

# Converting Colors

Android(4288714607)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288714607) contains.

<b>Android(4288714607)</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(4288714607)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0976F
RGB	160, 151, 111
RGB Percent	63%, 59%, 44%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4078, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.31, 0.37
HSL	49°, 21%, 53%
HSV	49°, 31%, 63%
XYZ	28.4331, 30.7545, 19.4766
YIQ	149.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

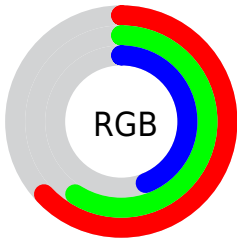
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	122, 160, 111
Decimal	10524527
CIELab	62.30, -3.10, 22.31
CIELCh	62, 22.525, 97.911
Yxy	30.7545, 0.3614, 0.3910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288714607 (0xFFA0976F)
YUV	149.1310, -18.7986, 9.5321
Hunter-Lab	55.4567, -5.5311, 17.9969

# Details

The Android color **4288714607** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **4285495456**, and the grayscale version is **4287993237**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292332963**, and **4285293631** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288713823**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288715391**.

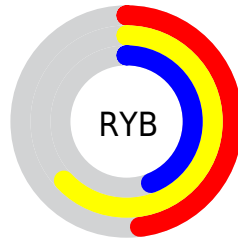
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (59%)

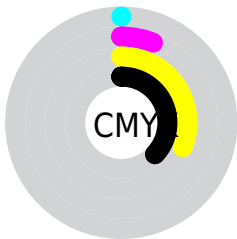
Blue (44%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (44%)

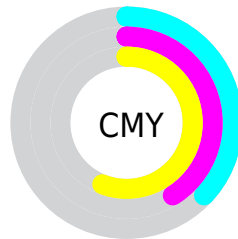


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288714607 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 4288714607 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288714607



4288714607

4294967295



4286938454



4292332963



4285293631



4294240702



4283649064



4294967258



4282070547



4294967287



4280688896



4278520320



4278190080



4288714607



4288714607



4288713823



4288715391

■ 4288713039

■ 4288716175

■ 4288712255

■ 4288716959

■ 4288711471

■ 4288717743

■ 4288710687

■ 4288718527

■ 4288709903

■ 4288719311

■ 4288709376

■ 4288720095

■ 4288720879

■ 4288721407

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289892466



4288714607



4287274359

# Triad

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



4288714607



4284326318



4290087590

# Complementary

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



4288714607



4285495456

# 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.



4288712886



4288714607



4285242811

# Square

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



4288714607



4284588699



4287010750



4290742418

# Rectangle

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



4288714607



4286292097



4287010750



4289694892



# Sweetspot

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



4288714607



4291940030



4288704377



4285097565



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4288714607



4291937156



4287733871



4283387463



4287591680



4279176192



# Inverse Universe

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



4285495456



4286878417



4286476192



4282861903



4278196879



4278190863



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288714607 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

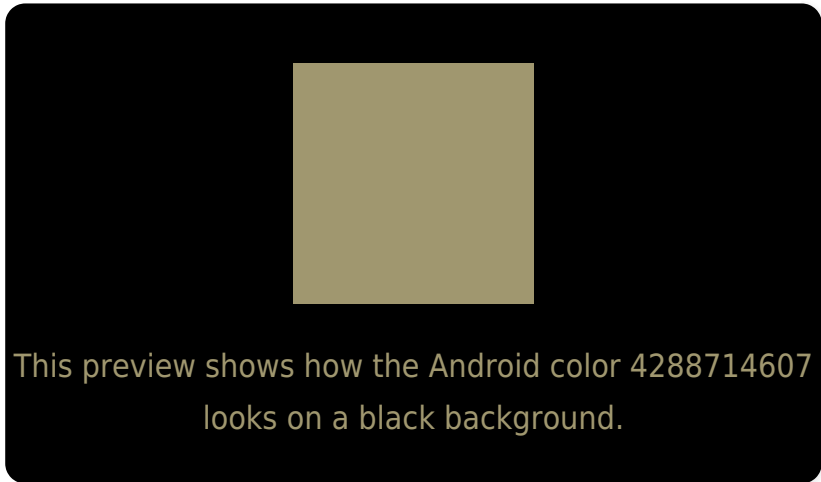
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

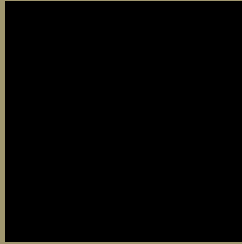
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4288714607 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288714607.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288714607.

# 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**  
4288714607

**Protanopia**  
4288845423

**Deuteranopia**  
4289892464



**Tritanopia**  
4289040796

# Trichromacy



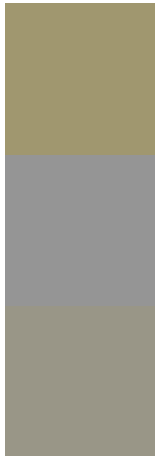
**Original Color**  
4288714607

**Protanomaly**  
4288779887

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289434480

**Tritanomaly**  
4288910220

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288714607

**Achromatopsia**  
4287993237

**Achromatomaly**  
4288255623

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288714607 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(160, 151, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 151, 111)  
}
```

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(160, 151, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 151, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288714607 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(160, 151, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 151, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 151, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 151, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 151, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 151,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288714607 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 151, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
151, 111) }
```

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