

# Converting Colors

Android(4288904275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288904275) contains.

<b>Android(4288904275)</b>	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i>	4
<i><b>Details</b></i>	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i>	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i>	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i>	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i>	29

# Color

**Android(4288904275)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	A37C53
RGB	163, 124, 83
RGB Percent	64%, 49%, 33%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5137, 0.6745
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.49, 0.36
HSL	31°, 33%, 48%
HSV	31°, 49%, 64%
XYZ	23.8732, 22.8264, 11.3313
YIQ	130.9870, 36.4050, -4.4830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

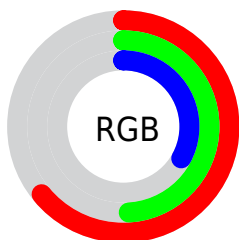
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">159, 163, 83</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10714195</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">54.89, 9.90, 28.16</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">55, 29.845, 70.630</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">22.8264, 0.4114, 0.3933</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288904275</a> (0xFFA37C53)
YUV	<a href="#">130.9870, -23.6576, 28.0754</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">47.7769, 5.5834, 19.3820</a>

# Details

The Android color **4288904275** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **4283660963**, and the grayscale version is **4286808963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292653445**, and **4285352741** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288902211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288906339**.

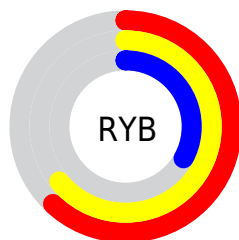
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (49%)

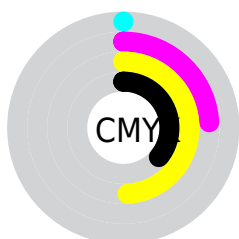
Blue (33%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (33%)

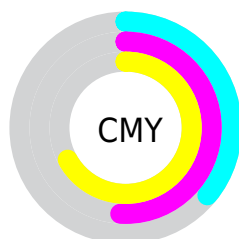


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288904275 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 4288904275 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4288904275

 4288904275

4294967295

 4287128379

 4292653445

 4285352741

 4294560927

 4283643151

 4294961339

 4282064640

 4294967254

 4280420608

 4294967283

 4278190080

 4288904275

 4288904275

 4288902211

 4288906339

 4288900146

 4288908404

 4288898082

 4288910468

 4288896018

 4288912532

 4288893953

 4288914597

 4288893952

 4288916661

 4288918725

 4288920789

 4288922854

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289885283



4288904275



4287399248

# Triad

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



4288904275



4281241996



4287789483

# Complementary

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



4288904275



4283660963

# 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.



4285432758



4288904275



4280324260

# Square

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



4288904275



4283404401



4282551220



4289426069

# Rectangle

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



4288904275



4286155350



4282551220



4287069360



# Sweetspot

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



4288904275



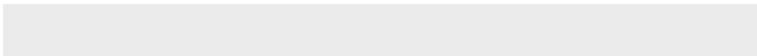
4292134068



4288893819



4285227608



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4288904275



4292122455



4288914259



4283584073



4287711744



4279372032



# Inverse Universe

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



4283660963



4283929812



4283650979



4282994002



4278208401



4278192402



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288904275 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

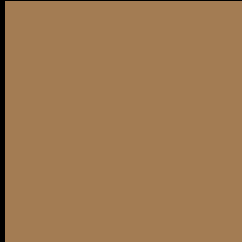
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288904275 looks on a 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 4288904275 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288904275.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288904275.

# 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**

4288904275

**Protanopia**

4287595606

**Deuteranopia**

4288642643

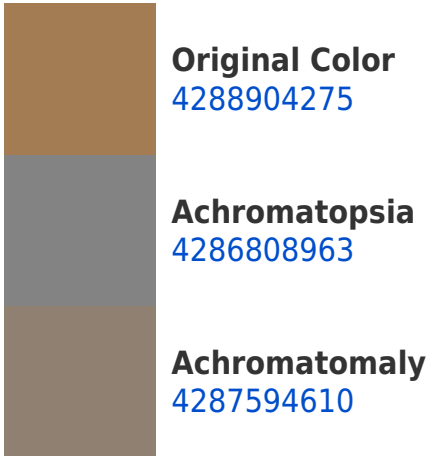


**Tritanopia**  
4289164927

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288904275 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(163, 124, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 124, 83)  
}
```

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(163, 124, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 124, 83) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288904275 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(163, 124, 83) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 124, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 124, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 124, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 124, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 124,  
83) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288904275 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 124, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
124, 83) }
```

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