

# Converting Colors

Android(4288057344)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288057344) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4288057344)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	969000
RGB	150, 144, 0
RGB Percent	59%, 56%, 0%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4353, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 1.00, 0.41
HSL	58°, 100%, 29%
HSV	58°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	22.5509, 26.4305, 3.9130
YIQ	129.3780, 49.8000, -43.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

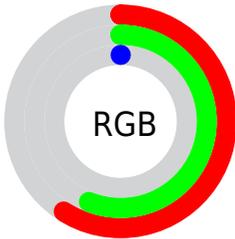
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 150, 0
Decimal	9867264
CIELab	58.44, -11.34, 62.35
CIELCh	58, 63.373, 100.308
Yxy	26.4305, 0.4263, 0.4997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288057344 (0xFF969000)
YUV	129.3780, -63.7834, 18.0855
Hunter-Lab	51.4106, -11.6708, 31.4747

# Details

The Android color **4288057344** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **4278191766**, and the grayscale version is **4286743170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4291872070**, and **4284440064** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288057344**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288057615**.

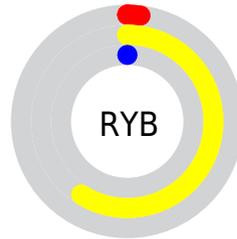
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (56%)

Blue (0%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (0%)

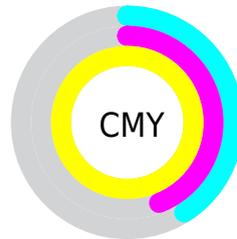


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288057344 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 4288057344 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



4288057344



4288057344

4294967295



4286215936



4291872070



4284440064



4293779810



4282664704



4294966909



4280954880



4294967193



4279311360



4294967221



4278190080



4294967249



4294967278



4288057344

 4288057615

 4288057630

 4288057901

 4288057916

 4288058187

 4288058458

 4288058473

 4288058744

 4288058759

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291132441



4288057344



4284063024

# Triad

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



4288057344



4278232531



4292697523

# Complementary

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



4288057344



4278191766

# 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.



4289164770



4288057344



4278230517

# Square

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



4288057344



4278232991



4281175546



4293940604

# Rectangle

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



4288057344



4278231634



4281175546



4291781828

# Sweetspot

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



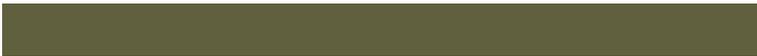
4288057344



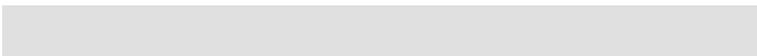
4290953096



4288020487



4284571710



4292927712



4284572001



# Same Dimension

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



4288057344



4290951680



4283667968



4283058755



4287267840



4278848000



# Inverse Universe

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



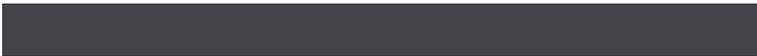
4278191766



4278192322



4282646678



4282598218



4278191754

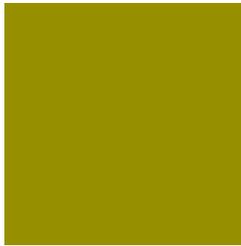


4278190090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288057344 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

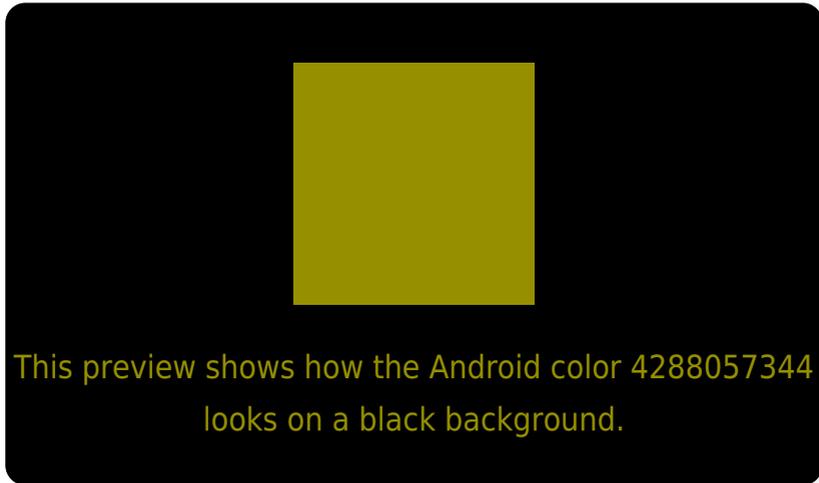
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

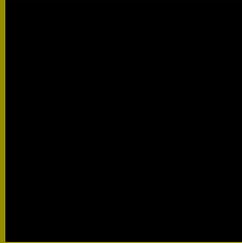
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4288057344 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288057344.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288057344.

# 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**

4288057344

**Protanopia**

4288646400

**Deuteranopia**

4289889557



**Tritanopia**  
4288644752

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4288057344

**Protanomaly**

4288450048

**Deuteranomaly**

4289235213

**Tritanomaly**

4288449116

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4288057344

**Achromatopsia**

4286677377

**Achromatomaly**

4287202898

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288057344 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(150, 144, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 144, 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(150, 144, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 144, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288057344 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(150, 144, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 144, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 144, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 144, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 144, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 144,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288057344 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 144, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
144, 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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