

# Converting Colors

Android(4289494818)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289494818) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4289494818)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC7F22
RGB	172, 127, 34
RGB Percent	67%, 50%, 13%
CMY	0.3255, 0.5020, 0.8667
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.80, 0.33
HSL	40°, 67%, 40%
HSV	40°, 80%, 67%
XYZ	24.8914, 24.0649, 4.8464
YIQ	129.8530, 56.6730, -19.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

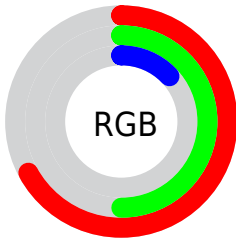
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">101, 172, 34</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11304738</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">56.15, 8.89, 53.52</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">56, 54.256, 80.568</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">24.0649, 0.4626, 0.4473</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289494818 (0xFFAC7F22)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">129.8530, -47.2555, 36.9629</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">49.0560, 4.7242, 28.4817</a>

# Details

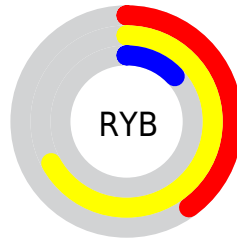
The Android color **4289494818** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **4280438700**, and the grayscale version is **4286743170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293375063**, and **4285746688** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289493265**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289496371**.

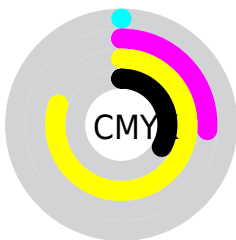
# Distribution



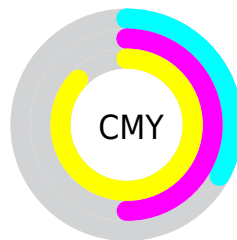
- Red (67%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (13%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289494818 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 4289494818 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289494818



4289494818

4294967295



4287587840



4293375063



4285746688



4294954865



4283971584



4294962059



4282196480



4294967207



4280552960



4294967234



4278190080



4294967263



4294967292



4289494818



4289494818

■ 4289493265

■ 4289496371

■ 4289491968

■ 4289497668

■ 4289499222

■ 4289500519

■ 4289502072

■ 4289503625

■ 4289504922

■ 4289506476

■ 4289507773

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291652671



4289494818



4286615077

# Triad

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



4289494818



4278230438



4289817795

# Complementary

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



4289494818



4280438700

# 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.



4285300959



4289494818



4278229711

# Square

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



4289494818



4278230134



4278227172



4292172952

# Rectangle

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



4289494818



4284257594



4278227172



4288639951



# Sweetspot

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



4289494818



4292923307



4289471056



4285556304



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4289494818



4292909577



4287999010



4283913294



4288046336



4279701248



# Inverse Universe

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



4280438700



4278800352



4281934508



4283322711



4278202774

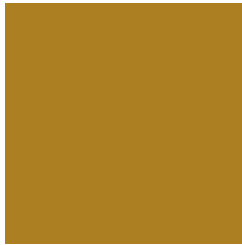


4278191895



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289494818 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

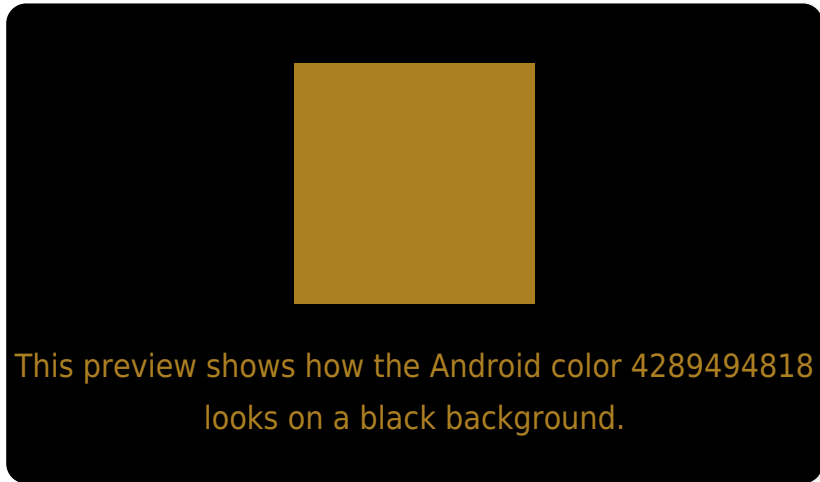
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4289494818 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289494818.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289494818.

# 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**  
[4289494818](#)

**Protanopia**  
[4288120612](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[4289364002](#)



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289494818

**Protanomaly**  
4288644131

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289429538

**Tritanomaly**  
4289755485

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289494818

**Achromatopsia**  
4286743170

**Achromatomaly**  
4287725919

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289494818 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(172, 127, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 127, 34)  
}
```

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(172, 127, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 127, 34) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289494818 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(172, 127, 34) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 127, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 127, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 127, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 127, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 127,  
34) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289494818 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 127, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
127, 34) }
```

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](#).



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