

# Converting Colors

Android(4289080320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289080320) contains.

<b>Android(4289080320)</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(4289080320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A62C00
RGB	166, 44, 0
RGB Percent	65%, 17%, 0%
CMY	0.3490, 0.8275, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	16°, 100%, 33%
HSV	16°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	16.6266, 9.9084, 1.0362
YIQ	75.4620, 86.8360, 12.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

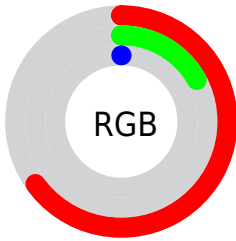
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 60, 0
Decimal	10890240
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.68, 48.27, 50.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 69.614, 46.105
Yxy	9.9084, 0.6030, 0.3594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289080320 (0xFFA62C00)
YUV	75.4620, -37.2028, 79.4018
Hunter-Lab	31.4775, 39.1987, 20.0826

# Details

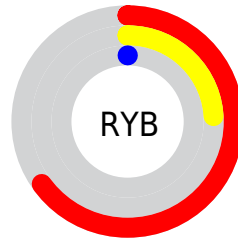
The Android color **4289080320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **4278221478**, and the grayscale version is **4283190348**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293222964**, and **4285071360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289080320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289083409**.

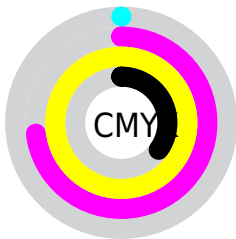
# Distribution



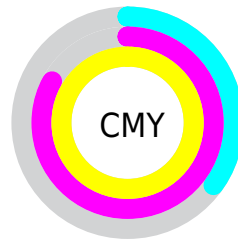
- Red (65%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289080320 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 4289080320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289080320

 4289080320

 4294967277

 4287039744

 4293222964

 4285071360

 4294933836

 4283105280

 4294940773

 4281401346

 4294947967

 4278190080

 4294955161

 4294962613

 4294967249

 4289080320

 4289083409

 4289086497

 4289089842

 4289092930

 4289096019

 4289099108

 4289102196

 4289105541

 4289108629

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290183230



4289080320



4286729472

# Triad

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



4289080320



4278218299



4278212295

# Complementary

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



4289080320



4278221478

# 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.



4278216648



4289080320



4278218871

# Square

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



4289080320



4278216960



4278218410



4286461608

# Rectangle

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



4289080320



4284701184



4278218410



4278214091



# Sweetspot

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



4289080320



4292454808



4289069180



4285419846



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4289080320



4292425984



4289100800



4283715148



4287899392



4279502080



# Inverse Universe

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



4278221478



4278231001



4278200742



4283191892



4278218132



4278193940



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289080320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

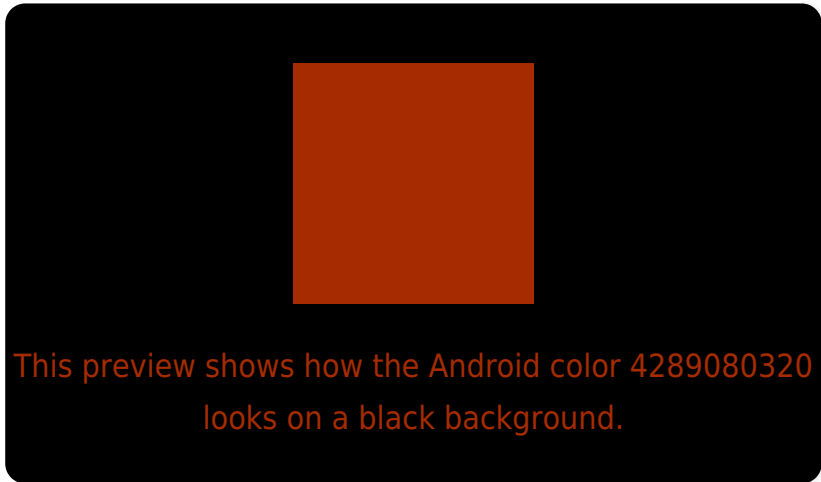
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black 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

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



# Android 4289080320 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289080320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289080320.

# 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**

4289080320

**Protanopia**

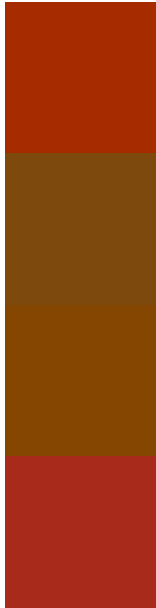
4284832275

**Deuteranopia**

4285617408



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289080320

**Protanomaly**  
4286400780

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286858752

**Tritanomaly**  
4289145371

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289080320

**Achromatopsia**  
4283124555

**Achromatomaly**  
4285284400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289080320 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(166, 44, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 44, 0)  
}
```

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(166, 44, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 44, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289080320 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(166, 44, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 44, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 44, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 44, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 44, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 44, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289080320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 44, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 44,  
0) }
```

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