

# Converting Colors

Android(4284048455)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284048455) contains.

<b>Android(4284048455)</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(4284048455)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596447
RGB	89, 100, 71
RGB Percent	35%, 39%, 28%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6078, 0.7216
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.29, 0.61
HSL	83°, 17%, 34%
HSV	83°, 29%, 39%
XYZ	9.8143, 11.6931, 7.7010
YIQ	93.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

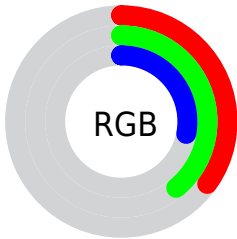
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	71, 100, 82
Decimal	5858375
CIELab	40.72, -9.93, 15.09
CIElCh	41, 18.063, 123.342
Yxy	11.6931, 0.3360, 0.4003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284048455 (0xFF596447)
YUV	93.4050, -11.0457, -3.8632
Hunter-Lab	34.1952, -8.6105, 10.5842

# Details

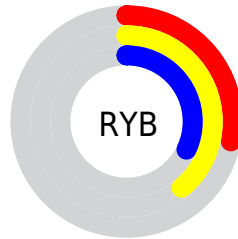
The Android color **4284048455** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **4283582308**, and the grayscale version is **4284374622**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4287338360**, and **4281021723** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283786301**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4284310609**.

# Distribution



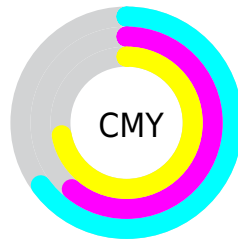
- Red (35%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284048455 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 4284048455 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284048455



4284048455

4294967295



4282469424



4287338360



4281021723



4289114769



4279705602



4290891180



4278191360



4292733383



4278190080



4294639587



4284048455



4284048455



4283786301



4284310609



4283524147



4284572763

■ 4283327529

■ 4284769381

■ 4283065375

■ 4285031535

■ 4282803221

■ 4285293689

■ 4282541067

■ 4285555843

■ 4282278913

■ 4285817997

■ 4282278912

■ 4286014615

■ 4286276769

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4285096002



4284048455



4282935122

# Triad

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



4284048455



4282148218



4286403935

# Complementary

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



4284048455



4283582308

# 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.



4285814638



4284048455



4283457917

# Square

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



4284048455



4281559152



4284767353



4286404432

# Rectangle

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



4284048455



4282214492



4284767353



4286272868



# Sweetspot

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



4284048455



4286481014



4284764743



4282401339



4290953922



4282532418



# Same Dimension

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



4284048455



4285629013



4283130951



4281414446



4282872576



4288082432



# Inverse Universe

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



4283582308



4284896642



4284499812



4281347635



4281073779



4284219634



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284048455 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

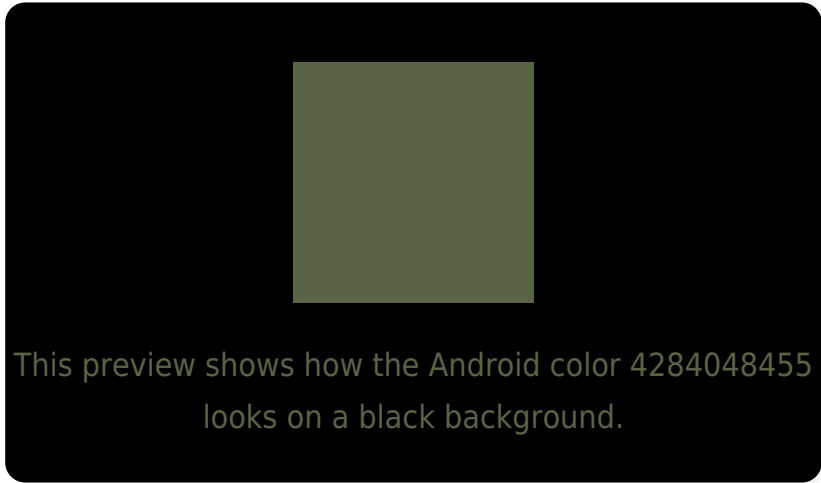
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × 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 4284048455 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284048455.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284048455.

# 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**  
4284048455

**Protanopia**  
4284964933

**Deuteranopia**  
4285619273



**Tritanopia**  
4284375143

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284048455

**Protanomaly**

4284637510

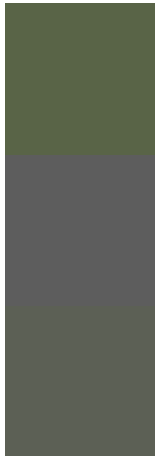
**Deuteranomaly**

4285030216

**Tritanomaly**

4284244315

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284048455

**Achromatopsia**

4284308829

**Achromatomaly**

4284244053

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284048455 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(89, 100, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 100, 71)  
}
```

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(89, 100, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 100, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284048455 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(89, 100, 71) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 100, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 100, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 100, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 100, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 100,  
71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284048455 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 100, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 100,  
71) }
```

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](#).



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