

# Converting Colors

Android(4285825367)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285825367) contains.

<b>Android(4285825367)</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(4285825367)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	748157
RGB	116, 129, 87
RGB Percent	45%, 51%, 34%
CMY	0.5451, 0.4941, 0.6588
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.33, 0.49
HSL	79°, 19%, 42%
HSV	79°, 33%, 51%
XYZ	16.7730, 20.1016, 12.0128
YIQ	120.3250, 5.7340, -15.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

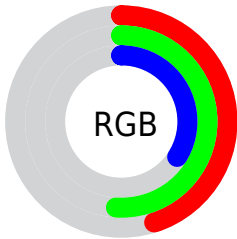
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	87, 129, 100
Decimal	7635287
CIELab	51.95, -12.44, 21.24
CIElCh	52, 24.612, 120.368
Yxy	20.1016, 0.3431, 0.4112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285825367 (0xFF748157)
YUV	120.3250, -16.4292, -3.7930
Hunter-Lab	44.8348, -11.6829, 15.4986

# Details

The Android color `4285825367` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4284766081`, and the grayscale version is `4286085240`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289246857`, and `4282601513` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285563210`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286087524`.

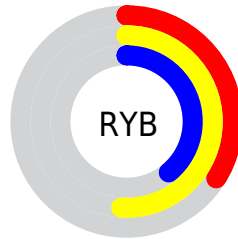
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (51%)

Blue (34%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (39%)

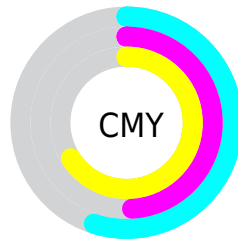


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285825367 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 4285825367 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285825367



4285825367

4294967295



4284180543



4289246857



4282601513



4291088804



4281088275



4292931263



4279837440



4294836187



4278193408



4294967287



4278190080



4285825367



4285825367



4285563210



4286087524



4285301053



4286349681

■ 4285038896

■ 4286611838

■ 4284776739

■ 4286873995

■ 4284514583

■ 4287136152

■ 4284252426

■ 4287398308

■ 4284055808

■ 4287660465

■ 4287922622

■ 4288184779

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287265618



4285825367



4284188006

# Triad

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



4285825367



4282614944



4288965756

# Complementary

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



4285825367



4284766081

# 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.



4288114833



4285825367



4284513958

# Square

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



4285825367



4281763728



4286543520



4289031784

# Rectangle

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



4285825367



4283139956



4286543520



4288769412



# Sweetspot

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



4285825367



4288915607



4286669911



4283520074



4292138196



4283716692



# Same Dimension

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



4285825367



4287932519



4284449111



4282269753



4283990016



4278190080



# Inverse Universe

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



4284766081



4286277544



4286142337



4282071360



4280746112



4278190080



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285825367 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

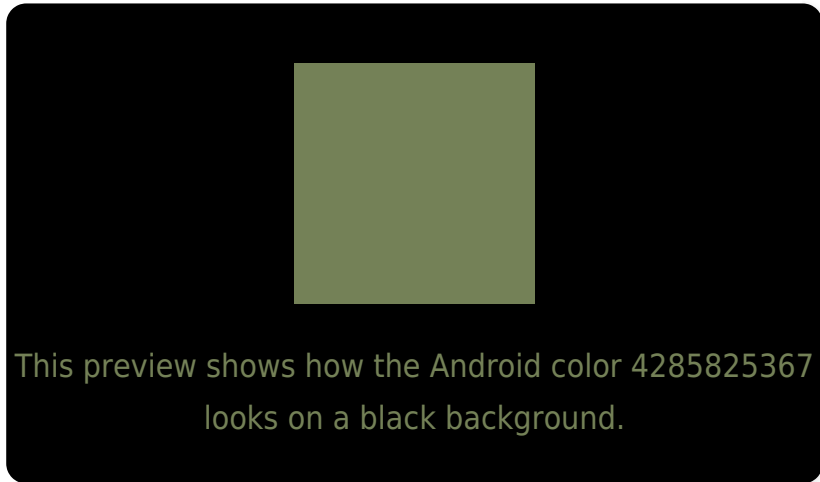
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

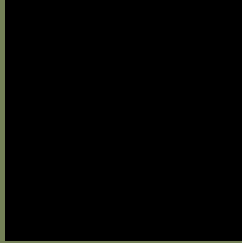
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4285825367 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285825367.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285825367.

# 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**  
4285825367

**Protanopia**  
4287003733

**Deuteranopia**  
4287854169



**Tritanopia**  
4286217093

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285825367

**Protanomaly**  
4286545494

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287134296

**Tritanomaly**  
4286086516

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285825367

**Achromatopsia**  
4286085240

**Achromatomaly**  
4286020460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285825367 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(116, 129, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 129, 87)  
}
```

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(116, 129, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 129, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285825367 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(116, 129, 87) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 129, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 129, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 129, 87); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 129, 87); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 129, 87) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285825367 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 129, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
129, 87) }
```

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