

# Converting Colors

Android(4286293380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286293380) contains.

<b>Android(4286293380)</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(4286293380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BA584
RGB	123, 165, 132
RGB Percent	48%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.5176, 0.3529, 0.4824
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.20, 0.35
HSL	133°, 19%, 56%
HSV	133°, 25%, 65%
XYZ	25.7884, 32.7872, 26.7992
YIQ	148.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

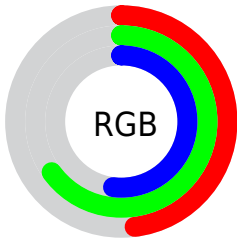
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	123, 158, 165
Decimal	8103300
CIELab	63.99, -21.08, 12.57
CIElCh	64, 24.549, 149.193
Yxy	32.7872, 0.3021, 0.3840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286293380 (0xFF7BA584)
YUV	148.6800, -8.2232, -22.5214
Hunter-Lab	57.2601, -19.8136, 12.3328

# Details

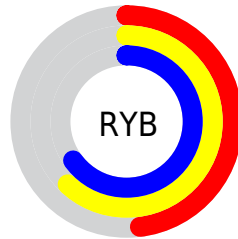
The Android color `4286293380` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4289035164`, and the grayscale version is `4287993237`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289780921`, and `4283003218` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285179255`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287341969`.

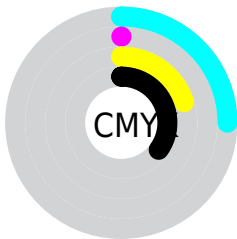
# Distribution



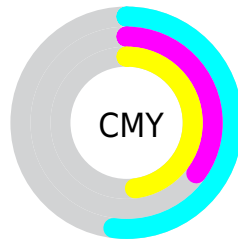
- Red (48%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286293380 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 4286293380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286293380


 4286293380

4294967295

 4284648299

 4289780921

 4283003218

 4291623381

 4281423931

 4293459953

 4279910693

 4278331921

 4278195712

 4278190080

 4286293380

 4286293380

 4285179255

 4287341969

 4284130666

 4288456094


 4283082077

 4289504683

 4281967952

 4290618808

 4280919363

 4291667397

 4279805238

 4292781522

 4278691113

 4293830111

 4278232355

 4294944236

 4294944249

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287930484



4286293380



4284786586

# Triad

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



4286293380



4286553542



4291267975

# Complementary

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



4286293380



4289035164

# 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.



4291136412



4286293380



4288583361

# Square

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



4286293380



4284785600



4290219954



4290679414

# Rectangle

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



4286293380



4284196777



4290219954



4291333262



# Sweetspot

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



4286293380



4291155657



4288521595



4284509027



4293651435



4285229931



# Same Dimension

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



4286293380



4287944354



4286293400



4282995275



4278227231



4278194692



# Inverse Universe

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



4289035164



4292252872



4289035144



4283582800



4287692914



4279369742



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286293380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

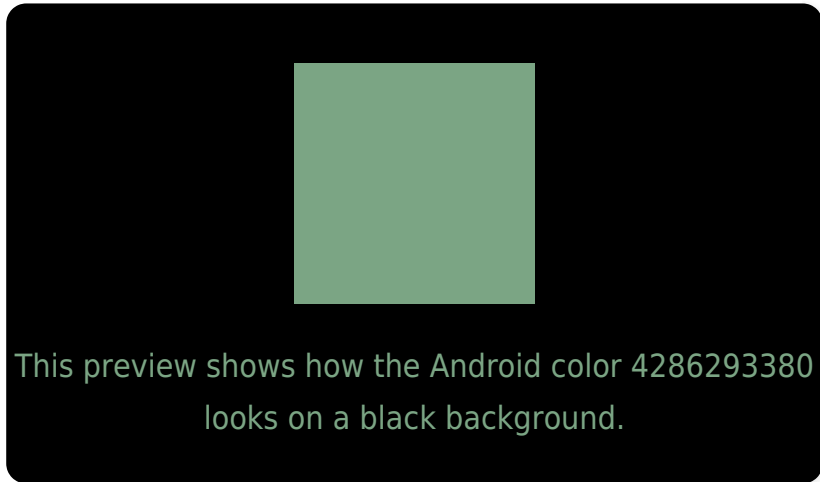
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

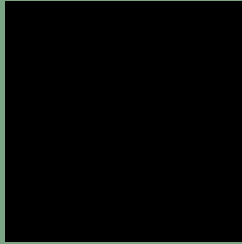
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4286293380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286293380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286293380.

# 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**  
4286293380

**Protanomaly**  
4287995521

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288519046

**Tritanomaly**  
4286554781

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286293380

**Achromatopsia**  
4287993237

**Achromatomaly**  
4287404943

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286293380 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, 165, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 165, 132)  
}
```

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, 165, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 165, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286293380 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, 165, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 165, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 165, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 165, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 165, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 165,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286293380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 165, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
165, 132) }
```

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