

# Converting Colors

Android(4289163620)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289163620) contains.

<b>Android(4289163620)</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(4289163620)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A77164
RGB	167, 113, 100
RGB Percent	65%, 44%, 39%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5569, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.40, 0.35
HSL	12°, 28%, 52%
HSV	12°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	24.1417, 20.9458, 14.8271
YIQ	127.6640, 36.3570, 7.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

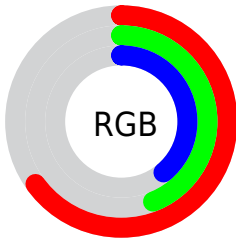
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 116, 100
Decimal	10973540
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.89, 19.71, 15.88
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 25.312, 38.859
Yxy	20.9458, 0.4029, 0.3496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289163620 (0xFFA77164)
YUV	127.6640, -13.6384, 34.4977
Hunter-Lab	45.7666, 14.0665, 12.8283

# Details

The Android color `4289163620` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4284783271`, and the grayscale version is `4286611584`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4292912535`, and `4285612341` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289160275`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289166965`.

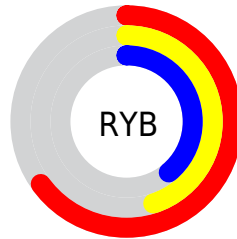
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (44%)

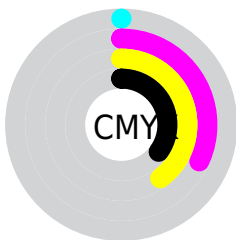
Blue (39%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (39%)

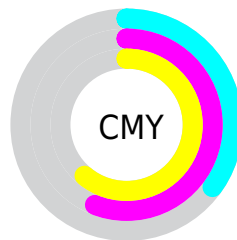


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289163620 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 4289163620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4289163620

 4289163620

4294967295

 4287387724

 4292912535

 4285612341

 4294820018

 4283902496

 4294958285

 4282258441

 4294965737

 4280745984

 4278190080

 4289163620

 4289163620

 4289160275

 4289166965

 4289156675

 4289170565

 4289153330

 4289173910

 4289149729

 4289177511

 4289146385

 4289180855

 4289142784

 4289184456

 4289187801

 4289191402

 4289194746

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289293944



4289163620



4288378966

# Triad

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



4289163620



4283795822



4285234857

# Complementary

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



4289163620



4284783271

# 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.



4283139494



4289163620



4282288772

# Square

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



4289163620



4285498716



4281764249



4287198880

# Rectangle

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



4289163620



4287528275



4281764249



4284514729



# Sweetspot

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



4289163620



4292461759



4289160347



4285423966



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4289163620



4292445553



4289172068



4283714892



4287896832



4279501824



# Inverse Universe

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



4284783271



4285646297



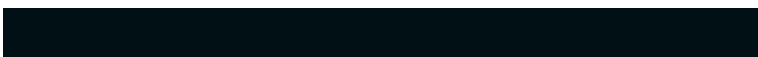
4284774823



4283192148



4278220692



4278194196



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289163620 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

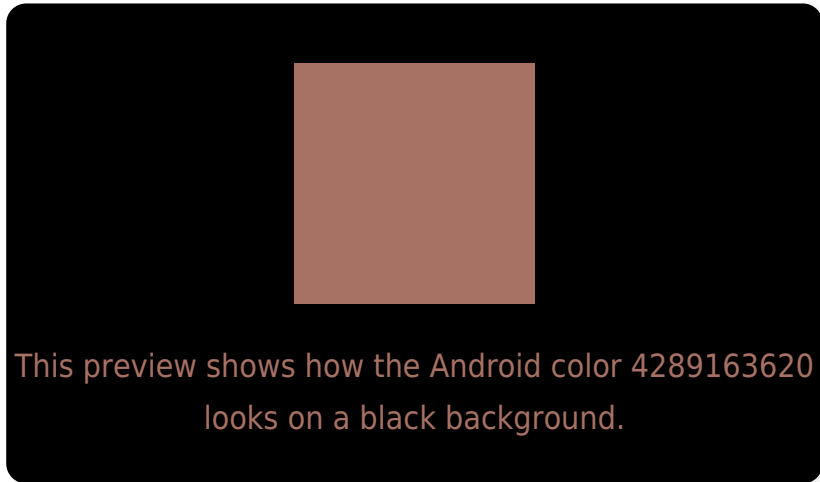
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289163620 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289163620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289163620.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289163620

**Protanomaly**  
4287723880

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288378723

**Tritanomaly**  
4289228656

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289163620

**Achromatopsia**  
4286611584

**Achromatomaly**  
4287527798

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289163620 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, 113, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 113, 100)  
}
```

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, 113, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 113, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289163620 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, 113, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 113, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 113, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 113, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 113, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 113,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289163620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 113, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
113, 100) }
```

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