

# Converting Colors

Android(4283274875)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283274875) contains.

<b>Android(4283274875)</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(4283274875)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D967B
RGB	77, 150, 123
RGB Percent	30%, 59%, 48%
CMY	0.6980, 0.4118, 0.5176
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.18, 0.41
HSL	158°, 32%, 45%
HSV	158°, 49%, 59%
XYZ	17.5421, 24.8205, 22.6052
YIQ	125.0950, -34.8410, -23.8730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

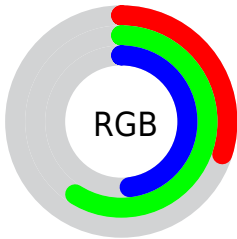
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	77, 122, 150
Decimal	5084795
CIELab	56.90, -29.55, 7.26
CIElCh	57, 30.429, 166.188
Yxy	24.8205, 0.2700, 0.3820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283274875 (0xFF4D967B)
YUV	125.0950, -1.0328, -42.1793
Hunter-Lab	49.8202, -24.3342, 7.9722

# Details

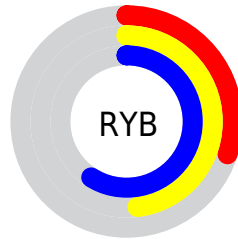
The Android color `4283274875` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4288040296`, and the grayscale version is `4286414205`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4286762415`, and `4279460682` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4282291829`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284257921`.

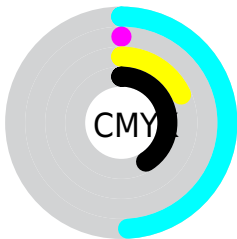
# Distribution



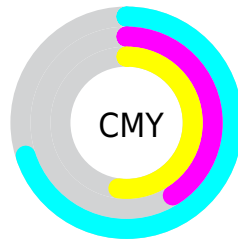
- Red (30%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283274875 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 4283274875 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283274875



4283274875

4294967295



4281498722



4286762415



4279460682



4288604619



4278209076



4290445287



4278203167



4292280319



4278198278



4294180863



4278190080



4283274875



4283274875



4282291829



4284257921



4281308784



4285240966

■ 4280325738

■ 4286224012

■ 4279342693

■ 4287207057

■ 4278359647

■ 4288190103

■ 4278228575

■ 4289173148

■ 4290156194

■ 4291139239

■ 4292122285

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285436515



4283274875



4281112470

# Triad

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



4283274875



4286219963



4290214499

# Complementary

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



4283274875



4288040296

# 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.



4290606203



4283274875



4288576941

# Square

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



4283274875



4283404219



4290082454



4289037141

# Rectangle

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



4283274875



4280456871



4290082454



4290410603



# Sweetspot

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



4283274875



4289053367



4285109837



4283392346



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4283274875



4283548312



4283272598



4282600007



4278225495



4278192646



# Inverse Universe

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



4288040296



4290924923



4288042573



4283056965



4287234099



4278845444



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283274875 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

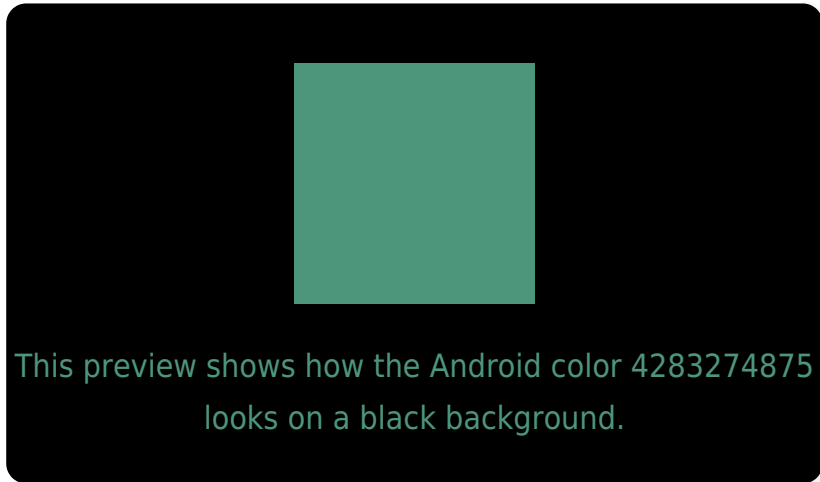
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

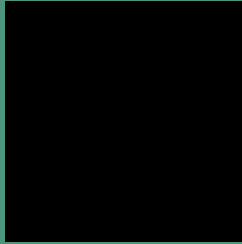
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4283274875 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283274875.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283274875.

# 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**  
4283274875

**Protanopia**  
4287596404

**Deuteranopia**  
4288185215



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283274875

**Protanomaly**  
4286024823

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286417534

**Tritanomaly**  
4283667345

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283274875

**Achromatopsia**  
4286414205

**Achromatomaly**  
4285302396

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283274875 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(77, 150, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 150, 123)  
}
```

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(77, 150, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 150, 123) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283274875 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(77, 150, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 150, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 150, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 150, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 150, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 150,  
123) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283274875 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 150, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 150,  
123) }
```

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