

# Converting Colors

Android(4286549321)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286549321) contains.

<b>Android(4286549321)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4286549321)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F8D49
RGB	127, 141, 73
RGB Percent	50%, 55%, 29%
CMY	0.5020, 0.4471, 0.7137
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.48, 0.45
HSL	72°, 32%, 42%
HSV	72°, 48%, 55%
XYZ	19.4799, 24.0428, 9.9174
YIQ	129.0620, 13.4840, -24.1160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

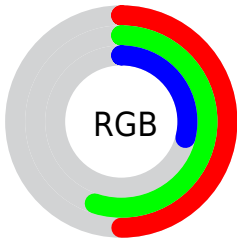
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	73, 141, 87
Decimal	8359241
CIELab	56.13, -16.11, 34.38
CIElCh	56, 37.966, 115.114
Yxy	24.0428, 0.3645, 0.4499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286549321 (0xFF7F8D49)
YUV	129.0620, -27.6386, -1.8084
Hunter-Lab	49.0335, -14.8946, 22.3316

# Details

The Android color `4286549321` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4283910541`, and the grayscale version is `4286677377`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290102139`, and `4283194137` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286352699`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286745943`.

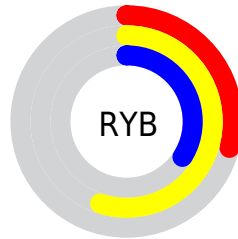
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (55%)

Blue (29%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (34%)

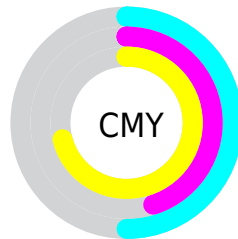


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286549321 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 4286549321 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286549321



4286549321

4294967295



4284838705



4290102139



4283194137



4291944341



4281615104



4293852080



4280102144



4294967244



4278196736



4294967273



4278190080



4286549321



4286549321



4286352699



4286745943



4286156077



4286942565

■ 4285959455

■ 4287139187

■ 4285762833

■ 4287335809

■ 4285566210

■ 4287532432

■ 4285566208

■ 4287663518

■ 4287860140

■ 4288056762

■ 4288253384

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288709444



4286549321



4283995232

# Triad

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



4286549321



4278228156



4290866317

# Complementary

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



4286549321



4283910541

# 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.



4289426605



4286549321



4282682568

# Square

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



4286549321



4278228897



4286677186



4291128940

# Rectangle

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



4286549321



4281767796



4286677186



4290539160



# Sweetspot

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



4286549321



4289902750



4287453001



4284046412



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4286549321



4288854093



4284321097



4282795840



4285236992



4278585344



# Inverse Universe

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



4283910541



4284698040



4286138765



4282531911



4280025223



4278321160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286549321 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

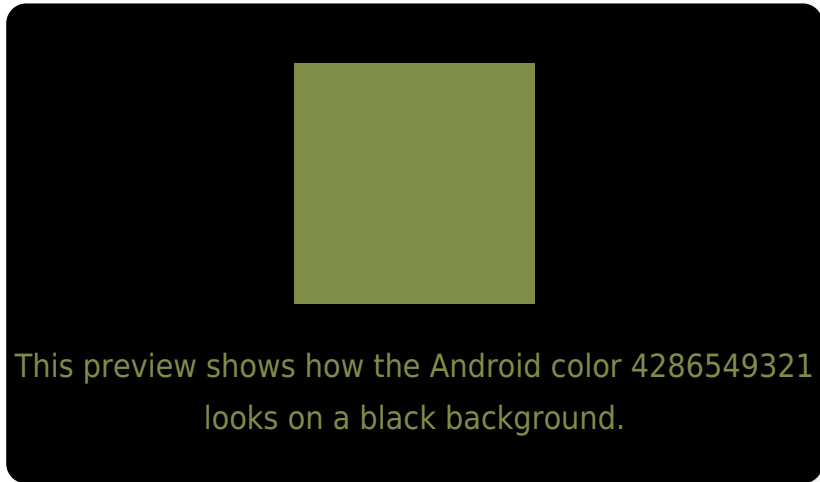
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286549321 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286549321.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286549321.

# 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**  
4286549321

**Protanopia**  
4287923783

**Deuteranopia**  
4288970828



**Tritanopia**  
4287071632

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286549321

**Protanomaly**  
4287400264

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288120139

**Tritanomaly**  
4286875766

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286549321

**Achromatopsia**  
4286677377

**Achromatomaly**  
4286612845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286549321 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(127, 141, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 141, 73)  
}
```

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(127, 141, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 141, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286549321 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(127, 141, 73) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 141, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 141, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 141, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 141, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 141,  
73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286549321 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 141, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
141, 73) }
```

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