

# Converting Colors

Android(4287600128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287600128) contains.

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**Color**

**Android(4287600128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F9600
RGB	143, 150, 0
RGB Percent	56%, 59%, 0%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4118, 1.0000
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 1.00, 0.41
HSL	63°, 100%, 29%
HSV	63°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	22.2340, 27.6523, 4.1656
YIQ	130.8070, 43.9780, -48.1340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

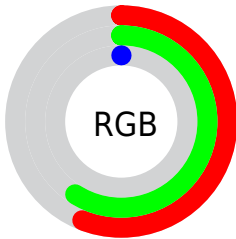
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 150, 7</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9410048</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">59.57, -17.67, 62.91</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">60, 65.342, 105.687</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">27.6523, 0.4113, 0.5116</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287600128 (0xFF8F9600)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">130.8070, -64.4879, 10.6933</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">52.5855, -16.5518, 32.1132</a>

# Details

The Android color **4287600128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **4278648982**, and the grayscale version is **4286808963**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291349576**, and **4283982592** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4287600128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4287665679**.

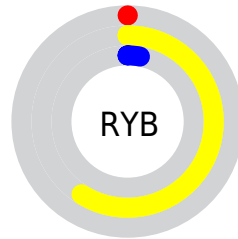
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (59%)

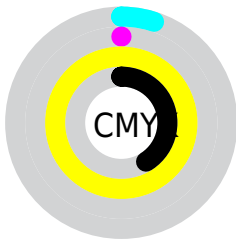
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (3%)

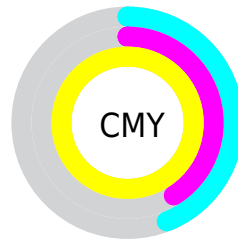


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287600128 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 4287600128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 4287600128

 4287600128

4294967295

 4285758464

 4291349576

 4283982592

 4293322851

 4282272768

 4294967166

 4280497408

 4294967194

 4278657024

 4294967222

 4278190080

 4294967251

 4294967280

 4287600128

 4287665679

 4287665694

 4287731245

 4287796796

 4287862347

 4287862362

 4287927913

 4287993464

 4287993479

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290937612



4287600128



4283081272

# Triad

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



4287600128



4278233057



4293483181

# Complementary

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



4287600128



4278648982

# 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.



4290278112



4287600128



4278230783

# Square

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



4287600128



4278233773



4283600127



4294334324

# Rectangle

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



4287600128



4278232925



4283600127



4292698560



# Sweetspot

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



4287600128



4290757256



4288021760



4284440894



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4287600128



4290363904



4282816000



4283058755



4286810624



4278848000



# Inverse Universe

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



4278648982



4278780098



4283433110



4282598218



4278583434

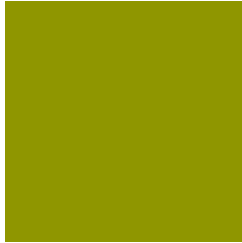


4278190090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287600128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

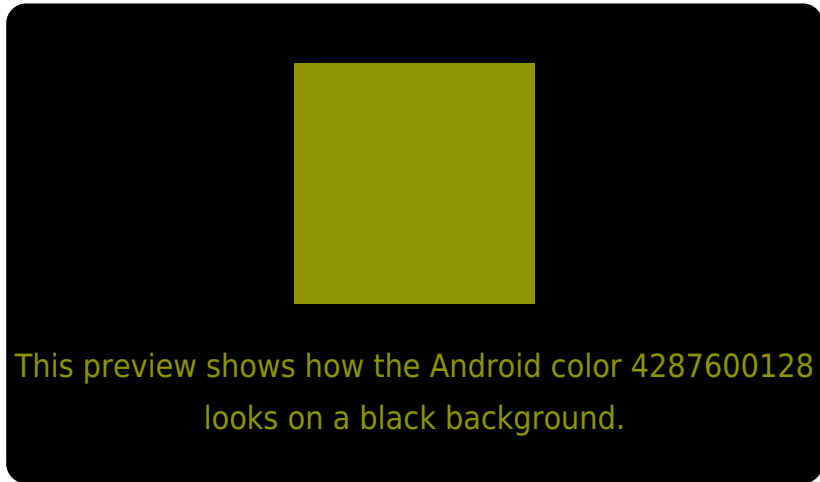
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4287600128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287600128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287600128.

# 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**  
4287600128

**Protanopia**  
4288843776

**Deuteranopia**  
4290086936



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287600128

**Protanomaly**  
4288385536

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289170703

**Tritanomaly**  
4287991647

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287600128

**Achromatopsia**  
4286808963

**Achromatomaly**  
4287072851

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287600128 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(143, 150, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 150, 0)  
}
```

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(143, 150, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 150, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287600128 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(143, 150, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 150, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 150, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 150, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 150, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 150,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287600128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 150, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
150, 0) }
```

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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