

# Converting Colors

Android(4286944847)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286944847) contains.

<b>Android(4286944847)</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(4286944847)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	85964F
RGB	133, 150, 79
RGB Percent	52%, 59%, 31%
CMY	0.4784, 0.4118, 0.6902
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.47, 0.41
HSL	74°, 31%, 45%
HSV	74°, 47%, 59%
XYZ	21.9905, 27.3638, 11.5198
YIQ	136.8230, 12.6590, -25.6850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

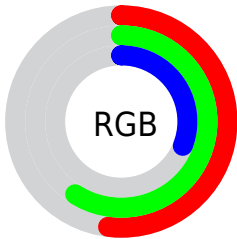
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	79, 150, 96
Decimal	8754767
CIELab	59.31, -17.66, 35.25
CIELCh	59, 39.427, 116.609
Yxy	27.3638, 0.3612, 0.4495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286944847 (0xFF85964F)
YUV	136.8230, -28.5067, -3.3528
Hunter-Lab	52.3104, -16.5044, 23.5604

# Details

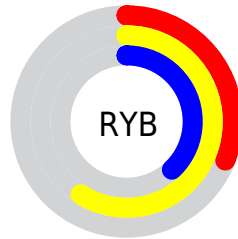
The Android color `4286944847` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4284501910`, and the grayscale version is `4287203721`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290497666`, and `4283589407` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286682688`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287207006`.

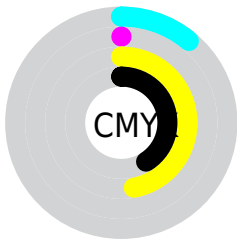
# Distribution



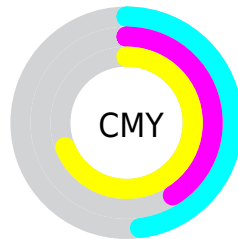
- Red (52%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286944847 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 4286944847 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286944847



4286944847

4294967295



4285234231



4290497666



4283589407



4292405404



4281944837



4294246327



4280497152



4294967251



4278591488



4294967280



4278190080



4286944847



4286944847



4286682688



4287207006



4286486065



4287403629

■ 4286223906

■ 4287665788

■ 4286027283

■ 4287862411

■ 4285765124

■ 4288124570

■ 4285699584

■ 4288386729

■ 4288583352

■ 4288845511

■ 4289042134

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289235784



4286944847



4284194151

# Triad

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



4286944847



4278230216



4291654548

# Complementary

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



4286944847



4284501910

# 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.



4290149045



4286944847



4283339988

# Square

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



4286944847



4278231213



4287399885



4291851634

# Rectangle

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



4286944847



4281835646



4287399885



4291327136



# Sweetspot

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



4286944847



4290495143



4288045135



4284309840



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4286944847



4289184339



4284651087



4282927683



4285106688



4278716928



# Inverse Universe

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



4284501910



4285420482



4286795670



4282663754



4280352906



4278321162



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286944847 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

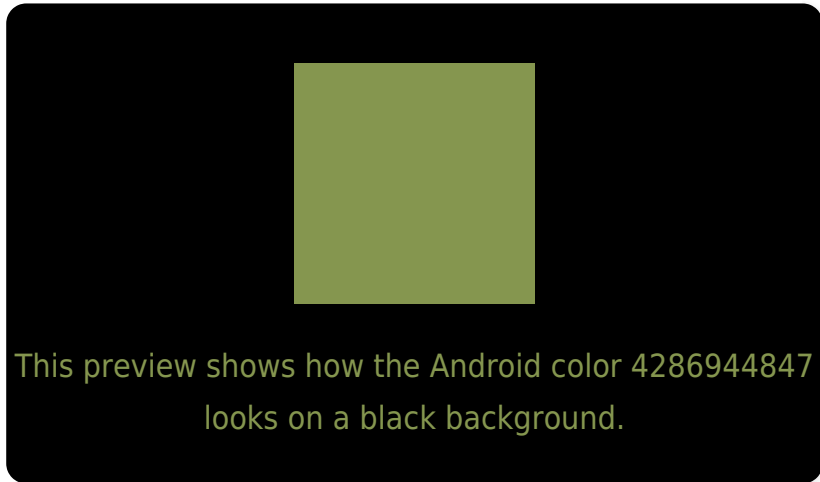
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4286944847 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286944847.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286944847.

# 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**

4286944847

**Protanopia**

4288515916

**Deuteranopia**

4289562706



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4286944847

**Protanomaly**  
4287926861

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288580945

**Tritanomaly**  
4287336830

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4286944847

**Achromatopsia**  
4287203721

**Achromatomaly**  
4287139444

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286944847 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(133, 150, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 150, 79)  
}
```

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(133, 150, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 150, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286944847 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(133, 150, 79) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 150, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 150, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 150, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 150, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 150,  
79) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286944847 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 150, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
150, 79) }
```

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