

# Converting Colors

Android(4291591489)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4291591489) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4291591489)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CC7D41
RGB	204, 125, 65
RGB Percent	80%, 49%, 25%
CMY	0.2000, 0.5098, 0.7451
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.68, 0.20
HSL	26°, 58%, 53%
HSV	26°, 68%, 80%
XYZ	33.1896, 27.8863, 8.6343
YIQ	141.7810, 66.3440, -1.9120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

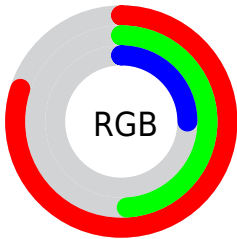
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	204, 171, 65
Decimal	13401409
CIELab	59.79, 25.43, 44.74
CIELCh	60, 51.462, 60.386
Yxy	27.8863, 0.4761, 0.4000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291591489 (0xFFCC7D41)
YUV	141.7810, -37.8530, 54.5661
Hunter-Lab	52.8074, 19.7746, 27.2709

# Details

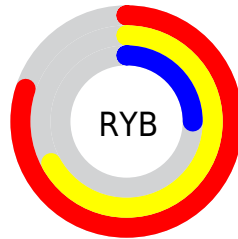
The Android color **4291591489** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6633**. The color can be described as dark muted orange. A complement of this color would be **4282486988**, and the grayscale version is **4287532686**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4294947443**, and **4287712015** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4291588397**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4291594581**.

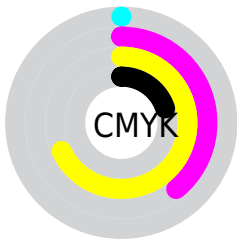
# Distribution



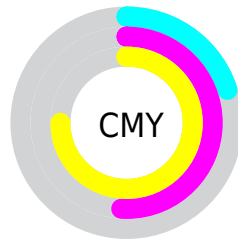
- Red (80%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4291591489 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 4291591489 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4291591489



4291591489

4294967295



4289618985



4294947443



4287712015



4294954637



4285805568



4294961832



4283964672



4294967236



4282123776



4294967264



4280680449

4294967293



4278190080



4291591489



4291591489



4291588397



4291594581

4291585560

4291597418

4291582468

4291600510

4291581952

4291603347

4291606439

4291609531

4291612368

4291615460

4291618297

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292963685



4291591489



4289236528

# Triad

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



4291591489



4278232719



4287792350

# Complementary

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



4291591489



4282486988

# 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.



4280980971



4291591489



4278232765

# Square

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



4291591489



4282098529



4278231262



4291326654

# Rectangle

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



4291591489



4287338293



4278231262



4286155493

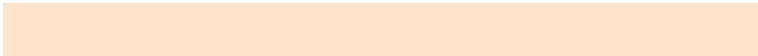


# Sweetspot

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



4291591489



4294959820



4291576210



4286606945



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4291591489



4294936622



4291608641



4284899420



4289087488



4280684800



# Inverse Universe

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



4282486988



4281247231



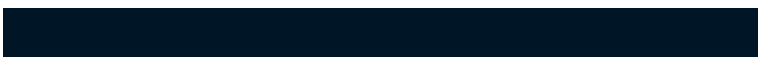
4282469836



4284244582



4278214310

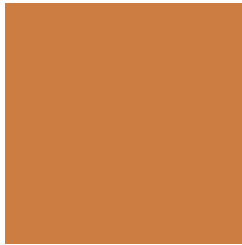


4278195750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4291591489 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

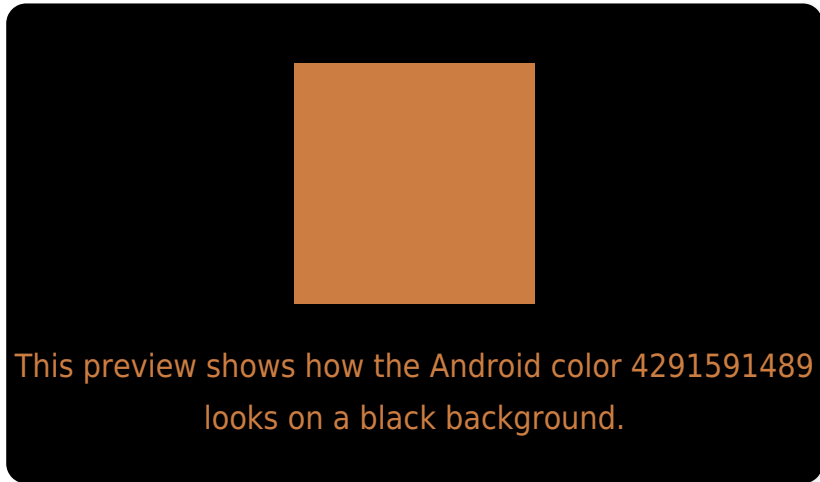
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

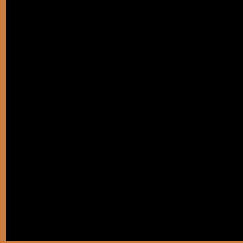
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4291591489 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4291591489.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4291591489.

# 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**  
4291591489

**Protanopia**  
4288713031

**Deuteranopia**  
4289956158



**Tritanopia**  
4291851903

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4291591489

**Protanomaly**  
4289759813

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290544959

**Tritanomaly**  
4291787112

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4291591489

**Achromatopsia**  
4287532686

**Achromatomaly**  
4289038450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4291591489 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(204, 125, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 125, 65)  
}
```

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(204, 125, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 125, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4291591489 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(204, 125, 65) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 125, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 125, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 125, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 125, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 125,  
65) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4291591489 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 125, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
125, 65) }
```

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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