

# Converting Colors

Android(4288515920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288515920) contains.

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# Color

**Android(4288515920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D8F50
RGB	157, 143, 80
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 31%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4392, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.49, 0.38
HSL	49°, 32%, 46%
HSV	49°, 49%, 62%
XYZ	25.1751, 27.3922, 11.5498
YIQ	140.0040, 28.5670, -16.6250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

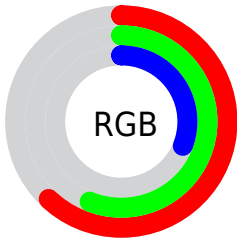
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	97, 157, 80
Decimal	10325840
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.34, -3.62, 35.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 35.399, 95.865
Yxy	27.3922, 0.3926, 0.4272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288515920 (0xFF9D8F50)
YUV	140.0040, -29.5820, 14.9055
Hunter-Lab	52.3376, -5.7299, 23.5523

# Details

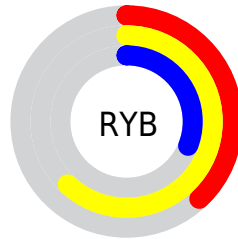
The Android color **4288515920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **4283457181**, and the grayscale version is **4287401100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4292199811**, and **4285029664** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4288515136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4288516704**.

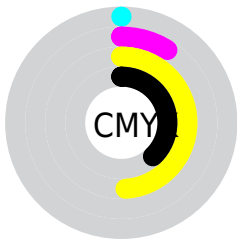
# Distribution



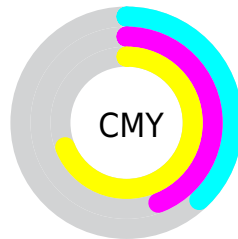
- Red (62%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288515920 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 4288515920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288515920



4288515920

4294967295



4286739768



4292199811



4285029664



4294107293



4283319815



4294966712



4281806592



4294967252



4280163072



4294967281



4278190080



4288515920



4288515920



4288515136



4288516704



4288514353



4288517487

■ 4288513569

■ 4288518271

■ 4288513041

■ 4288518799

■ 4288512257

■ 4288519583

■ 4288512000

■ 4288520366

■ 4288521150

■ 4288521934

■ 4288522717

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290282583



4288515920



4286355547

# Triad

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



4288515920



4278230706



4290476713

# Complementary

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



4288515920



4283457181

# 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.



4288316609



4288515920



4281113031

# Square

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



4288515920



4280393620



4285239500



4291458698

# Rectangle

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



4288515920



4284718187



4285239500



4289887666



# Sweetspot

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



4288515920



4291610285



4288499806



4284900180



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4288515920



4291606100



4286946640



4283387463



4287591680



4279176448



# Inverse Universe

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



4283457181



4283722444



4285026461



4282861903



4278196879



4278190863



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288515920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

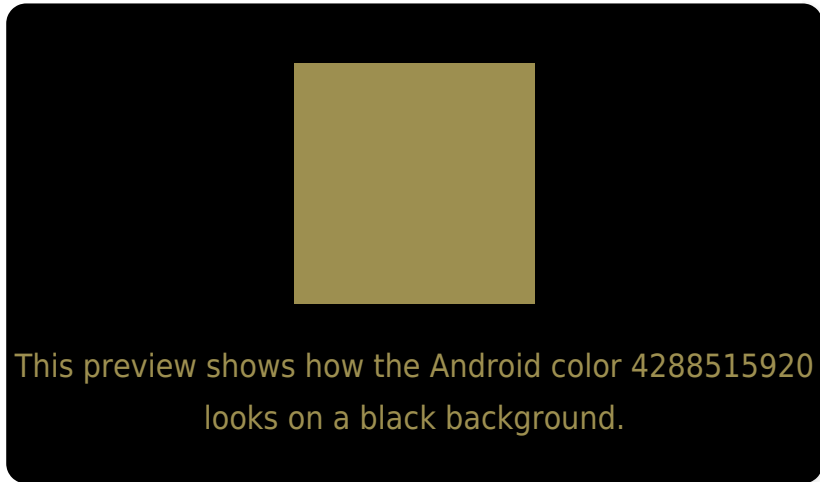
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

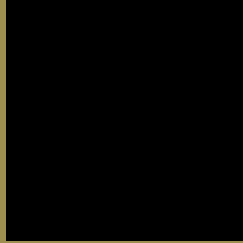
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



# Android 4288515920 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288515920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288515920.

# 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**  
4288515920

**Protanopia**  
4288515920

**Deuteranopia**  
4289628242



**Tritanopia**  
4288972690

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288515920

**Protanomaly**  
4288515920

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289235793

**Tritanomaly**  
4288776826

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288515920

**Achromatopsia**  
4287401100

**Achromatomaly**  
4287794550

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288515920 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(157, 143, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 143, 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(157, 143, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 143, 80) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288515920 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(157, 143, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 143, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 143, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 143, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 143, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 143,  
80) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288515920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 143, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
143, 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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