

Converting Colors

Android(4288503896)

Have a look what the booklet for
Android(4288503896) contains.

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Color

Android(4288503896)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 9D6058 |
| RGB | 157, 96, 88 |
| RGB Percent | 62%, 38%, 35% |
| CMY | 0.3843, 0.6235, 0.6549 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.39, 0.44, 0.38 |
| HSL | 7°, 28%, 48% |
| HSV | 7°, 44%, 62% |
| XYZ | 19.8490, 16.2384, 11.3207 |
| YIQ | 113.3270, 38.9240, 10.4440 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

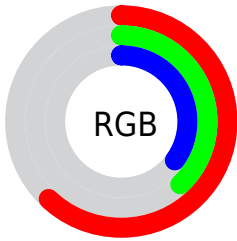
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 157, 97, 88 |
| Decimal | 10313816 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 47.29, 23.86, 15.07 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 47, 28.221, 32.273 |
| Yxy | 16.2384, 0.4187, 0.3425 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288503896 (0xFF9D6058) |
| YUV | 113.3270, -12.4862, 38.3012 |
| Hunter-Lab | 40.2969, 17.4037, 11.5514 |

Details

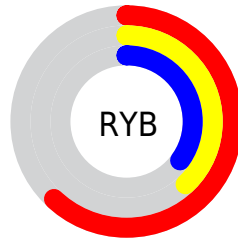
The Android color **4288503896** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **4283995549**, and the grayscale version is **4285624689**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292252554**, and **4284952619** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288500296**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288507496**.

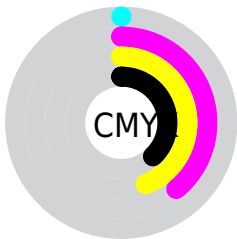
Distribution



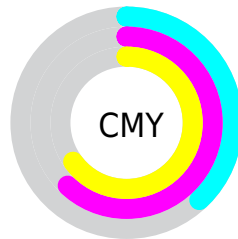
- Red (62%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288503896 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 4288503896 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4288503896



4288503896

4294967295



4286728257



4292252554



4284952619



4294160036



4283243030



4294953663



4281598720



4294960859



4279828481



4294967288



4278190080



4288503896



4288503896



4288500296



4288507496



4288496697



4288511095

■ 4288493097

■ 4288514695

■ 4288489497

■ 4288518295

■ 4288486154

■ 4288521639

■ 4288483840

■ 4288525238

■ 4288528838

■ 4288532438

■ 4288536037

Harmonies

Analogous

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



4288503407



4288503896



4287784775

Triad

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



4288503896



4282940249



4283462303

Complementary

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



4288503896



4283995549

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.



4280645786



4288503896



4280778097

Square

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



4288503896



4284839495



4278353033



4285884824

Rectangle

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



4288503896



4286934337



4278353033



4282545311

Sweetspot

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



4288503896



4291605937



4288501910



4284897366



4293322470



4284900966

Same Dimension

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



4288503896



4291587168



4288512344



4283385927



4287566080



4279173632

Inverse Universe

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



4283995549



4284530636



4283987101



4282863183



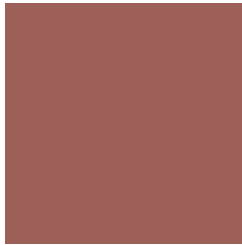
4278222479



4278193679

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288503896 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

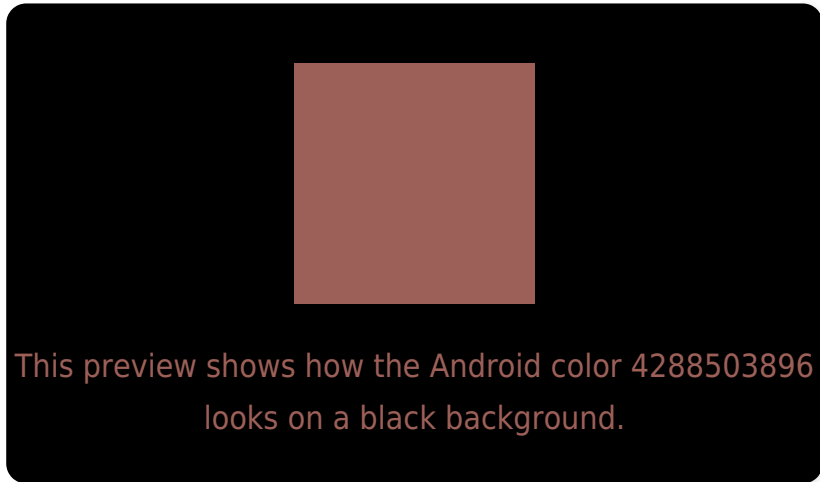
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4288503896 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288503896.

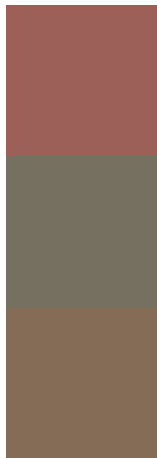


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288503896.

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
4288503896

Protanopia
4285952096

Deuteranopia
4286868566

Trichromacy



Original Color
4288503896

Protanomaly
4286868061

Deuteranomaly
4287457367

Tritanomaly
4288569184

Monochromacy



Original Color
4288503896

Achromatopsia
4285624689

Achromatomaly
4286671720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288503896 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(157, 96, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 96, 88)  
}
```

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(157, 96, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 96, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288503896 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(157, 96, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 96, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 96, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 96, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 96, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 96,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288503896 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 96, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 96,  
88) }
```

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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