

# Converting Colors

Android(4288908622)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288908622) contains.

<b>Android(4288908622)</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(4288908622)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A38D4E
RGB	163, 141, 78
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 31%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4471, 0.6941
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.52, 0.36
HSL	44°, 35%, 47%
HSV	44°, 52%, 64%
XYZ	26.0043, 27.3863, 11.1232
YIQ	140.3960, 33.3350, -14.9290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

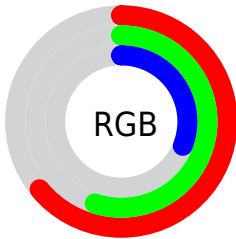
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	108, 163, 78
Decimal	10718542
CIELab	59.33, -0.11, 36.38
CIELCh	59, 36.385, 90.168
Yxy	27.3863, 0.4031, 0.4245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288908622 (0xFFA38D4E)
YUV	140.3960, -30.7612, 19.8237
Hunter-Lab	52.3320, -2.8825, 24.0302

# Details

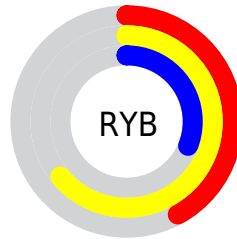
The Android color `4288908622` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4283327651`, and the grayscale version is `4287466893`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292657792`, and `4285356830` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4288907582`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288909662`.

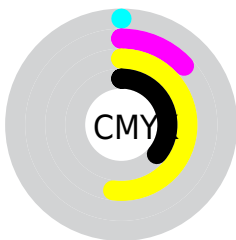
# Distribution



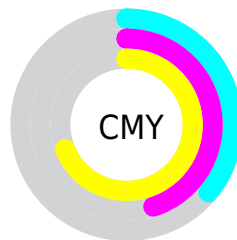
- Red (64%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288908622 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 4288908622 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288908622



4288908622

4294967295



4287132726



4292657792



4285356830



4294565531



4283646981



4294966198



4282068480



4294967250



4280424704



4294967278



4278190080



4288908622



4288908622



4288907582



4288909662



4288906541



4288910703

■ 4288905245

■ 4288911999

■ 4288904205

■ 4288913039

■ 4288903424

■ 4288914080

■ 4288915120

■ 4288916416

■ 4288917456

■ 4288918497

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290609752



4288908622



4286748246

# Triad

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



4288908622



4278230958



4290214831

# Complementary

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



4288908622



4283327651

# 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.



4287792838



4288908622



4279016134

# Square

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



4288908622



4280787086



4284388046



4291458448

# Rectangle

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



4288908622



4285111141



4284388046



4289560504



# Sweetspot

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



4288908622



4292135858



4288892517



4285228631



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4288908622



4292129102



4287603534



4283584329



4287720448



4279373056



# Inverse Universe

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



4283327651



4283331028



4284632739



4282993746



4278199953



4278191378



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288908622 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

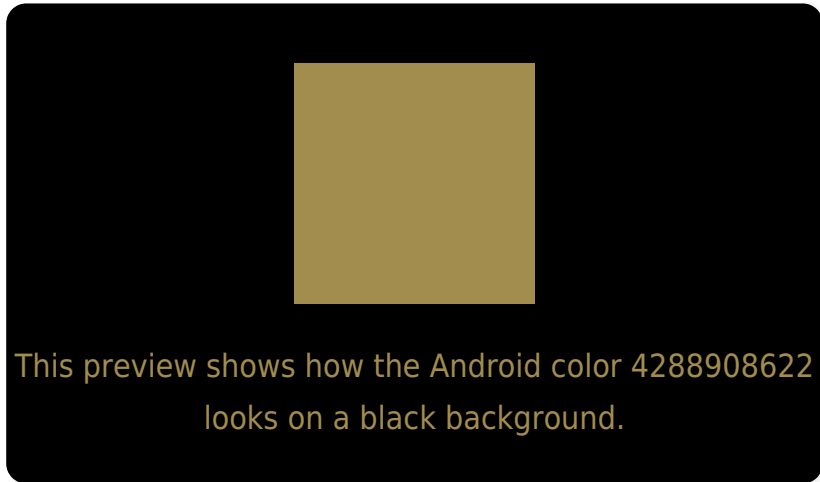
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## 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 4288908622 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288908622.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288908622.

# 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**


4288908622

**Protanopia**

4288515919

**Deuteranopia**

4289693775



**Tritanopia**  
4289299856

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288908622

**Protanomaly**  
4288646735

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289432143

**Tritanomaly**  
4289169528

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288908622

**Achromatopsia**  
4287401100

**Achromatomaly**  
4287925365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288908622 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, 141, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 141, 78)  
}
```

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, 141, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 141, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288908622 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, 141, 78) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 141, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 141, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 141, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 141, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 141,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288908622 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 141, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
141, 78) }
```

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