

# Converting Colors

Android(4285044601)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285044601) contains.

<b>Android(4285044601)</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(4285044601)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	689779
RGB	104, 151, 121
RGB Percent	41%, 59%, 47%
CMY	0.5922, 0.4078, 0.5255
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.20, 0.41
HSL	142°, 18%, 50%
HSV	142°, 31%, 59%
XYZ	20.2267, 26.4567, 22.1298
YIQ	133.5270, -18.3820, -19.2940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

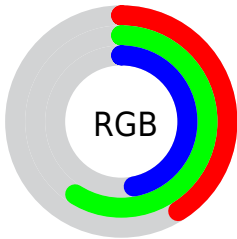
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	104, 139, 151
Decimal	6854521
CIELab	58.47, -22.47, 10.80
CIELCh	58, 24.931, 154.320
Yxy	26.4567, 0.2939, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285044601 (0xFF689779)
YUV	133.5270, -6.1758, -25.8952
Hunter-Lab	51.4361, -19.8200, 10.4965

# Details

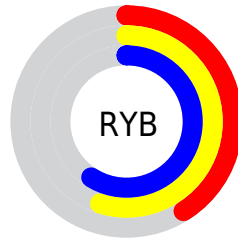
The Android color `4285044601` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4288112774`, and the grayscale version is `4287006342`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288466349`, and `4281820232` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284061551`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286027651`.

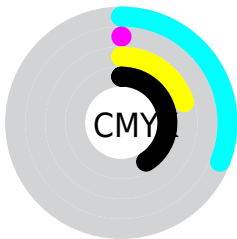
# Distribution



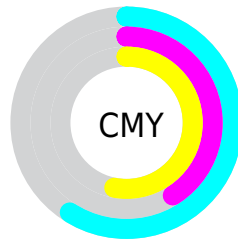
- Red (41%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285044601 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 4285044601 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285044601



4285044601

4294967295



4283399520



4288466349



4281820232



4290308809



4280241202



4292149221



4278465821



4293984255



4278198276



4278190080



4285044601



4285044601



4284061551



4286027651




4283078502



4287010700

 4282095452

 4287993750

 4281112402

 4288976800


 4280129353

 4289959849

 4279080767

 4291008435

 4278228791

 4291991484

 4292974534

 4293957584

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286681960



4285044601



4283537807

# Triad

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



4285044601



4285894328



4290215797

# Complementary

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



4285044601



4288112774

# 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.



4290215050



4285044601



4287923889

# Square

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



4285044601



4283929779



4289429408



4289496422

# Rectangle

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



4285044601



4283013278



4289429408



4290280828



# Sweetspot

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



4285044601



4289971385



4287076200



4284048220



4293125091



4284703587



# Same Dimension

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



4285044601



4286366870



4285044624



4282731848



4278225971



4278193413



# Inverse Universe

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



4288112774



4291067050



4288112751



4283254090



4287365210



4279042056



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285044601 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

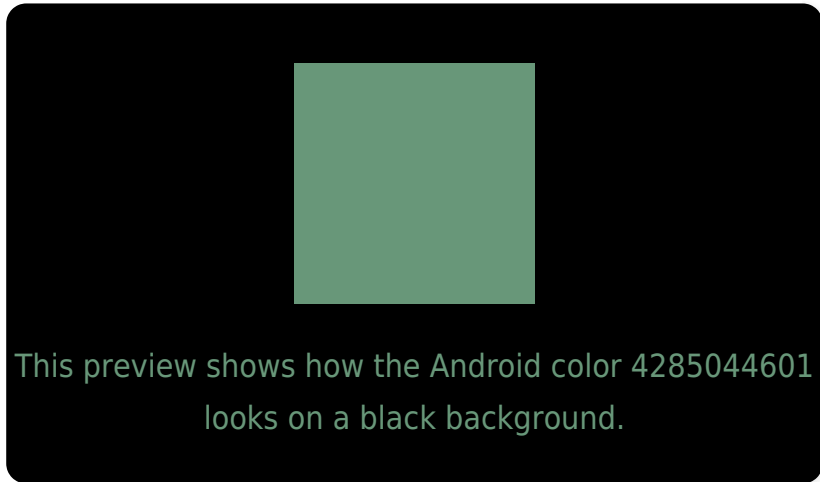
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285044601 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285044601.

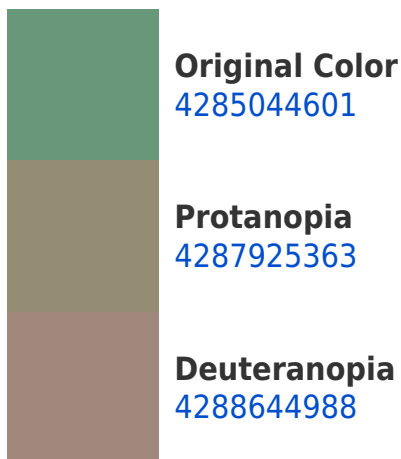


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285044601.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285044601

**Protanomaly**  
4286877813

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287335803

**Tritanomaly**  
4285306001

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285044601

**Achromatopsia**  
4287006342

**Achromatomaly**  
4286286977

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285044601 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(104, 151, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 151, 121)  
}
```

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(104, 151, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 151, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285044601 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(104, 151, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 151, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 151, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 151, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 151, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 151,  
121) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285044601 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 151, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
151, 121) }
```

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