

# Converting Colors

Android(4289041724)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289041724) contains.

<b>Android(4289041724)</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(4289041724)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A5953C
RGB	165, 149, 60
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 24%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4157, 0.7647
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.64, 0.35
HSL	51°, 47%, 44%
HSV	51°, 64%, 65%
XYZ	27.0801, 29.8205, 8.6036
YIQ	143.6380, 38.1050, -24.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

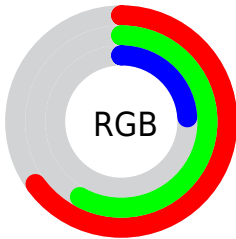
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	79, 165, 60
Decimal	10851644
CIELab	61.50, -5.04, 47.80
CIElCh	61, 48.061, 96.018
Yxy	29.8205, 0.4134, 0.4552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289041724 (0xFFA5953C)
YUV	143.6380, -41.2335, 18.7345
Hunter-Lab	54.6081, -7.0463, 28.8844

# Details

The Android color `4289041724` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999933`. A complement of this color would be `4282141861`, and the grayscale version is `4287664272`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292791151`, and `4285424386` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289040940`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289042508`.

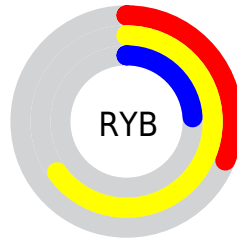
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

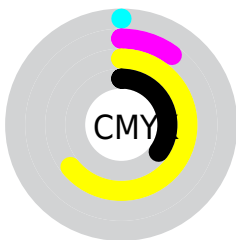
Blue (24%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (24%)

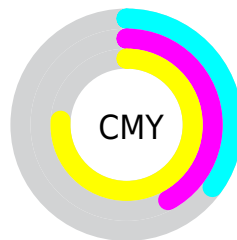


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289041724 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 4289041724 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289041724

 4289041724

4294967295

 4287200034

 4292791151

 4285424386

 4294764426

 4283714304

 4294967205

 4282004736

 4294967232

 4280360960

 4294967261

 4278192384

 4294967290

 4278190080

 4289041724

 4289041724

 4289040940

 4289042508

■ 4289040411

■ 4289043037

■ 4289039627

■ 4289043822

■ 4289039360

■ 4289044350

■ 4289045134

■ 4289045663

■ 4289046448

■ 4289046976

■ 4289047760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291397190



4289041724



4286095437

# Triad

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



4289041724



4278233285



4291851960

# Complementary

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



4289041724



4282141861

# 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.



4288906970



4289041724



4278231778

# Square

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



4289041724



4278233756



4283995881



4293095566

# Rectangle

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



4289041724



4283671907



4283995881



4291066821



# Sweetspot

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



4289041724



4292268206



4289018958



4285228882



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4289041724



4292263219



4286752060



4283584585



4287724288



4279373568



# Inverse Universe

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



4282141861



4281552086



4284431525



4282993490



4278195857



4278190866



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289041724 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

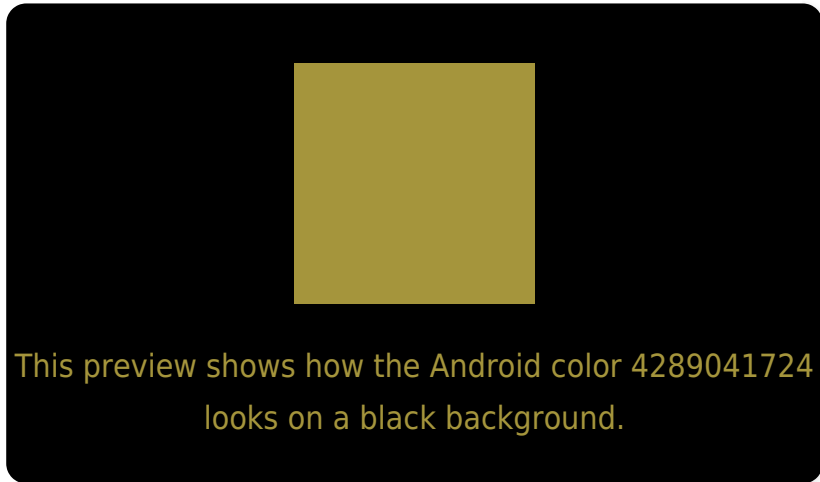
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289041724 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289041724.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289041724.

# 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**

4289041724

**Protanopia**

4289107260

**Deuteranopia**

4290284862



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289041724

**Protanomaly**  
4289107260

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289826877

**Tritanomaly**  
4289367926

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289041724

**Achromatopsia**  
4287664272

**Achromatomaly**  
4288189041

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289041724 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, 149, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 149, 60)  
}
```

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, 149, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 149, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289041724 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, 149, 60) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 149, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 149, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 149, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 149, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 149,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289041724 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 149, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
149, 60) }
```

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