

# Converting Colors

Android(4285957417)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285957417) contains.

<b>Android(4285957417)</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(4285957417)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	768529
RGB	118, 133, 41
RGB Percent	46%, 52%, 16%
CMY	0.5373, 0.4784, 0.8392
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.69, 0.48
HSL	70°, 53%, 34%
HSV	70°, 69%, 52%
XYZ	16.2590, 20.7867, 5.2531
YIQ	118.0270, 20.5920, -31.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

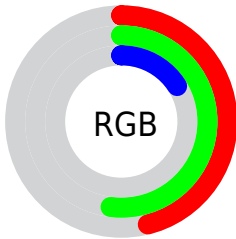
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	41, 133, 56
Decimal	7767337
CIELab	52.72, -18.63, 45.67
CIELCh	53, 49.319, 112.191
Yxy	20.7867, 0.3844, 0.4914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285957417 (0xFF768529)
YUV	118.0270, -37.9743, -0.0237
Hunter-Lab	45.5924, -16.1309, 25.0834

# Details

The Android color `4285957417` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999933`. A complement of this color would be `4281870725`, and the grayscale version is `4285953654`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289509980`, and `4282536960` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285826332`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286088502`.

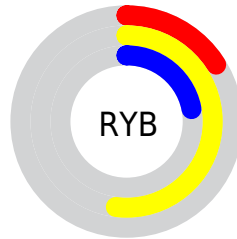
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (52%)

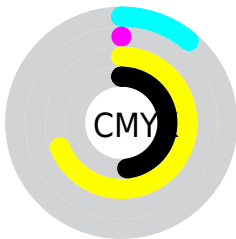
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (22%)

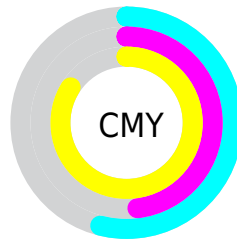


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285957417 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 4285957417 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285957417



4285957417

4294967295



4284247052



4289509980



4282536960



4291417718



4280957952



4293259920



4279248640



4294967212



4278194432



4294967239



4278190080



4294967268



4285957417



4285957417



4285826332



4286088502

■ 4285695246

■ 4286219588

■ 4285498625

■ 4286416209

■ 4285498624

■ 4286547294

■ 4286678379

■ 4286809465

■ 4286940550

■ 4287071635

■ 4287268257

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288575524



4285957417



4282486087

# Triad

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



4285957417



4278226880



4291123339

# Complementary

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



4285957417



4281870725

# 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.



4289160626



4285957417



4278224594

# Square

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



4285957417



4278227613



4285298636



4291517024

# Rectangle

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



4285957417



4278227298



4285298636



4290665369



# Sweetspot

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



4285957417



4289179017



4286920489



4283651905



4292269782



4283914071



# Same Dimension

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



4285957417



4288064797



4283008297



4282466876



4285366784



4278321920



# Inverse Universe

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



4281870725



4281671085



4284819845



4282203202



4279566466



4278190083



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285957417 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

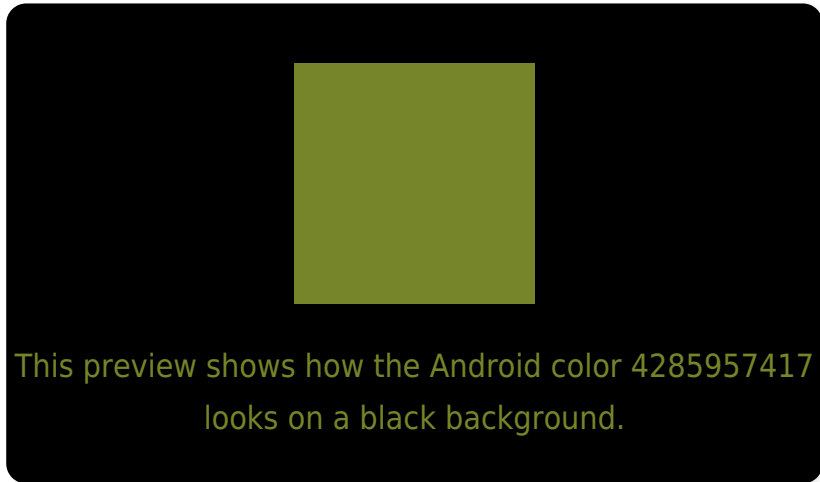
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4285957417 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285957417.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285957417.

# 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**  
4285957417

**Protanopia**  
4287462951

**Deuteranopia**  
4288509742



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4285957417

**Protanomaly**  
4286939432

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287593516

**Tritanomaly**  
4286349156

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4285957417

**Achromatopsia**  
4285953654

**Achromatomaly**  
4285954906

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285957417 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(118, 133, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 133, 41)  
}
```

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(118, 133, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 133, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285957417 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(118, 133, 41) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 133, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 133, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 133, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 133, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 133,  
41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285957417 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 133, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
133, 41) }
```

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