

# Converting Colors

Android(4286288730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286288730) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4286288730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7B935A
RGB	123, 147, 90
RGB Percent	48%, 58%, 35%
CMY	0.5176, 0.4235, 0.6471
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.39, 0.42
HSL	85°, 24%, 46%
HSV	85°, 39%, 58%
XYZ	20.4476, 25.8166, 13.5783
YIQ	133.3260, 3.9930, -22.8150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

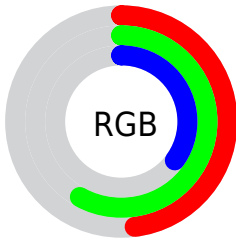
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	90, 147, 114
Decimal	8098650
CIE Lab	57.86, -18.78, 27.43
CIE LCh	58, 33.239, 124.394
Yxy	25.8166, 0.3417, 0.4314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286288730 (0xFF7B935A)
YUV	133.3260, -21.3597, -9.0559
Hunter-Lab	50.8100, -17.0835, 19.7226

# Details

The Android color `4286288730` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4285684371`, and the grayscale version is `4287006342`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289776013`, and `4282998827` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285895499`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286681961`.

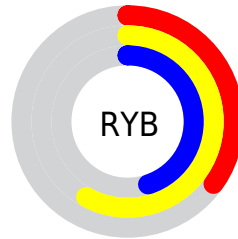
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (58%)

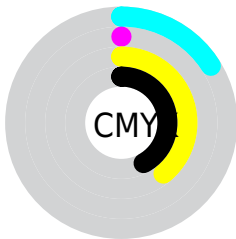
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (45%)

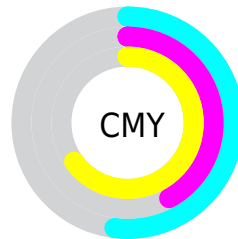


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286288730 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 4286288730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286288730



4286288730

4294967295



4284643650



4289776013



4282998827



4291618215



4281419796



4293459907



4279972352



4294967263



4278197760



4294967292



4278190080



4286288730



4286288730



4285895499



4286681961



4285502269



4287075191

■ 4285043502

■ 4287533958

■ 4284650271

■ 4287927189

■ 4284257041

■ 4288320419

■ 4283863810

■ 4288713650

■ 4283798272

■ 4289106881

■ 4289565648

■ 4289958878

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288318288



4286288730



4283930737

# Triad

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



4286288730



4281439679



4290933896

# Complementary

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



4286288730



4285684371

# 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.



4289951909



4286288730



4285041861

# Square

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



4286288730



4278229419



4287922875



4290869356

# Rectangle

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



4286288730



4282161796



4287922875



4290737554



# Sweetspot

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



4286288730



4290166696



4287853146



4284178771



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4286288730



4288266085



4284453722



4282862147



4283468288



4278585856



# Inverse Universe

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



4285684371



4287325631



4287519379



4282794826



4281991306



4278452234



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286288730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

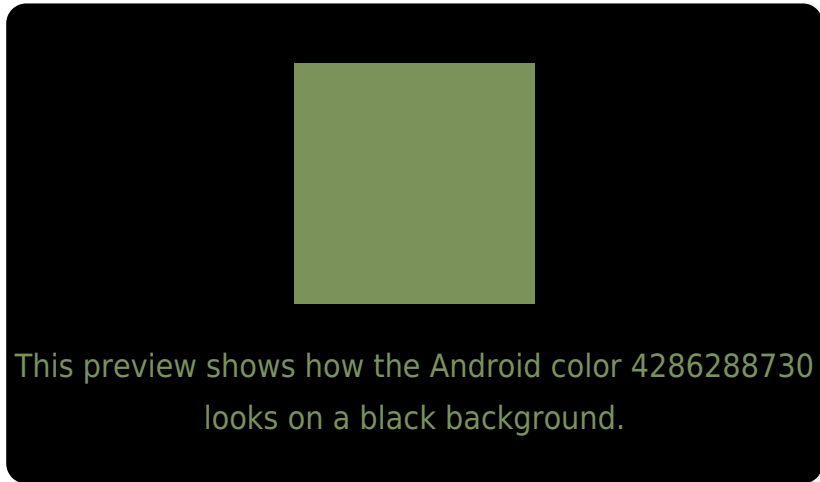
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

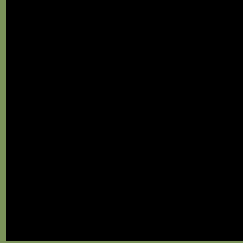
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4286288730 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286288730.



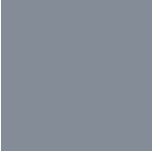
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286288730.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4286811287

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286288730

**Protanomaly**  
4287467096

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288055900

**Tritanomaly**  
4286615425

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286288730

**Achromatopsia**  
4286940549

**Achromatomaly**  
4286679669

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286288730 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(123, 147, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 147, 90)  
}
```

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(123, 147, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 147, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286288730 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(123, 147, 90) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 147, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 147, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 147, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 147, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 147,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286288730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 147, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
147, 90) }
```

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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