

# Converting Colors

Android(4289157944)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289157944) contains.

<b>Android(4289157944)</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(4289157944)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A75B38
RGB	167, 91, 56
RGB Percent	65%, 36%, 22%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6431, 0.7804
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.66, 0.35
HSL	19°, 50%, 44%
HSV	19°, 66%, 65%
XYZ	20.3912, 15.9832, 5.7517
YIQ	109.7340, 56.5310, 5.2270

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

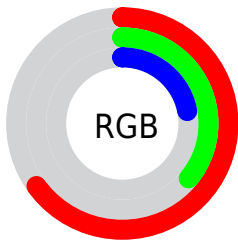
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 107, 56
Decimal	10967864
CIE Lab	46.95, 27.98, 33.50
CIE LCh	47, 43.642, 50.132
Yxy	15.9832, 0.4841, 0.3794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289157944 (0xFFA75B38)
YUV	109.7340, -26.4909, 50.2223
Hunter-Lab	39.9790, 21.0806, 19.4553

# Details

The Android color **4289157944** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **4281894055**, and the grayscale version is **4285427310**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293037672**, and **4285410059** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289155111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289160777**.

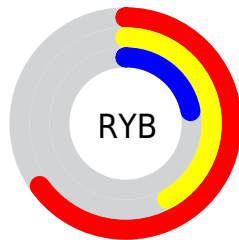
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (36%)

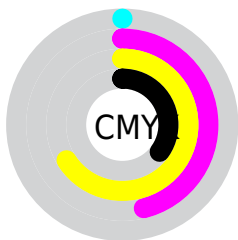
Blue (22%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (22%)

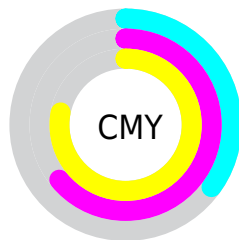


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (66%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289157944 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 4289157944 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289157944

 4289157944

4294967295

 4287251233

 4293037672

 4285410059

 4294945154

 4283634688

 4294952092

 4281794560

 4294959543

 4280025089

 4294966739

 4278190080

 4294967279

 4289157944

 4289157944

 4289155111

 4289160777

■ 4289152023

■ 4289163865

■ 4289149190

■ 4289166698

■ 4289148160

■ 4289169787

■ 4289172619

■ 4289175708

■ 4289178541

■ 4289181374

■ 4289184462

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289941592



4289157944



4287523107

# Triad

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



4289157944



4278223202



4284246964

# Complementary

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



4289157944



4281894055

# 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.



4278220727



4289157944



4278223239

# Square

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



4289157944



4282350910



4278222503



4287650719

# Rectangle

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



4289157944



4286083362



4278222503



4282478520



# Sweetspot

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



4289157944



4292459437



4289149062



4285422675



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4289157944



4292436523



4289171768



4283715148



4287901440



4279502336



# Inverse Universe

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



4281894055



4281049817



4281880231



4283191636



4278216084



4278193684



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289157944 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

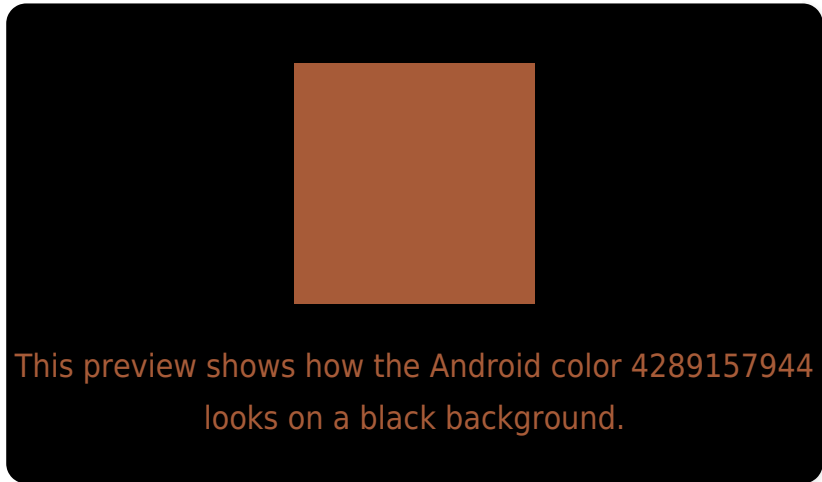
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black 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

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



# Android 4289157944 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289157944.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289157944.

# 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**  
4289157944

**Protanopia**  
4286279743

**Deuteranopia**  
4287261237



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289157944

**Protanomaly**  
4287326268

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287980854

**Tritanomaly**  
4289222736

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289157944

**Achromatopsia**  
4285427310

**Achromatomaly**  
4286801754

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289157944 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(167, 91, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 91, 56)  
}
```

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(167, 91, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 91, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289157944 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(167, 91, 56) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 91, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 91, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 91, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 91, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 91,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289157944 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 91, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 91,  
56) }
```

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