

# Converting Colors

Android(4288057206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288057206) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4288057206)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	968F76
RGB	150, 143, 118
RGB Percent	59%, 56%, 46%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4392, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.21, 0.41
HSL	47°, 13%, 53%
HSV	47°, 21%, 59%
XYZ	25.6702, 27.4370, 21.0824
YIQ	142.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

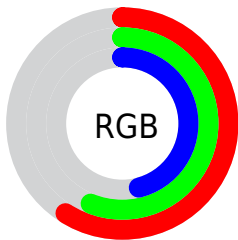
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 150, 118
Decimal	9867126
CIE Lab	59.38, -1.70, 14.26
CIE LCh	59, 14.357, 96.811
Yxy	27.4370, 0.3460, 0.3698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288057206 (0xFF968F76)
YUV	142.2430, -11.9518, 6.8029
Hunter-Lab	52.3803, -4.1876, 12.8027

# Details

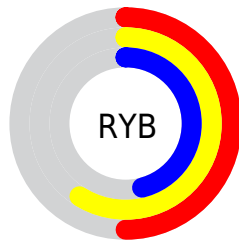
The Android color `4288057206` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4285955478`, and the grayscale version is `4287532686`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291610026`, and `4284702022` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288056423`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288057989`.

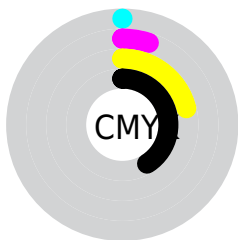
# Distribution



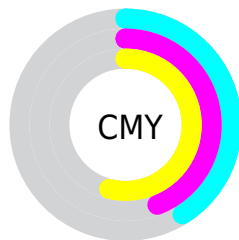
- Red (59%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288057206 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 4288057206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288057206



4288057206

4294967295



4286346589



4291610026



4284702022



4293517765



4283122991



4294966754



4281610010

4294967294



4280228352



4278190080



4288057206



4288057206



4288056423



4288057989



4288055384



4288059028

■ 4288054601

■ 4288059811

■ 4288053818

■ 4288060594

■ 4288053035

■ 4288061377

■ 4288051996

■ 4288062416

■ 4288051213

■ 4288063199

■ 4288050432

■ 4288063982

■ 4288065021

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288842616



4288057206



4287140731

# Triad

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



4288057206



4285437598



4288841625

# Complementary

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



4288057206



4285955478

# 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.



4287990691



4288057206



4285961126

# Square

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



4288057206



4285568657



4286943144



4289300108

# Rectangle

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



4288057206



4286485889



4286943144



4288579741



# Sweetspot

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



4288057206



4290953142



4288050813



4284571482



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4288057206



4290951055



4287469174



4283058243



4287261696



4278847488



# Inverse Universe

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



4285955478



4287601346



4286543510



4282598474



4278197898



4278190602



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288057206 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

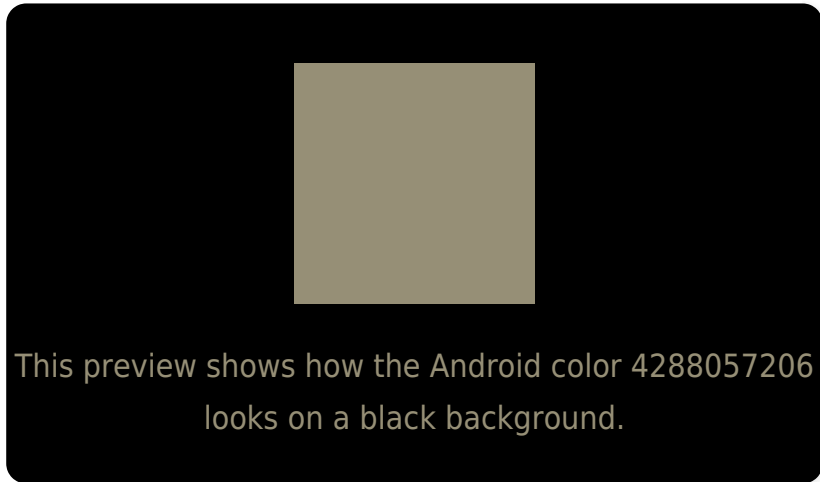
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4288057206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288057206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288057206.

# 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**  
4288057206

**Protanopia**  
4288122742

**Deuteranopia**  
4289038711



**Tritanopia**  
4288318357

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288057206

**Protanomaly**

4288122742

**Deuteranomaly**

4288711543

**Tritanomaly**

4288253066

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288057206

**Achromatopsia**

4287532686

**Achromatomaly**

4287729285

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288057206 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(150, 143, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 143, 118)  
}
```

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(150, 143, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 143, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288057206 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(150, 143, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 143, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 143, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 143, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 143, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 143,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288057206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 143, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
143, 118) }
```

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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