Square

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



4287849796



4282808918



4279335066



4287586440

# Rectangle

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



4287849796



4285428543



4279335066



4284902558



# Sweetspot

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



4287849796



4290751905



4287841394



4284569166



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4287849796



4290738245



4287859780



4283057731



4287248896



4278846464



# Inverse Universe

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



4282675859



4282748095



4282665875



4282599242



4278210698

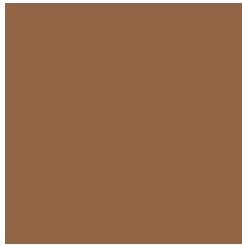


4278191626



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287849796 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

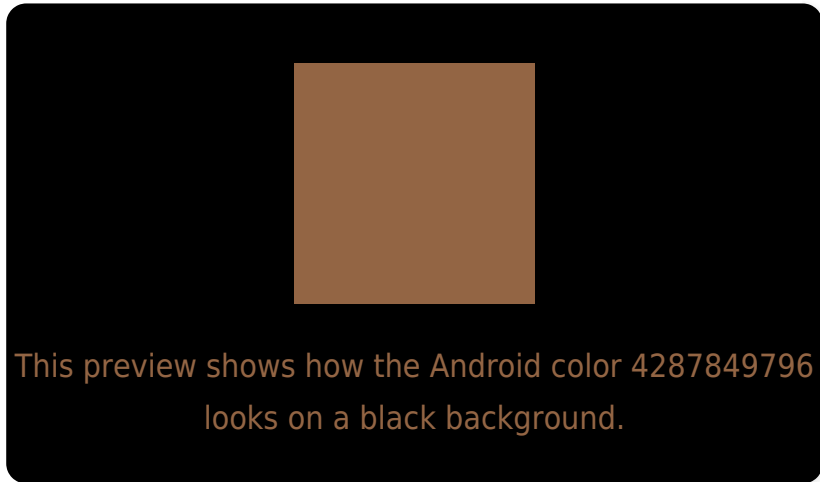
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

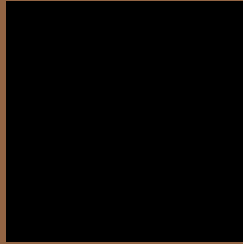
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4287849796 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287849796.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287849796.

# 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**  
4287849796

**Protanopia**  
4286148424

**Deuteranopia**  
4287064643



**Tritanopia**  
4288045160

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287849796

**Protanomaly**  
4286737223

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287326275

**Tritanomaly**  
4287980123

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287849796

**Achromatopsia**  
4285493103

**Achromatomaly**  
4286344031

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287849796 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(147, 101, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 101, 68)  
}
```

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(147, 101, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 101, 68) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287849796 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(147, 101, 68) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 101, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 101, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 101, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 101, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 101,  
68) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287849796 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 101, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
101, 68) }
```

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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