

# Converting Colors

Android(4294924288)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4294924288) contains.

<b>Android(4294924288)</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> .....	21
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	27

# Color

**Android(4294924288)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FF5800
RGB	255, 88, 0
RGB Percent	100%, 35%, 0%
CMY	0.0000, 0.6549, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	21°, 100%, 50%
HSV	21°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	44.7297, 28.2394, 3.0932
YIQ	127.9010, 127.7800, 8.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

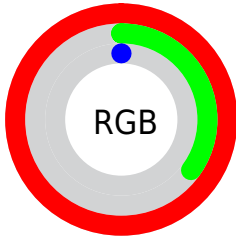
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 134, 0
Decimal	16734208
CIE Lab	60.10, 60.88, 70.19
CIE LCh	60, 92.913, 49.063
Yxy	28.2394, 0.5881, 0.3713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294924288 (0xFFFF5800)
YUV	127.9010, -63.0552, 111.4658
Hunter-Lab	53.1408, 57.2508, 33.7474

# Details

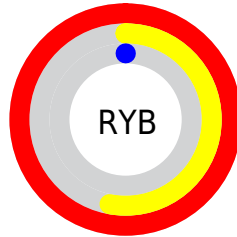
The Android color **4294924288** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6600**, and the color name is **orange (pantone)**. The color can be described as dark saturated red. A complement of this color would be **4278233087**, and the grayscale version is **4286611584**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4294938946**, and **4290582016** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4294924288**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4294928665**.

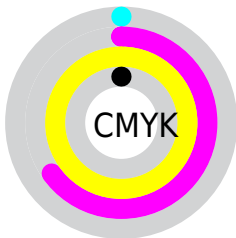
# Distribution



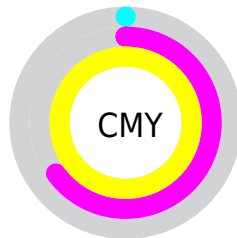
- Red (100%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4294924288 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 4294924288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4294924288

 4294924288

4294967295

 4292753920

 4294938946

 4290582016

 4294946141

 4288413696

 4294953592

 4286382080

 4294961043

 4284350464

 4294967214

 4282515459

 4294967243

 4280287233

 4294967272

 4278190080

 4294924288

 4294928665

 4294932787

 4294937165

 4294941542

 4294945920

 4294950041

 4294954419

 4294958796

 4294962918

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4294906209



4294924288



4291330816

# Triad

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



4294924288



4278235503



4278225407

# Complementary

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



4294924288



4278233087

# 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.



4278232319



4294924288



4278236100

# Square

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



4294924288



4278233856



4278235391



4291910654

# Rectangle

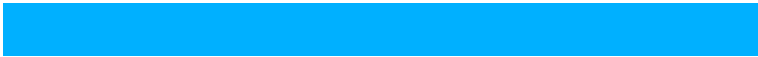
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



4294924288



4288255488



4278235391



4278228223



# Sweetspot

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



4294924288



4294954419



4294901930



4286603602



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4294924288



4294956288



4286609267



4290724352



4282390016

# Inverse Universe

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



4278233087



4278201343



4285758336



4278222271



4278200896

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4294924288 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

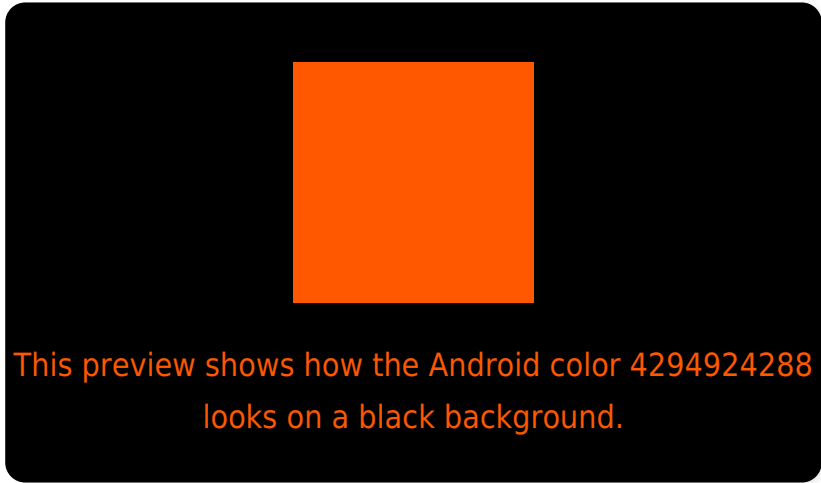
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4294924288 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4294924288.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4294924288.

# 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**

4294924288

**Protanopia**

4288975387

**Deuteranopia**

4290218496





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4294924288

**Protanomaly**

4291132689

**Deuteranomaly**

4291917824

**Tritanomaly**

4294923576

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4294924288

**Achromatopsia**

4286611584

**Achromatomaly**

4289622353

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4294924288 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(255, 88, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 88, 0)  
}
```

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(255, 88, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 88, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4294924288 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(255, 88, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 88, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 88, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 88, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 88, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 88, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4294924288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 88, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255, 88,  
0) }
```

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