

# Converting Colors

Android(4289707275)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4289707275) contains.

<b>Android(4289707275)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4289707275)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFBD0B
RGB	175, 189, 11
RGB Percent	69%, 74%, 4%
CMY	0.3137, 0.2588, 0.9569
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.94, 0.26
HSL	65°, 89%, 39%
HSV	65°, 94%, 74%
XYZ	35.9372, 45.5333, 7.2113
YIQ	164.5220, 48.7940, -58.3260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

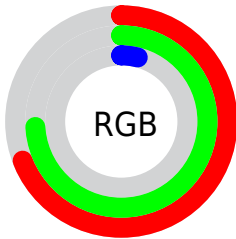
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	11, 189, 25
Decimal	11517195
CIELab	73.24, -23.11, 72.95
CIELCh	73, 76.519, 107.578
Yxy	45.5333, 0.4052, 0.5134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289707275 (0xFFAFBD0B)
YUV	164.5220, -75.6863, 9.1892
Hunter-Lab	67.4784, -23.0228, 40.8986

# Details

The Android color **4289707275** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. A complement of this color would be **4279831485**, and the grayscale version is **4289045925**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4293588308**, and **4285958144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4289641728**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4289772830**.

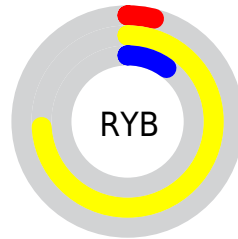
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (74%)

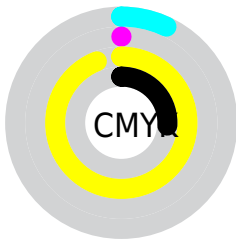
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (10%)

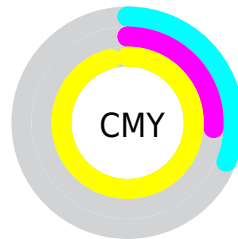


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4289707275 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 4289707275 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4289707275



4289707275

4294967295



4287799808



4293588308



4285958144



4294967153



4284116736



4294967181



4282340864



4294967210



4280565504



4294967239



4278659328



4294967268



4278194944



4278190080



4289707275



4289707275

■ 4289641728

■ 4289772830

■ 4289903921

■ 4289969476

■ 4290100567

■ 4290166122

■ 4290297212

■ 4290362767

■ 4290493858

■ 4290559413

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4293830161



4289707275



4284009294

# Triad

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



4289707275



4278243839



4294931156

# Complementary

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



4289707275



4279831485

# 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.



4293562111



4289707275



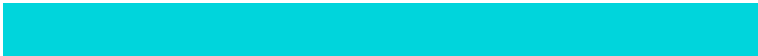
4278240511

# Square

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



4289707275



4278244828



4285902335



4294930574

# Rectangle

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



4289707275



4278243707



4285902335



4294933227



# Sweetspot

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



4289707275



4293916080



4290582283



4286020177



4294638330



4286216826



# Same Dimension

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



4289707275



4293063936



4284005643



4284374613



4287798784



4280033024



# Inverse Universe

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



4279831485



4279435509



4285533117



4283848030



4278976670



4278321183



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4289707275 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

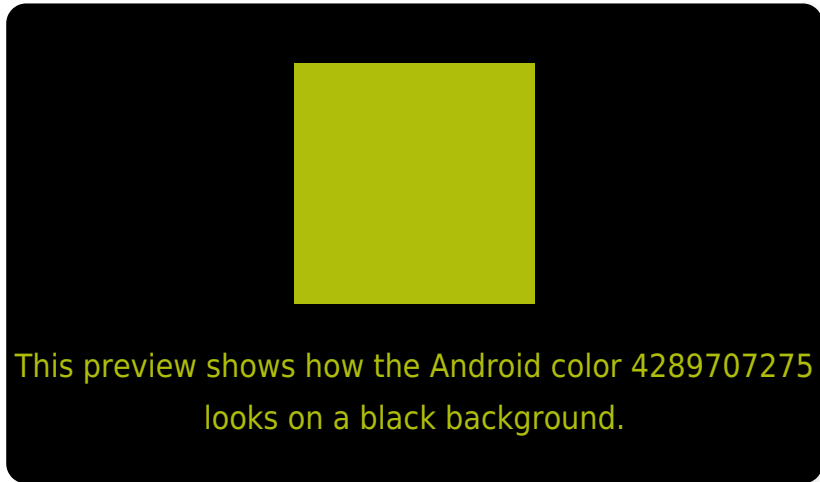
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4289707275 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4289707275.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4289707275.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4290621630

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4289707275

**Protanomaly**  
4290885380

**Deuteranomaly**  
4291866904

**Tritanomaly**  
4290295165

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4289707275

**Achromatopsia**  
4289045925

**Achromatomaly**  
4289310317

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4289707275 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(175, 189, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 189, 11)  
}
```

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(175, 189, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 189, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4289707275 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(175, 189, 11) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 189, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(175, 189, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 189, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 189, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 189,  
11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4289707275 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 189, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
189, 11) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor