

# Converting Colors

Android(4289620834)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289620834) contains.

<b>Android(4289620834)</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(4289620834)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	AE6B62
RGB	174, 107, 98
RGB Percent	68%, 42%, 38%
CMY	0.3176, 0.5804, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.44, 0.32
HSL	7°, 32%, 53%
HSV	7°, 44%, 68%
XYZ	24.9179, 20.3959, 14.1788
YIQ	126.0070, 42.8210, 11.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

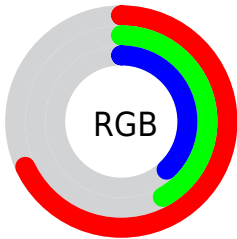
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	174, 108, 98
Decimal	11430754
CIELab	52.28, 25.69, 16.35
CIELCh	52, 30.453, 32.482
Yxy	20.3959, 0.4188, 0.3428
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289620834 (0xFFAE6B62)
YUV	126.0070, -13.8075, 42.0899
Hunter-Lab	45.1618, 19.4535, 12.9989

# Details

The Android color `4289620834` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `4284655022`, and the grayscale version is `4286479998`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4293435285`, and `4286003764` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4289616977`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289624691`.

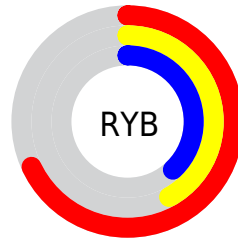
# Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (42%)

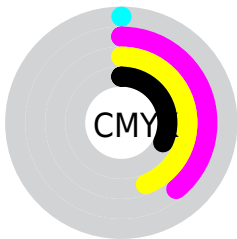
Blue (38%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (38%)

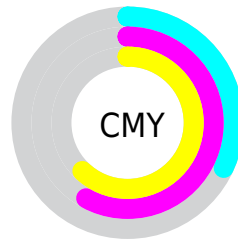


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289620834 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 4289620834 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289620834



4289620834

4294967295



4287779402



4293435285



4286003764



4294949551



4284228382



4294956747



4282518534



4294964199



4281008128



4278190080



4289620834



4289620834



4289616977



4289624691



4289612863



4289628805

 4289609006

 4289632662

 4289605148

 4289636520

 4289601035

 4289640633

 4289598720

 4289644490

 4289648348

 4289652461

 4289656319

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289620092



4289620834



4288770895

# Triad

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



4289620834



4283533412



4284121009

# Complementary

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



4289620834



4284655022

# 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.



4280977066



4289620834



4281109374

# Square

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



4289620834



4285563728



4278356632



4286805417

# Rectangle

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



4289620834



4287920457



4278356632



4283138480



# Sweetspot

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



4289620834



4293118405



4289618597



4285752160



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4289620834



4293098349



4289630562



4283912014



4288025088



4279698176



# Inverse Universe

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



4284655022



4285388259



4284645294



4283323991



4278224278



4278195223



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289620834 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

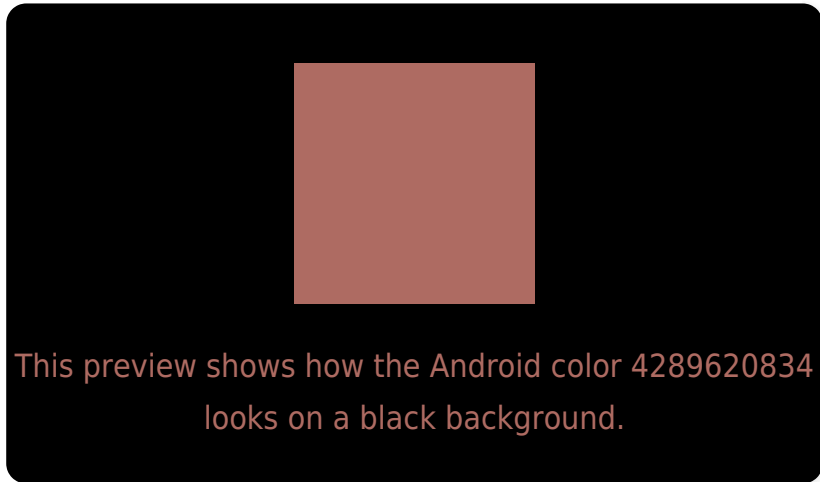
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

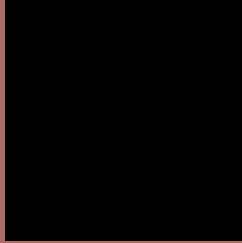
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4289620834 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289620834.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289620834.

# 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**

4289620834

**Protanomaly**

4287854184

**Deuteranomaly**

4288508769

**Tritanomaly**

4289686124

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4289620834

**Achromatopsia**

4286479998

**Achromatomaly**

4287592308

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289620834 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, 107, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(174, 107, 98)  
}
```

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, 107, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(174, 107, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289620834 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, 107, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(174, 107, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(174, 107, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(174, 107, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 107, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(174, 107,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289620834 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(174, 107, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(174,  
107, 98) }
```

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