

# Converting Colors

Android(4288718453)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288718453) contains.

<b>Android(4288718453)</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(4288718453)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A675
RGB	160, 166, 117
RGB Percent	63%, 65%, 46%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3490, 0.5412
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.30, 0.35
HSL	67°, 22%, 55%
HSV	67°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	31.3443, 36.0304, 22.1322
YIQ	158.6200, 12.1530, -16.5110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

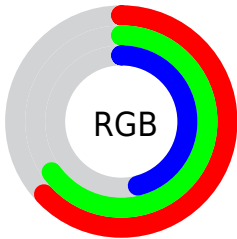
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	117, 166, 123
Decimal	10528373
CIELab	66.54, -10.35, 24.72
CIELCh	67, 26.799, 112.709
Yxy	36.0304, 0.3502, 0.4025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288718453 (0xFFA0A675)
YUV	158.6200, -20.5187, 1.2103
Hunter-Lab	60.0253, -11.8343, 20.1567

# Details

The Android color `4288718453` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4286281126`, and the grayscale version is `4288651167`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292337065`, and `4285297220` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288587364`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288849542`.

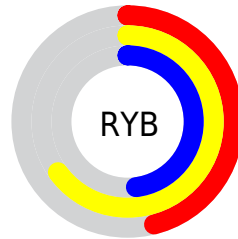
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (65%)

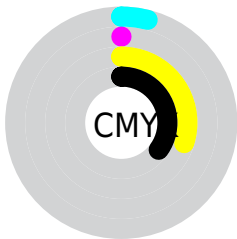
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (48%)

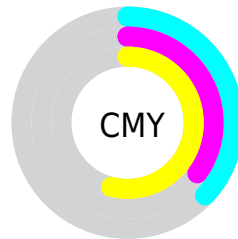


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288718453 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 4288718453 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288718453



4288718453

4294967295



4286942300



4292337065



4285297220



4294245061



4283652653



4294967265



4282073623

4294967294



4280626176



4278851584



4278190080



4288718453



4288718453



4288587364



4288849542

 4288456276

 4288980630

 4288325187

 4289111719

 4288194099

 4289242807

 4288063010

 4289373896

 4287931921

 4289504985

 4287800833

 4289636073

 4287800832

 4289767162

 4289898239

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290354802



4288718453



4286884996

# Triad

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



4288718453



4284460231



4291662249

# Complementary

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



4288718453



4286281126

# 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.



4290483903



4288718453



4286293713

# Square

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



4288718453



4284067764



4288519886



4291989904

# Rectangle

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



4288718453



4285705875



4288519886



4291400369



# Sweetspot

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



4288718453



4292270533



4289100661



4285296226



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4288718453



4291811725



4287145589



4283651148



4286747648



4279374848



# Inverse Universe

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



4286281126



4288056793



4287853990



4283255892



4279369876



4278321172



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288718453 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

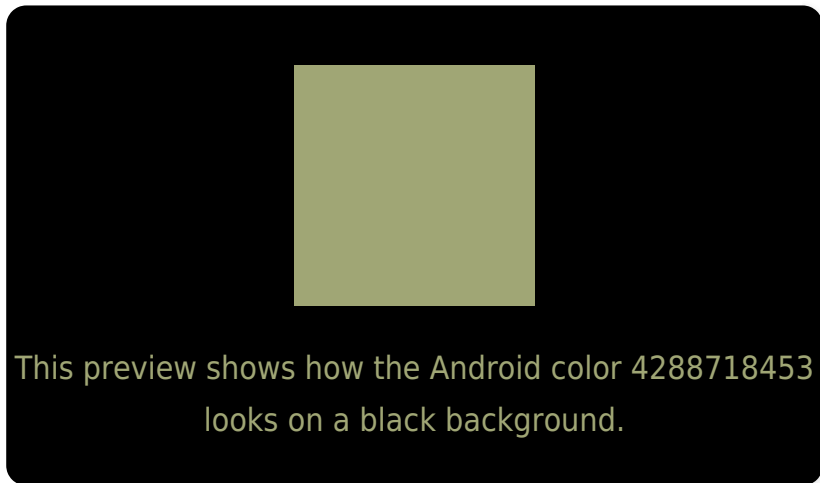
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

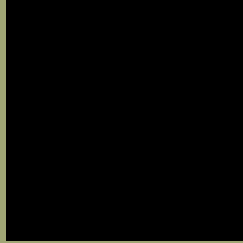
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4288718453 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288718453.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288718453.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4289175468

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288718453

**Protanomaly**  
4289307508

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290027382

**Tritanomaly**  
4288979608

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288718453

**Achromatopsia**  
4288651167

**Achromatomaly**  
4288651920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288718453 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, 166, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 166, 117)  
}
```

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, 166, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 166, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288718453 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, 166, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 166, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 166, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 166, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 166, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 166,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288718453 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 166, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
166, 117) }
```

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