

# Converting Colors

Android(4289615364)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289615364) contains.

<b>Android(4289615364)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4289615364)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE5604
RGB	174, 86, 4
RGB Percent	68%, 34%, 2%
CMY	0.3176, 0.6627, 0.9843
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.98, 0.32
HSL	29°, 96%, 35%
HSV	29°, 98%, 68%
XYZ	20.8053, 15.6630, 2.0416
YIQ	102.9640, 78.7700, -6.8460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

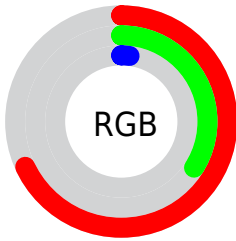
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	174, 162, 4
Decimal	11425284
CIELab	46.53, 31.81, 54.68
CIELCh	47, 63.257, 59.808
Yxy	15.6630, 0.5403, 0.4067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289615364 (0xFFAE5604)
YUV	102.9640, -48.7893, 62.2986
Hunter-Lab	39.5765, 24.5780, 24.6451

# Details

The Android color **4289615364** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6600**. A complement of this color would be **4278475950**, and the grayscale version is **4284966759**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293691710**, and **4285670912** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289614848**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289617685**.

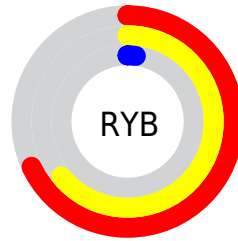
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (34%)

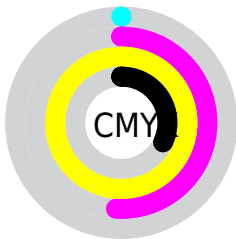
Blue (2%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (2%)

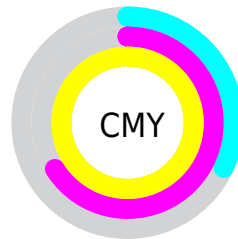


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289615364 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 4289615364 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289615364



4289615364

4294967292



4287643136



4293691710



4285670912



4294943831



4283763968



4294950769



4281991168



4294957964



4280156161



4294965415



4278190080



4294967235



4294967263



4289615364



4289615364

■ 4289614848

■ 4289617685

■ 4289620007

■ 4289622328

■ 4289624650

■ 4289626971

■ 4289629292

■ 4289631614

■ 4289633935

■ 4289636257

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291247165



4289615364



4286999552

# Triad

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



4289615364



4278224236



4285030603

# Complementary

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



4289615364



4278475950

# 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.



4278220249



4289615364



4278224290

# Square

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



4289615364



4278223413



4278223306



4289479845

# Rectangle

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



4289615364



4284773888



4278223306



4282280147



# Sweetspot

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



4289615364



4293116321



4289594463



4285750859



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289615364



4293094656



4289636356



4283912782



4288039168



4279700224



# Inverse Universe

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



4278475950



4278220259



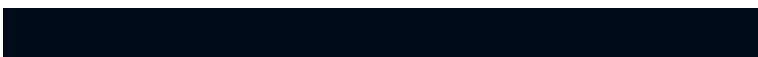
4278454958



4283323223



4278210198



4278193175



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289615364 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

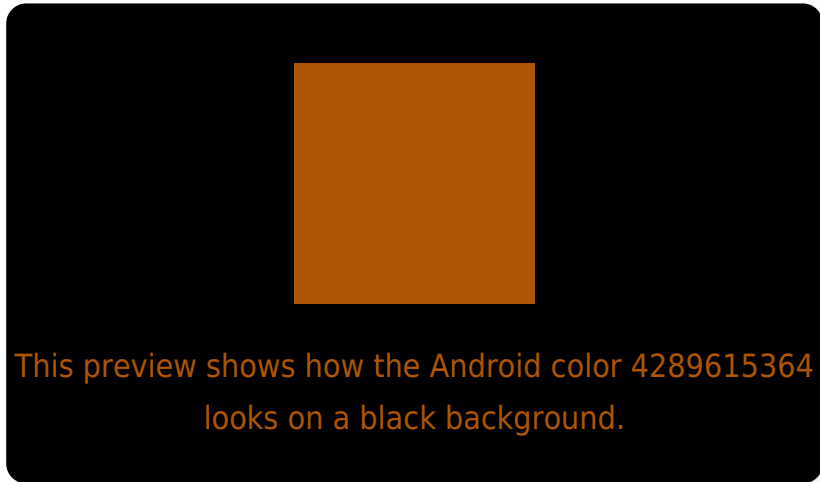
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

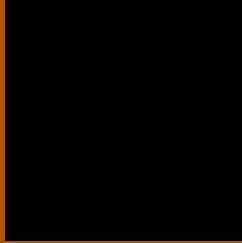
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289615364 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289615364.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289615364.

# 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



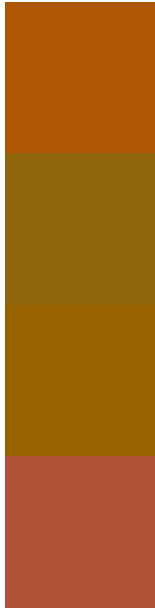
**Original Color**  
4289615364

**Protanopia**  
4286410512

**Deuteranopia**  
4287392000



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289615364

**Protanomaly**  
4287587852

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288176641

**Tritanomaly**  
4289745464

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289615364

**Achromatopsia**  
4284966759

**Achromatomaly**  
4286669123

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289615364 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(174, 86, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 86, 4)  
}
```

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(174, 86, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 86, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289615364 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(174, 86, 4) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 86, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 86, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 86, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 86, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 86, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289615364 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 86, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174, 86,  
4) }
```

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