

# Converting Colors

Android(4288393296)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288393296) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288393296)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BB050
RGB	155, 176, 80
RGB Percent	61%, 69%, 31%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3098, 0.6863
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.55, 0.31
HSL	73°, 38%, 50%
HSV	73°, 55%, 69%
XYZ	30.4909, 38.5984, 13.4326
YIQ	158.7770, 18.3000, -34.3080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

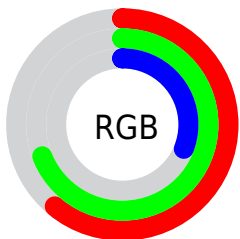
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	80, 176, 101
Decimal	10203216
CIELab	68.46, -21.77, 46.06
CIELCh	68, 50.943, 115.299
Yxy	38.5984, 0.3695, 0.4677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288393296 (0xFF9BB050)
YUV	158.7770, -38.8371, -3.3124
Hunter-Lab	62.1276, -21.1195, 30.6702

# Details

The Android color **4288393296** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **4284829872**, and the grayscale version is **4288651167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292077700**, and **4284840732** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288131134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288655458**.

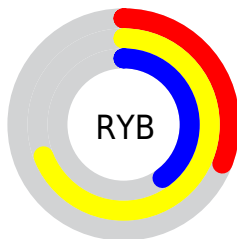
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (69%)

Blue (31%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (40%)

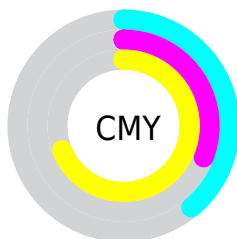


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288393296 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 4288393296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288393296



4288393296

4294967295



4286616887



4292077700



4284840732



4293984159



4283196160



4294967227



4281551616



4294967255



4279841792



4294967284



4278198272



4278190080



4288393296



4288393296



4288131134



4288655458

■ 4287868973

■ 4288917619

■ 4287606811

■ 4289179781

■ 4287410186

■ 4289376406

■ 4287279104

■ 4289638568

■ 4289900730

■ 4290162891

■ 4290425053

■ 4290687214

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291338824



4288393296



4284660081

# Triad

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



4288393296



4278237682



4294475952

# Complementary

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



4288393296



4284829872

# 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.



4292447452



4288393296



4281970431

# Square

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



4288393296



4278238925



4288585466



4294738818

# Rectangle

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



4288393296



4280532366



4288585466



4294017984



# Sweetspot

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



4288393296



4292732609



4289750352



4285428573



4294111986



4285756275



# Same Dimension

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



4288393296



4291159632



4285247568



4283914576



4286093568



4279507456



# Inverse Universe

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



4284829872



4285616358



4287975600



4283584601



4280352921



4278583322



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288393296 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

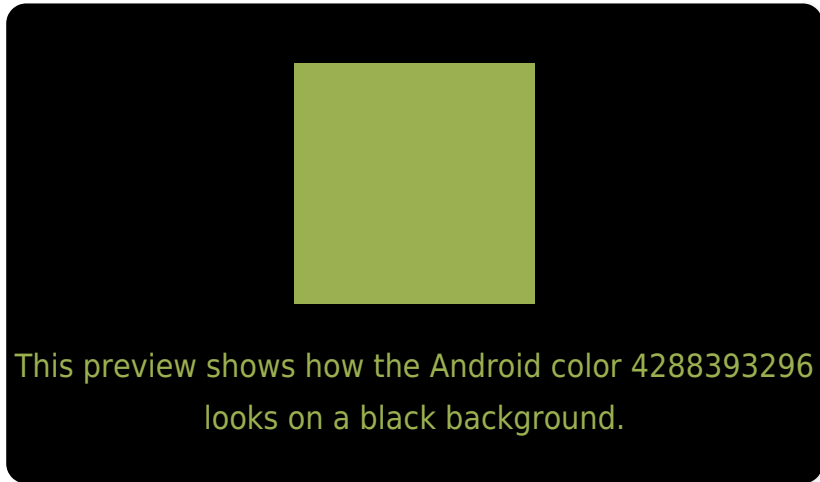
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288393296 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288393296.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288393296.

# 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**  
4288393296

**Protanopia**  
4290357069

**Deuteranopia**  
4291665749



**Tritanopia**  
4289111731

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288393296

**Protanomaly**  
4289636942

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290487635

**Tritanomaly**  
4288850575

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288393296

**Achromatopsia**  
4288651167

**Achromatomaly**  
4288587138

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288393296 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(155, 176, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 176, 80)  
}
```

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(155, 176, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 176, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288393296 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(155, 176, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 176, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 176, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 176, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 176, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 176,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288393296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 176, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
176, 80) }
```

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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