

# Converting Colors

Android(4290088960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290088960) contains.

<b>Android(4290088960)</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(4290088960)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B59000
RGB	181, 144, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 56%, 0%
CMY	0.2902, 0.4353, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	48°, 100%, 35%
HSV	48°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	29.0293, 29.7703, 4.2162
YIQ	138.6470, 68.2760, -36.9400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

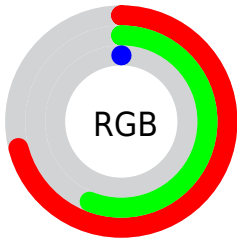
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	47, 181, 0
Decimal	11898880
CIE Lab	61.46, 2.86, 65.88
CIE LCh	61, 65.943, 87.514
Yxy	29.7703, 0.4607, 0.4724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290088960 (0xFFB59000)
YUV	138.6470, -68.3530, 37.1436
Hunter-Lab	54.5621, -0.5144, 33.6119

# Details

The Android color **4290088960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9900**. A complement of this color would be **4278199733**, and the grayscale version is **4287335307**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4294034760**, and **4286275072** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4290088960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4290090002**.

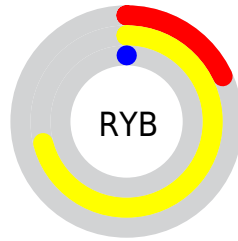
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (56%)

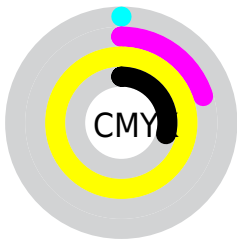
Blue (0%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (0%)

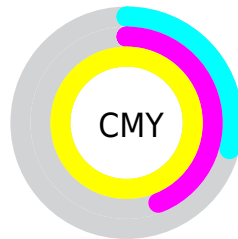


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290088960 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 4290088960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4290088960

 4290088960

4294967295

 4288182016

 4294034760

 4286275072

 4294959459

 4284434176

 4294966911

 4282659072

 4294967194

 4280949760

 4294967223

 4279173888

 4294967251

 4278190080

 4294967280

 4290088960

 4290090002

 4290090788

 4290091830

 4290092872

 4290093915

 4290094701

 4290095743

 4290096785

 4290097571

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4292966703



4290088960



4286357788

# Triad

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



4290088960



4278235081



4292242644

# Complementary

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



4290088960



4278199733

# 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.



4287268861



4290088960



4278233846

# Square

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



4290088960



4278235022



4278230527



4294531740

# Rectangle

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



4290088960



4283017280



4278230527



4290934244



# Sweetspot

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



4290088960



4293647524



4290052135



4285885771



4294309365



4285887861



# Same Dimension

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



4290088960



4293638912



4286756096



4284045136



4288248320



4279899136



# Inverse Universe

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



4278199733



4278202603



4281532597



4283454041



4278198169

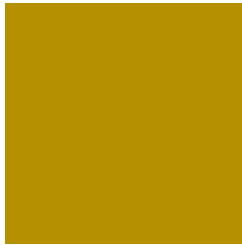


4278191386



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290088960 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

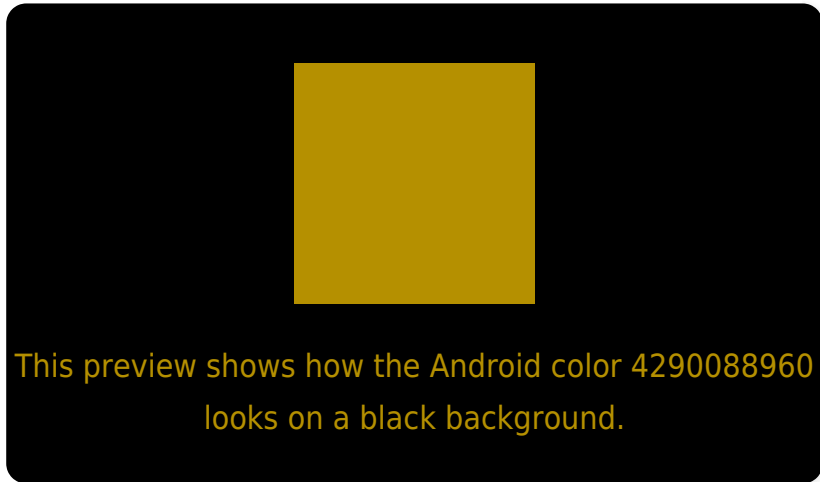
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 4290088960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290088960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290088960.

# 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**

4290088960

**Protanopia**

4289238280

**Deuteranopia**

4290546956



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4290088960

**Protanomaly**  
4289565445

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290350600

**Tritanomaly**  
4290349660

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290088960

**Achromatopsia**  
4287335307

**Achromatomaly**  
4288318808

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290088960 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(181, 144, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 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(181, 144, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 144, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290088960 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(181, 144, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 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(181, 144, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 144, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 144, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 144,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290088960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 144, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
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](#).



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