

# Converting Colors

Android(4288506206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288506206) contains.

<b>Android(4288506206)</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(4288506206)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D695E
RGB	157, 105, 94
RGB Percent	62%, 41%, 37%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5882, 0.6314
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.40, 0.38
HSL	10°, 25%, 49%
HSV	10°, 40%, 62%
XYZ	20.9766, 18.0794, 12.9738
YIQ	119.2940, 34.5230, 7.6030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

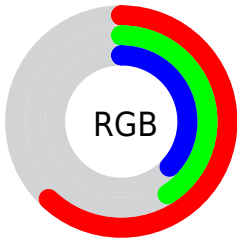
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 107, 94
Decimal	10316126
CIELab	49.59, 19.43, 14.67
CIELCh	50, 24.352, 37.056
Yxy	18.0794, 0.4032, 0.3475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288506206 (0xFF9D695E)
YUV	119.2940, -12.4699, 33.0682
Hunter-Lab	42.5199, 13.6507, 11.6732

# Details

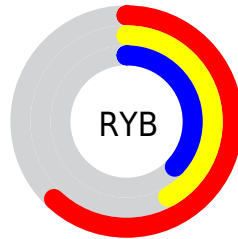
The Android color `4288506206` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4284387997`, and the grayscale version is `4286019447`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292189584`, and `4285020464` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288502862`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288509550`.

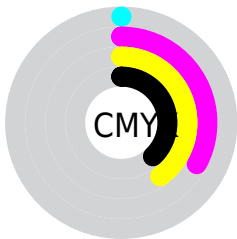
# Distribution



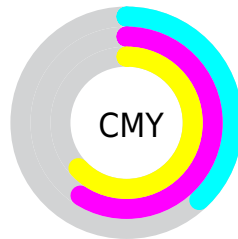
- Red (62%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288506206 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 4288506206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288506206



4288506206

4294967295



4286730566



4292189584



4285020464



4294097067



4283310875



4294955974



4281732352



4294963426



4280221697



4278190080



4288506206



4288506206



4288502862



4288509550



4288499519



4288512893

■ 4288496175

■ 4288516237

■ 4288492831

■ 4288519581

■ 4288489487

■ 4288522925

■ 4288486144

■ 4288526268

■ 4288529612

■ 4288532956

■ 4288536299

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288570994



4288506206



4287786832

# Triad

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



4288506206



4283465829



4284642975

# Complementary

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



4288506206



4284387997

# 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.



4282612891



4288506206



4282024314

# Square

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



4288506206



4285103188



4281434254



4286541719

# Rectangle

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



4288506206



4287001677



4281434254



4283922591



# Sweetspot

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



4288506206



4291606708



4288503443



4284897880



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4288506206



4291591018



4288514142



4283386183



4287568128



4279173888



# Inverse Universe

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



4284387997



4285184972



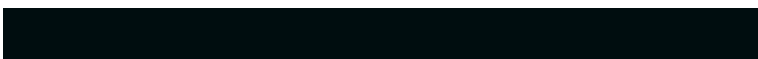
4284380061



4282863183



4278220431



4278193423



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288506206 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

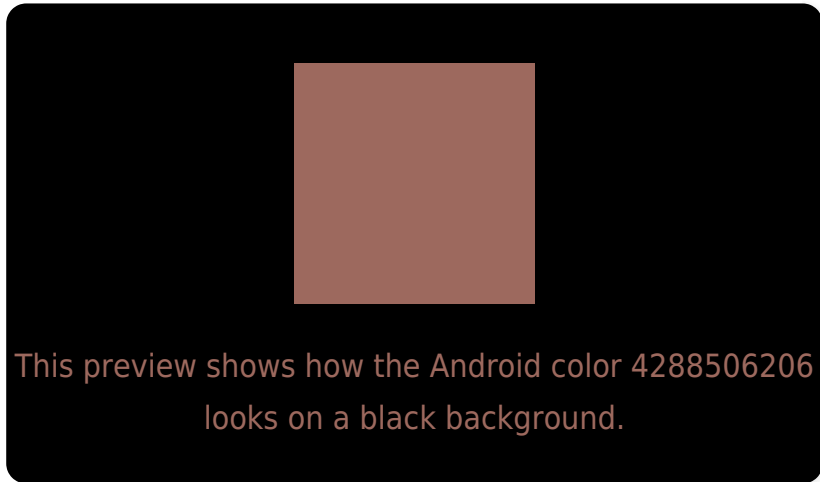
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ 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 4288506206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288506206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288506206.

# 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**  
4288506206

**Protanopia**  
4286346852

**Deuteranopia**  
4287263324



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288506206

**Protanomaly**

4287132002

**Deuteranomaly**

4287721309

**Tritanomaly**

4288571496

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288506206

**Achromatopsia**

4286019447

**Achromatomaly**

4286935662

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288506206 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, 105, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 105, 94)  
}
```

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, 105, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 105, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288506206 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, 105, 94) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 105, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(157, 105, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 105, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 105, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 105,  
94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288506206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 105, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
105, 94) }
```

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