

# Converting Colors

Android(4286485626)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286485626) contains.

<b>Android(4286485626)</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(4286485626)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E947A
RGB	126, 148, 122
RGB Percent	49%, 58%, 48%
CMY	0.5059, 0.4196, 0.5216
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.18, 0.42
HSL	111°, 11%, 53%
HSV	111°, 18%, 58%
XYZ	22.7069, 27.0206, 22.4311
YIQ	138.4580, -4.7660, -12.7500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

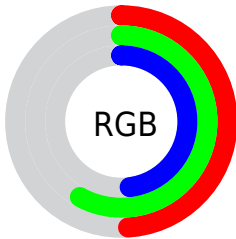
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	122, 148, 144
Decimal	8295546
CIELab	58.99, -13.00, 11.18
CIELCh	59, 17.144, 139.306
Yxy	27.0206, 0.3147, 0.3745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286485626 (0xFF7E947A)
YUV	138.4580, -8.1138, -10.9257
Hunter-Lab	51.9813, -12.9933, 10.8020

# Details

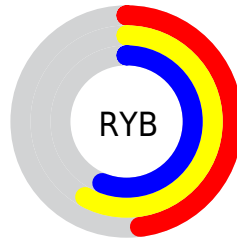
The Android color `4286485626` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4287658644`, and the grayscale version is `4287335307`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289972910`, and `4283261257` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285633643`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287337609`.

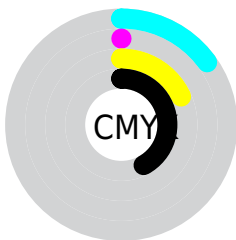
# Distribution



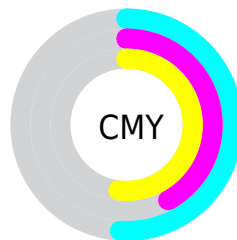
- Red (49%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (52%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286485626 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 4286485626 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286485626



4286485626

4294967295



4284840545



4289972910



4283261257



4291749578



4281747763



4293656550



4280300317



4278918661



4278190080



4286485626



4286485626



4285633643



4287337609



4284847196



4288124056

 4283995214

 4288976038

 4283208767

 4289762485

 4282356784

 4290614468

 4281570337

 4291400915

 4280718354

 4292252898

 4279931908

 4293039344

 4279735296

 4293891327

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287598705



4286485626



4285437576

# Triad

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



4286485626



4285960619



4289561733

# Complementary

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



4286485626



4287658644

# 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.



4289299604



4286485626



4287270058

# Square

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



4286485626



4285044132



4288448418



4289365624

# Rectangle

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



4286485626



4284979090



4288448418



4289561482



# Sweetspot

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



4286485626



4290232246



4287926394



4284244315



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4286485626



4288528279



4286223491



4282665539



4279601664



4278323712



# Inverse Universe

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



4287658644



4290353087



4287920779



4282991434



4285857930



4278779914



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286485626 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

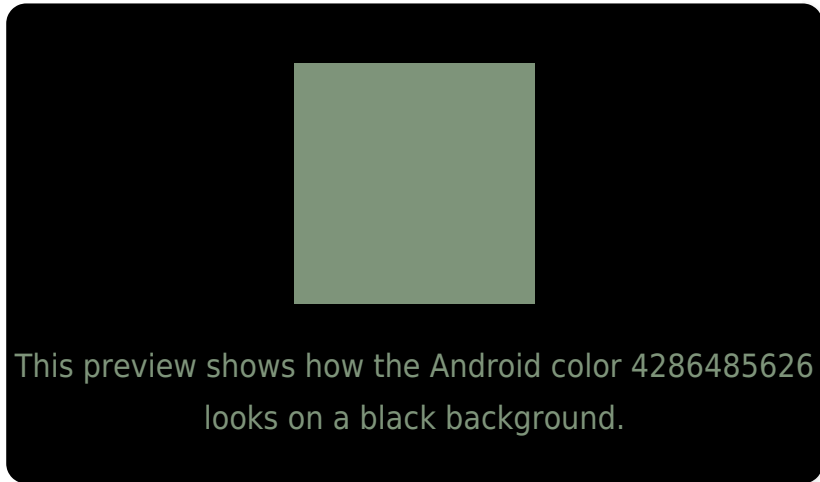
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286485626 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286485626.



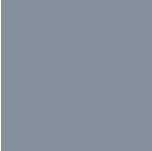
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286485626.

# 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**  
4286812059

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286485626

**Protanomaly**

4287467640

**Deuteranomaly**

4287990907

**Tritanomaly**

4286681487

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286485626

**Achromatopsia**

4287269514

**Achromatomaly**

4287008388

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286485626 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(126, 148, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 148, 122)  
}
```

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(126, 148, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 148, 122) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286485626 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(126, 148, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 148, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 148, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 148, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 148, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 148,  
122) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286485626 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 148, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
148, 122) }
```

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