

# Converting Colors

Android(4283989845)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4283989845) contains.

<b>Android(4283989845)</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> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4283989845)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	587F55
RGB	88, 127, 85
RGB Percent	35%, 50%, 33%
CMY	0.6549, 0.5020, 0.6667
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.33, 0.50
HSL	116°, 20%, 42%
HSV	116°, 33%, 50%
XYZ	13.2536, 17.9093, 11.3526
YIQ	110.5510, -9.7620, -21.3300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

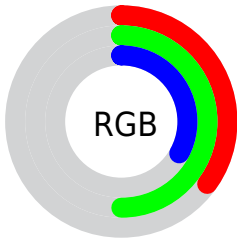
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	85, 127, 124
Decimal	5799765
CIELab	49.39, -22.56, 18.60
CIELCh	49, 29.237, 140.489
Yxy	17.9093, 0.3117, 0.4212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283989845 (0xFF587F55)
YUV	110.5510, -12.5966, -19.7772
Hunter-Lab	42.3194, -18.1565, 13.7184

# Details

The Android color `4283989845` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4286338431`, and the grayscale version is `4285493103`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287345799`, and `4280831527` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283203400`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4284776290`.

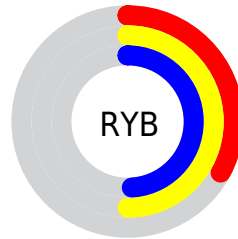
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (50%)

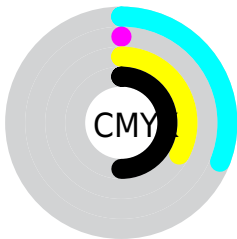
Blue (33%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (49%)

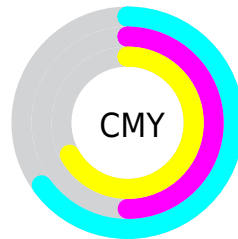


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4283989845 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 4283989845 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4283989845



4283989845

4294967295



4282410558



4287345799



4280831527



4289122465



4279252498



4290899132



4278198528



4292739032



4278190080



4294639605



4283989845



4283989845



4283203400



4284776290



4282416956



4285562734

 4281696047

 4286283643

 4280909602

 4287070088

 4280123157

 4287856532

 4279336713

 4288642977

 4278812416

 4289429422

 4290150331

 4290936775

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285823302



4283989845



4281827948

# Triad

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



4283989845



4282612390



4289094501

# Complementary

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



4283989845



4286338431

# 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.



4288701310



4283989845



4285362852

# Square

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



4283989845



4279402651



4287457685



4288571728

# Rectangle

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



4283989845



4280124286



4287457685



4289094254



# Sweetspot

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



4283989845



4288063125



4286544981



4283126858



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4283989845



4285048419



4283793255



4282007609



4278812672



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4286338431



4288766886



4286535021



4282333504



4285923456

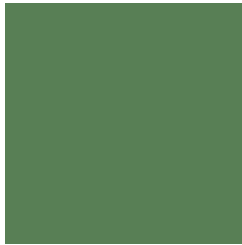


4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4283989845 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

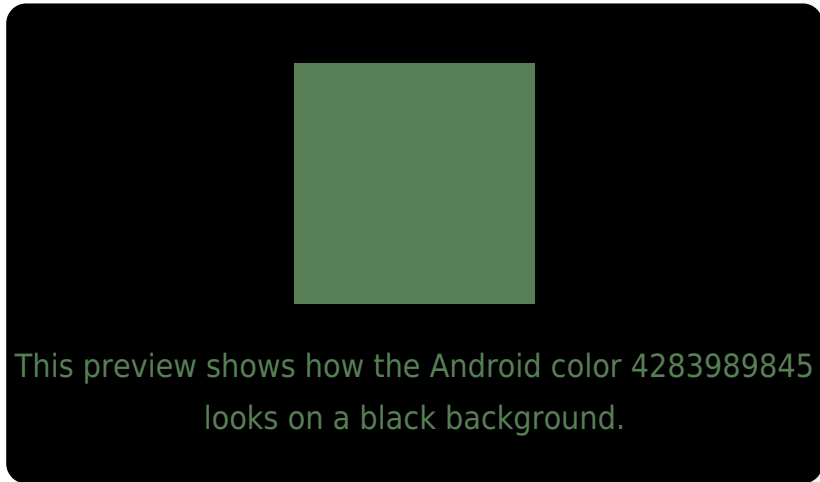
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × 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 4283989845 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4283989845.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4283989845.

# 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**  
4283989845

**Protanopia**  
4286477649

**Deuteranopia**  
4287262808



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4283989845

**Protanomaly**  
4285561170

**Deuteranomaly**  
4286084439

**Tritanomaly**  
4284316530

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4283989845

**Achromatopsia**  
4285493103

**Achromatomaly**  
4284970342

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4283989845 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(88, 127, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 127, 85)  
}
```

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(88, 127, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 127, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4283989845 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(88, 127, 85) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 127, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 127, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 127, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 127, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 127,  
85) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4283989845 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 127, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 127,  
85) }
```

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**