

# Converting Colors

Android(4279854392)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4279854392) contains.

<b>Android(4279854392)</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(4279854392)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	196538
RGB	25, 101, 56
RGB Percent	10%, 40%, 22%
CMY	0.9020, 0.6039, 0.7804
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.45, 0.60
HSL	144°, 60%, 25%
HSV	144°, 75%, 40%
XYZ	5.7684, 9.7996, 5.3289
YIQ	73.1460, -30.8510, -30.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

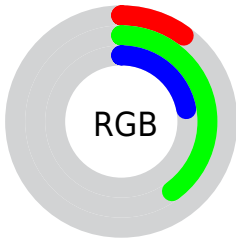
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	25, 79, 101
Decimal	1664312
CIELab	37.48, -34.03, 19.05
CIElCh	37, 38.997, 150.757
Yxy	9.7996, 0.2760, 0.4689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279854392 (0xFF196538)
YUV	73.1460, -8.4530, -42.2240
Hunter-Lab	31.3042, -21.8905, 11.8202

# Details

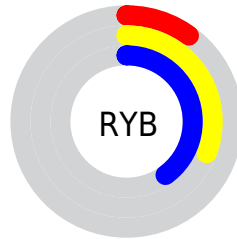
The Android color **4279854392** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **4284815686**, and the grayscale version is **4282992969**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4283537768**, and **4278203661** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4279199026**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4280509758**.

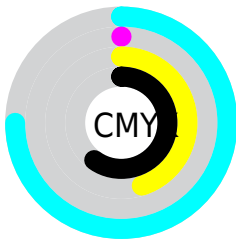
# Distribution



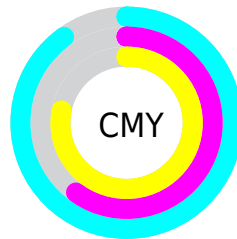
- Red (10%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4279854392 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 4279854392 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4279854392



4279854392

4294967295



4278209570



4283537768



4278203661



4285248641



4278198528



4287025307



4278190080



4288801974



4290641874



4292542446



4294443007



4279854392



4279854392

■ 4279199026

■ 4280509758

■ 4278543660

■ 4281165124

■ 4278215977

■ 4281820490

■ 4282475856

■ 4283196758

■ 4283852124

■ 4284507490

■ 4285162856

■ 4285818222

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282998814



4279854392



4278216536

# Triad

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



4279854392



4278213527



4287643450

# Complementary

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



4279854392



4284815686

# 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.



4287642457



4279854392



4284108942

# Square

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



4279854392



4278215567



4286530167



4286663457

# Rectangle

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



4279854392



4278216558



4286530167



4287774020



# Sweetspot

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



4279854392



4284777072



4282869017



4281352759



4290953922



4282532418



# Same Dimension

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



4279854392



4279075389



4279854429



4281217840



4278219567



4278252131



# Inverse Universe

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



4284815686



4286713170



4284815649



4281544241



4285726788

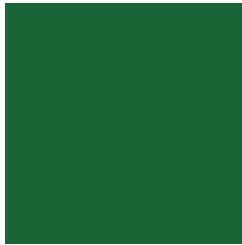


4294049935



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4279854392 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

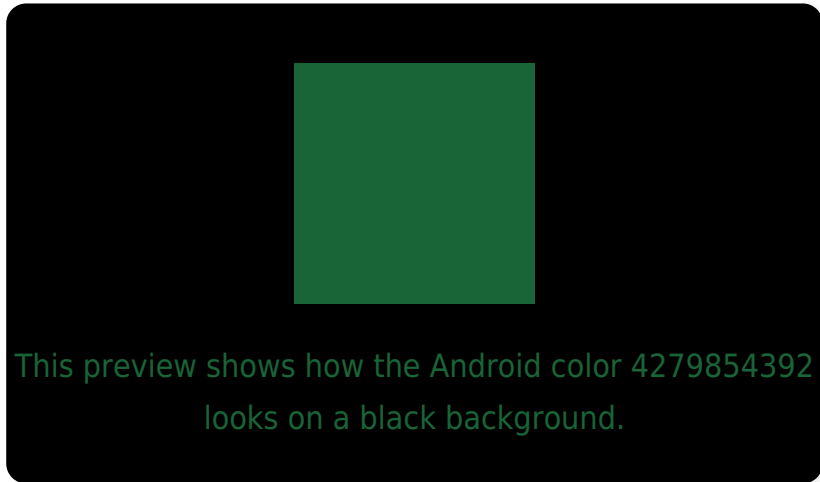
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black 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

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



# Android 4279854392 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4279854392.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4279854392.

# 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**

4279854392

**Protanopia**

4284504115

**Deuteranopia**

4285092924



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4279854392

**Protanomaly**  
4282801461

**Deuteranomaly**  
4283193915

**Tritanomaly**  
4280640086

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4279854392

**Achromatopsia**  
4282992969

**Achromatomaly**  
4281881411

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4279854392 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(25, 101, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 101, 56)  
}
```

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(25, 101, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 101, 56) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4279854392 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(25, 101, 56) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 101, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 101, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 101, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 101, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 101,  
56) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4279854392 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 101, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 101,  
56) }
```

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