

# Converting Colors

Android(4286417934)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286417934) contains.

<b>Android(4286417934)</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(4286417934)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7D8C0E
RGB	125, 140, 14
RGB Percent	49%, 55%, 5%
CMY	0.5098, 0.4510, 0.9451
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.90, 0.45
HSL	67°, 82%, 30%
HSV	67°, 90%, 55%
XYZ	17.9148, 23.1478, 3.9392
YIQ	121.1510, 31.5060, -42.3660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

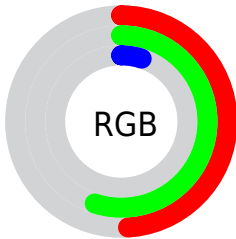
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	14, 140, 29
Decimal	8227854
CIELab	55.22, -20.32, 56.65
CIElCh	55, 60.188, 109.735
Yxy	23.1478, 0.3981, 0.5144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286417934 (0xFF7D8C0E)
YUV	121.1510, -52.8254, 3.3756
Hunter-Lab	48.1122, -17.7311, 28.8241

# Details

The Android color **4286417934** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **4280094348**, and the grayscale version is **4286216826**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4290101578**, and **4282931712** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4286286848**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286549020**.

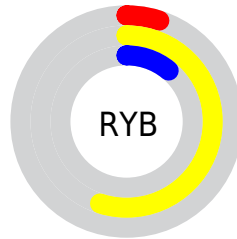
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (55%)

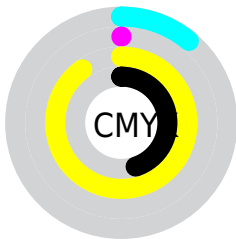
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (11%)

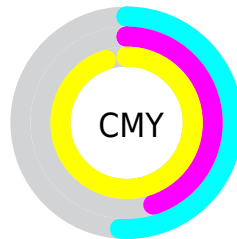


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286417934 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 4286417934 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286417934



4286417934

4294967295



4284642048



4290101578



4282931712



4292009317



4281221888



4293917312



4279512064



4294967195



4278196736



4294967223



4278190080



4294967252



4294967281



4286417934



4286417934

■ 4286286848

■ 4286549020

■ 4286614570

■ 4286745656

■ 4286876742

■ 4286942292

■ 4287073378

■ 4287204464

■ 4287270014

■ 4287401100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289559307



4286417934



4282029628

# Triad

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



4286417934



4278229459



4292432792

# Complementary

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



4286417934



4280094348

# 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.



4289816264



4286417934



4278226923

# Square

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



4286417934



4278230438



4284514023



4292957028

# Rectangle

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



4286417934



4278229598



4284514023



4291778730



# Sweetspot

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



4286417934



4289705348



4287372558



4283980862



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4286417934



4288656640



4282289166



4282664254



4285891840



4278453504



# Inverse Universe

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



4280094348



4279632053



4284223116



4282334789



4279238789



4278255621



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286417934 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

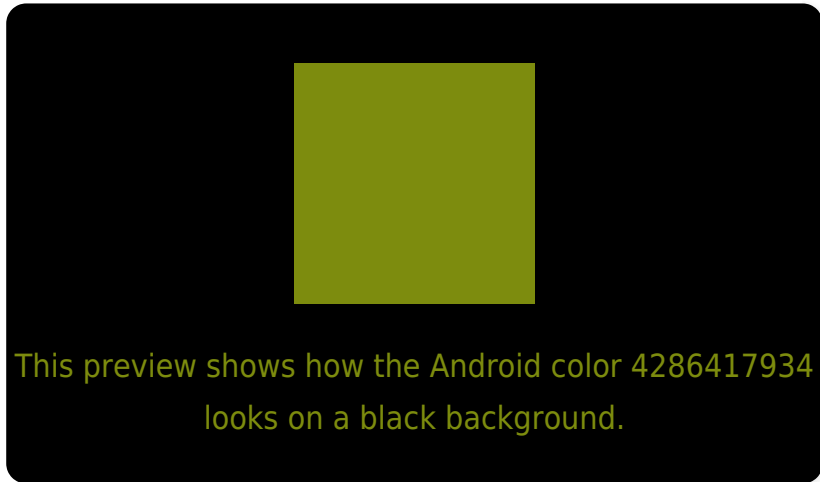
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286417934 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286417934.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286417934.

# 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**  
4286417934

**Protanopia**  
4287988747

**Deuteranopia**  
4289101083



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286417934

**Protanomaly**

4287399692

**Deuteranomaly**

4288119318

**Tritanomaly**

4286809694

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286417934

**Achromatopsia**

4286151033

**Achromatomaly**

4286218322

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286417934 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(125, 140, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 140, 14)  
}
```

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(125, 140, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 140, 14) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286417934 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(125, 140, 14) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 140, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 140, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 140, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 140, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 140,  
14) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286417934 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 140, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
140, 14) }
```

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