

# Converting Colors

Android(4286551634)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286551634) contains.

<b>Android(4286551634)</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(4286551634)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F9652
RGB	127, 150, 82
RGB Percent	50%, 59%, 32%
CMY	0.5020, 0.4118, 0.6784
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.45, 0.41
HSL	80°, 29%, 45%
HSV	80°, 45%, 59%
XYZ	21.1817, 26.9339, 12.0650
YIQ	135.3710, 8.1200, -26.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

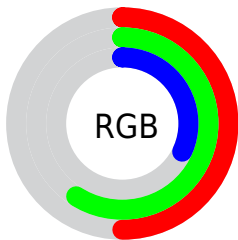
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	82, 150, 105
Decimal	8361554
CIELab	58.91, -19.76, 33.10
CIELCh	59, 38.548, 120.838
Yxy	26.9339, 0.3520, 0.4476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286551634 (0xFF7F9652)
YUV	135.3710, -26.3119, -7.3414
Hunter-Lab	51.8979, -17.9679, 22.5450

# Details

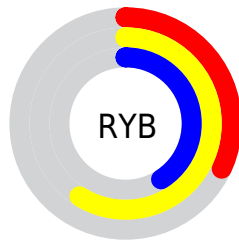
The Android color `4286551634` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4285092502`, and the grayscale version is `4287137928`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290104453`, and `4283196194` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286223939`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286879329`.

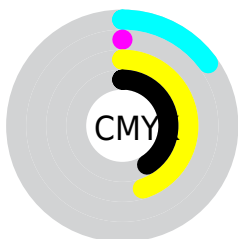
# Distribution



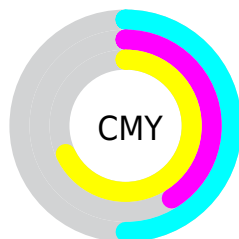
- Red (50%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286551634 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 4286551634 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286551634


 4286551634

4294967295

 4284841018

 4290104453

 4283196194

 4291946655

 4281617162

 4293787578

 4280169472

 4294967254

 4278198272

 4294967283

 4278190080

 4286551634

 4286551634

 4286223939

 4286879329

 4285896244

 4287207024

■ 4285568549

■ 4287534719

■ 4285240854

■ 4287862414

■ 4284913159

■ 4288190109

■ 4284716544

■ 4288517804

■ 4288911035

■ 4289238730

■ 4289566425

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288842825



4286551634



4283800684

# Triad

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



4286551634



4278229704



4291588750

# Complementary

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



4286551634



4285092502

# 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.



4290345391



4286551634



4284060113

# Square

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



4286551634



4278230959



4287792584



4291655277

# Rectangle

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



4286551634



4281376642



4287792584



4291326874



# Sweetspot

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



4286551634



4290364071



4288047442



4284178768



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4286551634



4288594521



4284323410



4282862147



4284189184



4278651392



# Inverse Universe

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



4285092502



4286405058



4287320726



4282729290



4281270410



4278386698



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286551634 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

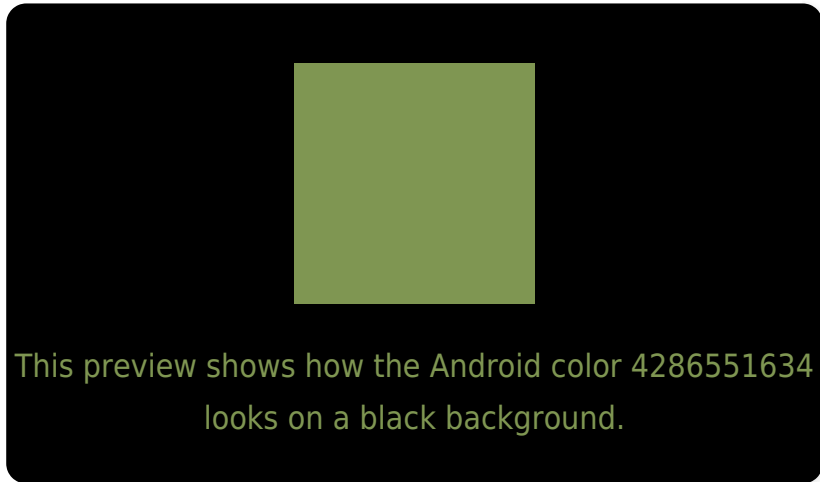
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286551634 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286551634.



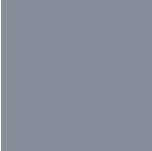
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286551634.

# 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**  
4287139481

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286551634

**Protanomaly**  
4287730000

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288384085

**Tritanomaly**  
4286943615

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286551634

**Achromatopsia**  
4287072135

**Achromatomaly**  
4286876788

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286551634 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, 150, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 150, 82)  
}
```

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, 150, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 150, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286551634 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, 150, 82) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 150, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 150, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 150, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 150, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 150,  
82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286551634 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 150, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
150, 82) }
```

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