

# Converting Colors

Android(4287011958)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287011958) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287011958)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	869C76
RGB	134, 156, 118
RGB Percent	53%, 61%, 46%
CMY	0.4745, 0.3882, 0.5373
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.24, 0.39
HSL	95°, 16%, 54%
HSV	95°, 24%, 61%
XYZ	24.9900, 30.1533, 21.6426
YIQ	145.0900, -0.9140, -16.4820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

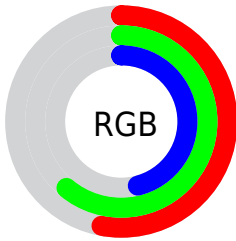
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	118, 156, 140
Decimal	8821878
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.79, -14.97, 17.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 22.948, 130.715
Yxy	30.1533, 0.3255, 0.3927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287011958 (0xFF869C76)
YUV	145.0900, -13.3554, -9.7259
Hunter-Lab	54.9120, -14.8621, 15.0703

# Details

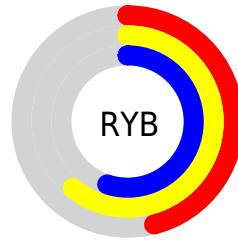
The Android color `4287011958` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999966`. A complement of this color would be `4287395484`, and the grayscale version is `4287730065`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290565034`, and `4283722053` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286422118`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287601798`.

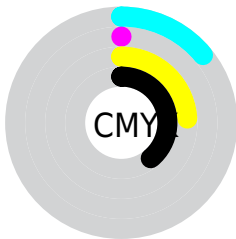
# Distribution



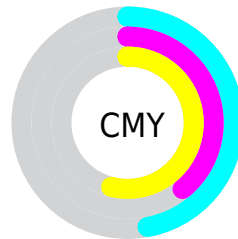
- Red (53%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287011958 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 4287011958 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287011958



4287011958

4294967295



4285301341



4290565034



4283722053



4292341702



4282143023



4294246370



4280695321

4294967294



4279378944



4278193152



4278190080



4287011958



4287011958



4286422118



4287601798

 4285832279

 4288191637

 4285242439

 4288781477

 4284652600

 4289371316

 4284062760

 4289961156

 4283472920

 4290550996

 4282883081

 4291140835

 4282555392

 4291730675

 4292320511

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4288517741



4287011958



4285505671

# Triad

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



4287011958



4285242299



4290676623

# Complementary

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



4287011958



4287395484

# 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.



4290087075



4287011958



4287010237

# Square

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



4287011958



4284129199



4288843444



4290546044

# Rectangle

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



4287011958



4284653973



4288843444



4290611094



# Sweetspot

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



4287011958



4291087550



4288449654



4284573278



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4287011958



4289383569



4285963385



4283060039



4282158848



4278587136



# Inverse Universe

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



4287395484



4289958348



4288444057



4283189071



4283629711



4278779919



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287011958 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

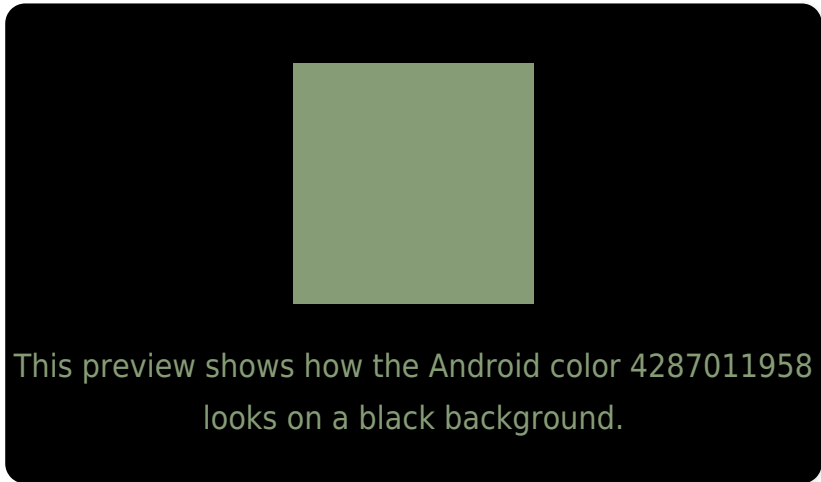
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

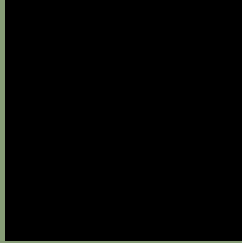
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4287011958 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287011958.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287011958.

# 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](#).

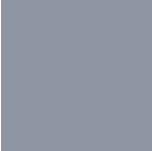
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287011958

**Protanopia**  
4288648563

**Deuteranopia**  
4289564537



**Tritanopia**  
4287469218

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4287011958

**Protanomaly**

4288059508

**Deuteranomaly**

4288648312

**Tritanomaly**

4287273106

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287011958

**Achromatopsia**

4287730065

**Achromatomaly**

4287468935

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287011958 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, 156, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 156, 118)  
}
```

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, 156, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 156, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287011958 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

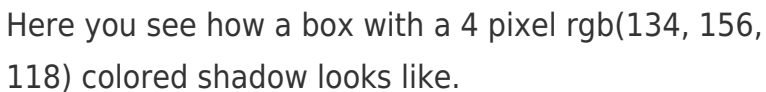
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(134, 156, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 156, 118) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 156, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 156, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 156, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 156,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287011958 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 156, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
156, 118) }
```

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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