

# Converting Colors

Android(4289041162)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289041162) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4289041162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5930A
RGB	165, 147, 10
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 4%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4235, 0.9608
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.94, 0.35
HSL	53°, 89%, 34%
HSV	53°, 94%, 65%
XYZ	26.0056, 28.8887, 4.4926
YIQ	136.7640, 54.7050, -38.7910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

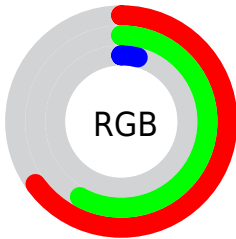
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">30, 165, 10</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10851082</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">60.68, -5.93, 63.10</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">61, 63.381, 95.371</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">28.8887, 0.4379, 0.4864</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289041162</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFA5930A</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">136.7640, -62.4947, 24.7630</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">53.7482, -7.6938, 32.6679</a>

# Details

The Android color **4289041162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **4278852773**, and the grayscale version is **4287203721**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292921675**, and **4285358336** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289040896**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289041691**.

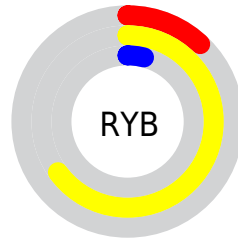
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

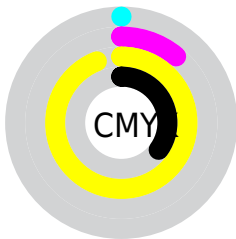
Blue (4%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (4%)

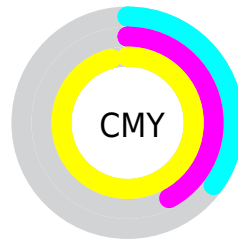


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289041162 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 4289041162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289041162



4289041162

4294967295



4287133952



4292921675



4285358336



4294894951



4283517184



4294967170



4281807616



4294967198



4280163840



4294967226



4278191360



4294967254



4278190080



4294967284



4289041162



4289041162

■ 4289040896

■ 4289041691

■ 4289042219

■ 4289042747

■ 4289043276

■ 4289043804

■ 4289044077

■ 4289044606

■ 4289045134

■ 4289045662

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292050471



4289041162



4285243694

# Triad

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



4289041162



4278234066



4292699842

# Complementary

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



4289041162



4278852773

# 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.



4288774126



4289041162



4278232312

# Square

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



4289041162



4278234523



4278228735



4294335371

# Rectangle

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



4289041162



4281247567



4278228735



4291653331



# Sweetspot

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



4289041162



4292267930



4289006108



4285228871



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4289041162



4292263168



4285179146



4283584841



4287725568



4279373824



# Inverse Universe

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



4278852773



4278196694



4282714789



4282993234



4278194577

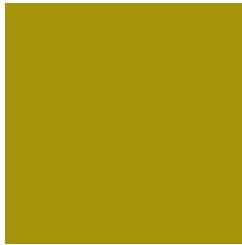


4278190610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289041162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

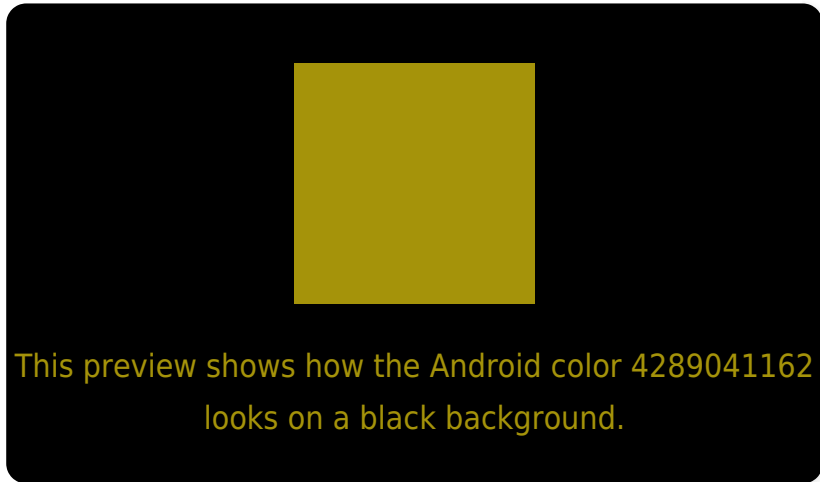
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289041162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289041162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289041162.

# 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**  
4289041162

**Protanopia**  
4289041162

**Deuteranopia**  
4290349845



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289041162

**Protanomaly**  
4289041162

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289891857

**Tritanomaly**  
4289432929

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289041162

**Achromatopsia**  
4287203721

**Achromatomaly**  
4287860059

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289041162 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(165, 147, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 147, 10)  
}
```

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(165, 147, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 147, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289041162 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(165, 147, 10) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 147, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 147, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 147, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 147, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 147,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289041162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 147, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
147, 10) }
```

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](#).



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