

# Converting Colors

Android(4284981040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284981040) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4284981040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	679F30
RGB	103, 159, 48
RGB Percent	40%, 62%, 19%
CMY	0.5961, 0.3765, 0.8118
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.70, 0.38
HSL	90°, 54%, 41%
HSV	90°, 70%, 62%
XYZ	18.5252, 27.8932, 7.2039
YIQ	129.6020, 2.2550, -46.3930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

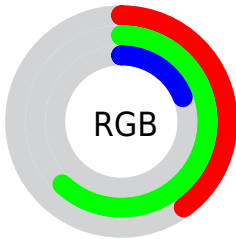
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	48, 159, 104
Decimal	6790960
CIELab	59.79, -36.79, 49.79
CIELCh	60, 61.906, 126.465
Yxy	27.8932, 0.3455, 0.5202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284981040 (0xFF679F30)
YUV	129.6020, -40.2298, -23.3300
Hunter-Lab	52.8141, -29.8136, 28.8827

# Details

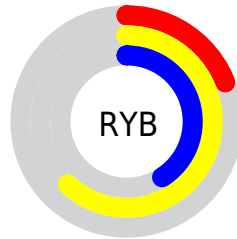
The Android color `4284981040` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669933`. A complement of this color would be `4285018271`, and the grayscale version is `4286743170`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288599652`, and `4281428736` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284456736`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285505344`.

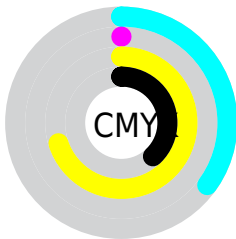
# Distribution



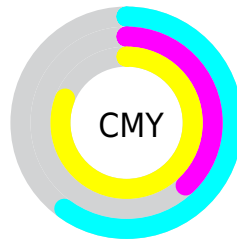
- Red (40%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284981040 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 4284981040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284981040



4284981040

4294967295



4283204882



4288599652



4281428736



4290442111



4279521792



4292345754



4278205184



4294246326



4278199808



4294967250



4278190080



4294967279



4284981040



4284981040



4284456736



4285505344

■ 4283932432

■ 4286029648

■ 4283408128

■ 4286553952

■ 4287078256

■ 4287602560

■ 4288126863

■ 4288651167

■ 4289175471

■ 4289699775

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288778510



4284981040



4278232930

# Triad

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



4284981040



4278231540



4294072966

# Complementary

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



4284981040



4285018271

# 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.



4292568509



4284981040



4279211005

# Square

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



4284981040



4278233296



4288773352



4293617490

# Rectangle

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



4284981040



4278233480



4288773352



4293745561



# Sweetspot

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



4284981040



4290367395



4288636976



4284180814



4293454056



4285098345



# Same Dimension

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



4284981040



4286041889



4281376560



4283125575



4282879744



4278718208



# Inverse Universe

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



4285018271



4286128591



4288622751



4283123535



4282908815



4278714383



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284981040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

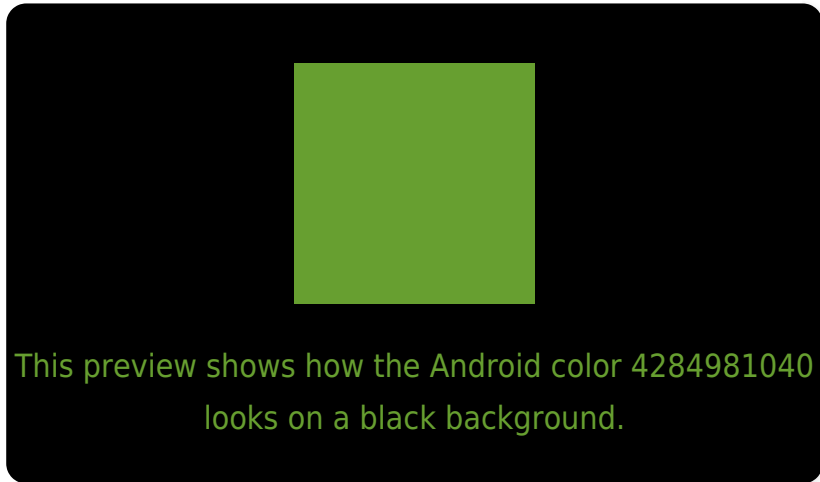
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4284981040 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284981040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284981040.

# 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**  
4284981040

**Protanopia**  
4288778284

**Deuteranopia**  
4289955896



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4284981040

**Protanomaly**  
4287403309

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288122933

**Tritanomaly**  
4285634679

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284981040

**Achromatopsia**  
4286743170

**Achromatomaly**  
4286090596

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284981040 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(103, 159, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 159, 48)  
}
```

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(103, 159, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 159, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284981040 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(103, 159, 48) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 159, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 159, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 159, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 159, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 159,  
48) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284981040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 159, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
159, 48) }
```

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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