

# Converting Colors

Android(4287007586)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287007586) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4287007586)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	868B62
RGB	134, 139, 98
RGB Percent	53%, 55%, 38%
CMY	0.4745, 0.4549, 0.6157
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.29, 0.45
HSL	67°, 17%, 46%
HSV	67°, 29%, 55%
XYZ	21.2687, 24.4154, 15.1469
YIQ	132.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

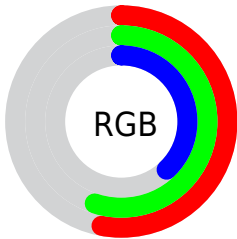
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	98, 139, 103
Decimal	8817506
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.50, -8.95, 21.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 23.171, 112.723
Y <sub>xy</sub>	24.4154, 0.3496, 0.4014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287007586 (0xFF868B62)
YUV	132.8310, -17.1717, 1.0252
Hunter-Lab	49.4120, -9.6379, 16.4134

# Details

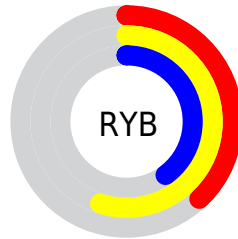
The Android color `4287007586` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4284965515`, and the grayscale version is `4286940549`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290560149`, and `4283717939` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286876500`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287138672`.

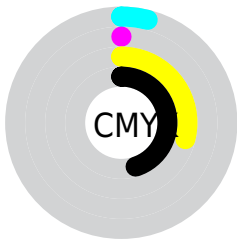
# Distribution



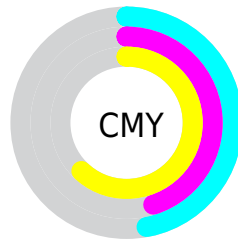
- Red (53%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287007586 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 4287007586 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287007586



4287007586

4294967295



4285297226



4290560149



4283717939



4292402352



4282139165



4294244811



4280691718



4294967272



4279048192



4278190080



4287007586



4287007586



4286876500



4287138672



4286810950



4287204222

■ 4286679864

■ 4287335308

■ 4286548778

■ 4287466394

■ 4286483229

■ 4287531944

■ 4286352143

■ 4287663029

■ 4286221057

■ 4287794115

■ 4286221056

■ 4287925201

■ 4287990751

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288382304



4287007586



4285501551

# Triad

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



4287007586



4283469991



4289493389

# Complementary

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



4287007586



4284965515

# 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.



4288511392



4287007586



4284976047

# Square

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



4287007586



4283143062



4286874797



4289755513

# Rectangle

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



4287007586



4284519035



4286874797



4289231508



# Sweetspot

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



4287007586



4289967525



4287326050



4284177490



4292598747



4284243036



# Same Dimension

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



4287007586



4289574262



4285696866



4282664254



4285826304



4278453504



# Inverse Universe

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



4284965515



4286412469



4286276235



4282334789



4279238789



4278255621



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287007586 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

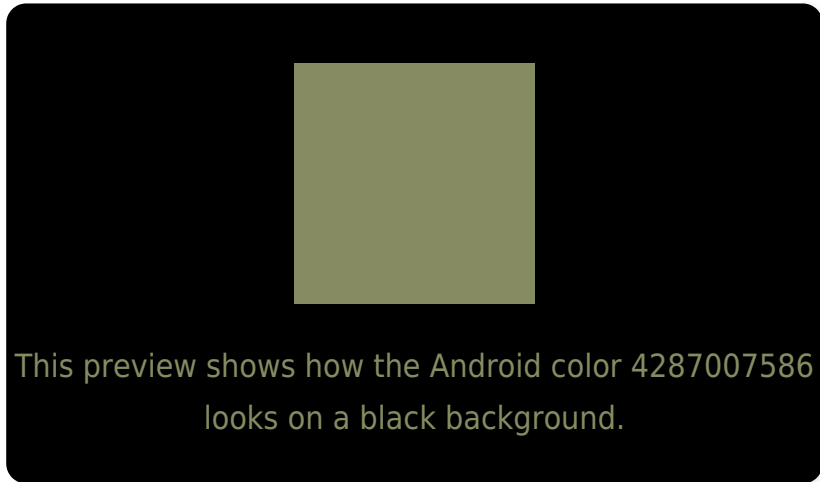
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

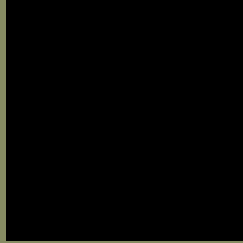
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

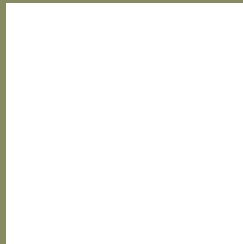
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287007586 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287007586.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287007586.

# 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**


[4287007586](#)

**Protanopia**

[4287792992](#)

**Deuteranopia**

[4288709220](#)



**Tritanopia**  
4287399312

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287007586

**Protanomaly**  
4287531105

**Deuteranomaly**  
4288120163

**Tritanomaly**  
4287268735

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287007586

**Achromatopsia**  
4286940549

**Achromatomaly**  
4286941048

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287007586 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(134, 139, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 139, 98)  
}
```

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(134, 139, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 139, 98) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287007586 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(134, 139, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 139, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 139, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 139, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 139, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 139,  
98) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287007586 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 139, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
139, 98) }
```

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](#).



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