

# Converting Colors

Android(4289299224)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289299224) contains.

<b>Android(4289299224)</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(4289299224)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A98318
RGB	169, 131, 24
RGB Percent	66%, 51%, 9%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4863, 0.9059
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.86, 0.34
HSL	44°, 75%, 38%
HSV	44°, 86%, 66%
XYZ	24.6434, 24.7336, 4.3394
YIQ	130.1640, 56.9950, -25.2210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

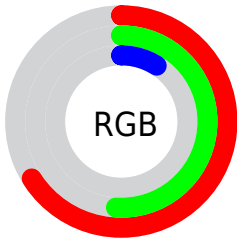
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	75, 169, 24
Decimal	11109144
CIELab	56.81, 4.97, 57.23
CIELCh	57, 57.443, 85.035
Yxy	24.7336, 0.4588, 0.4604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289299224 (0xFFA98318)
YUV	130.1640, -52.3389, 34.0592
Hunter-Lab	49.7328, 1.4169, 29.6397

# Details

The Android color **4289299224** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. A complement of this color would be **4279778985**, and the grayscale version is **4286808963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293179472**, and **4285551104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289298183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289300265**.

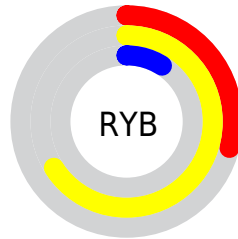
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (51%)

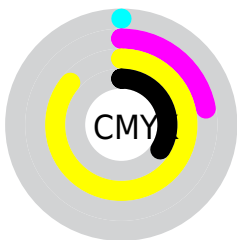
Blue (9%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (9%)

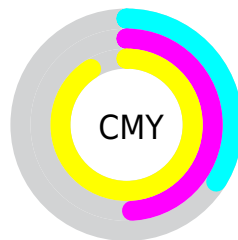


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289299224 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 4289299224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289299224



4289299224

4294967295



4287392256



4293179472



4285551104



4294955882



4283775744



4294963077



4282000896



4294967200



4280357376



4294967228



4278190080



4294967257



4294967286



4289299224



4289299224

■ 4289298183

■ 4289300265

■ 4289297664

■ 4289301562

■ 4289302603

■ 4289303900

■ 4289304940

■ 4289306237

■ 4289307278

■ 4289308319

■ 4289309616

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291718966



4289299224



4286157347

# Triad

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



4289299224



4278231217



4290603458

# Complementary

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



4289299224



4279778985

# 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.



4286152675



4289299224



4278229978

# Square

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



4289299224



4278231166



4278227436



4292762003

# Rectangle

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



4289299224



4283472189



4278227436



4289425616



# Sweetspot

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



4289299224



4292594850



4289271871



4285424972



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4289299224



4292583936



4287080728



4283716172



4287917312



4279504640



# Inverse Universe

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



4279778985



4278204891



4281997481



4283190868



4278200212

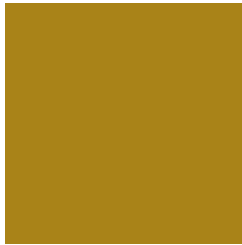


4278191380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289299224 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

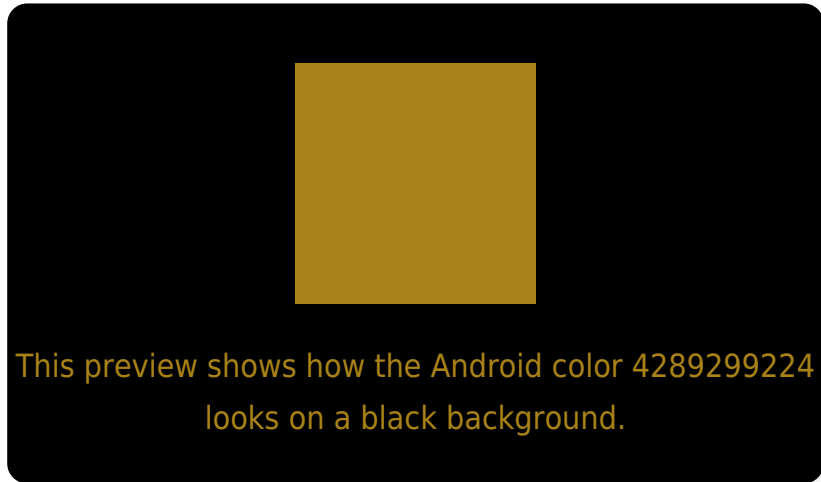
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289299224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289299224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289299224.

# 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**  
4289299224

**Protanopia**  
4288317722

**Deuteranopia**  
4289495577



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289299224

**Protanomaly**  
4288644889

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289430041

**Tritanomaly**  
4289559900

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289299224

**Achromatopsia**  
4286743170

**Achromatomaly**  
4287660635

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289299224 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(169, 131, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 131, 24)  
}
```

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(169, 131, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 131, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289299224 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(169, 131, 24) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 131, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 131, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 131, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 131, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 131,  
24) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289299224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 131, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
131, 24) }
```

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