

# Converting Colors

Android(4294947717)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4294947717) contains.

<b>Android(4294947717)</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(4294947717)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFB385
RGB	255, 179, 133
RGB Percent	100%, 70%, 52%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2980, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.48, 0.00
HSL	23°, 100%, 76%
HSV	23°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	61.5937, 55.1937, 29.5974
YIQ	196.4800, 60.0620, 1.8060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

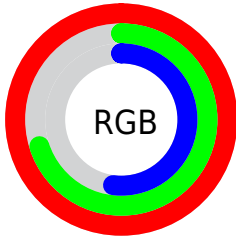
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 207, 133
Decimal	16757637
CIE Lab	79.15, 22.54, 34.50
CIE LCh	79, 41.211, 56.840
Yxy	55.1937, 0.4208, 0.3770
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294947717 (0xFFFFB385)
YUV	196.4800, -31.2956, 51.3220
Hunter-Lab	74.2924, 17.9775, 28.3841

# Details

The Android color `4294947717` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCC99`. A complement of this color would be `4286960127`, and the grayscale version is `4291151301`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4294962107`, and `4291001939` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4294943596`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4294951839`.

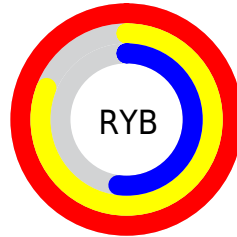
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (70%)

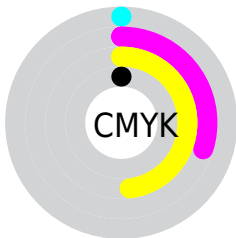
Blue (52%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (52%)

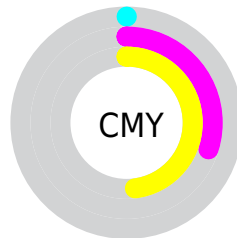


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4294947717 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 4294947717 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4294947717

 4294947717

4294967295

 4292974699

 4294962107

 4291001939

 4294967255

 4289094971

 4294967283

 4287253540

 4285412621

 4283637504

 4281862144

 4280352769

 4278190080

 4294947717

 4294947717

 4294943596

 4294951839

 4294939474

 4294955960

 4294935353

 4294960082

 4294931231

 4294964203

 4294927366

4294967295

 4294926336

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4294945187



4294947717



4292984951

# Triad

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



4294947717



4284143806



4291017983

# Complementary

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



4294947717



4286960127

# 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.



4287023615



4294947717



4280801509

# Square

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



4294947717



4287485081



4282569727



4294029039

# Rectangle

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



4294947717



4291348857



4282569727



4289773823

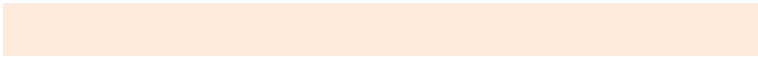


# Sweetspot

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



4294947717



4294961627



4294936018



4286607978



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4294947717



4294943854



4294963077



4286609523



4290725888

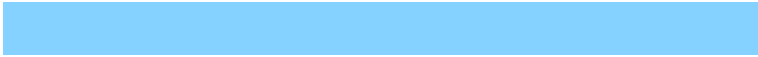


4282390528

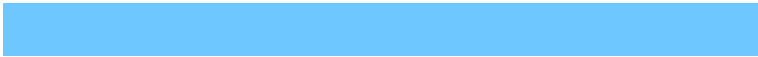


# Inverse Universe

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



4286960127



4285450495



4286944767



4285758336



4278220735



4278200384



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4294947717 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

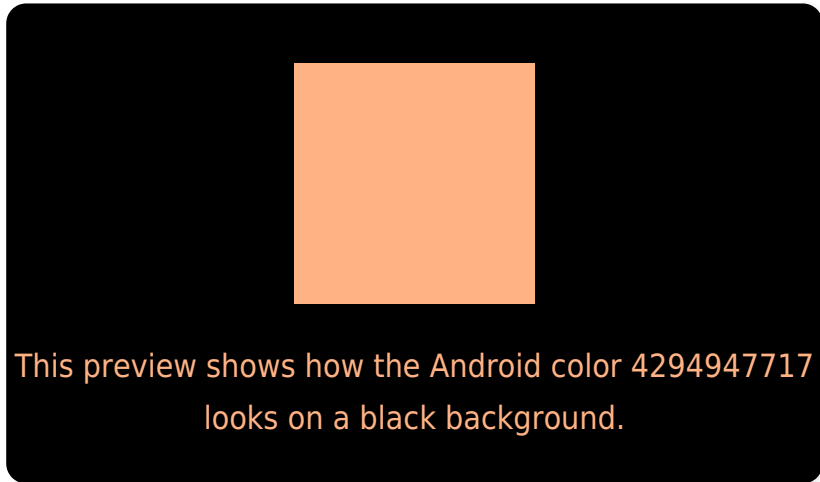
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4294947717 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4294947717.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4294947717.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4294946490

# Trichromacy



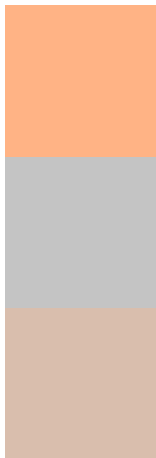
**Original Color**  
4294947717

**Protanomaly**  
4293181065

**Deuteranomaly**  
4294097284

**Tritanomaly**  
4294946983

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4294947717

**Achromatopsia**  
4291085508

**Achromatomaly**  
4292460205

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4294947717 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, 179, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 179, 133)  
}
```

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, 179, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 179, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4294947717 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, 179, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 179, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 179, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 179, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 179,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4294947717 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 179, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
179, 133) }
```

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