

# Converting Colors

Android(4290093058)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4290093058) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4290093058)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5A002
RGB	181, 160, 2
RGB Percent	71%, 63%, 1%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3725, 0.9922
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.99, 0.29
HSL	53°, 98%, 36%
HSV	53°, 99%, 71%
XYZ	31.6378, 34.9698, 5.1398
YIQ	148.2670, 63.2340, -44.6860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

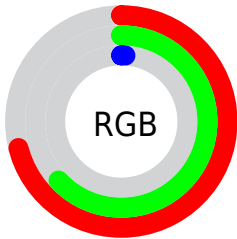
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">26, 181, 2</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11902978</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.73, -5.75, 68.62</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 68.864, 94.786</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.9698, 0.4410, 0.4874</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290093058</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB5A002</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">148.2670, -72.1096, 28.7068</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.1352, -7.9877, 36.2414</a>

# Details

The Android color **4290093058** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **4278327221**, and the grayscale version is **4287993237**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4294039116**, and **4286278912** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4290093056**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4290093588**.

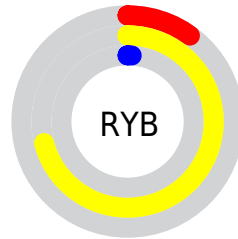
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (63%)

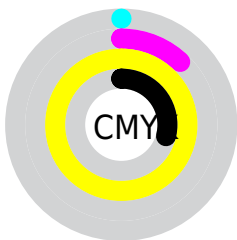
Blue (1%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (1%)

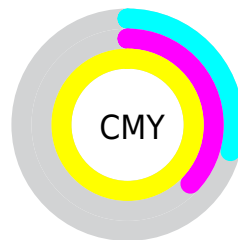


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4290093058 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 4290093058 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4290093058



4290093058

4294967295



4288185856



4294039116



4286278912



4294964072



4284503296



4294967172



4282662400



4294967200



4281018624



4294967228



4279244032



4294967257



4278190080



4294967286



4290093058



4290093058

■ 4290093056

■ 4290093588

■ 4290094118

■ 4290094648

■ 4290095178

■ 4290095965

■ 4290096495

■ 4290097025

■ 4290097555

■ 4290098085

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4293364009



4290093058



4285902895

# Triad

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



4290093058



4278238181



4294012885

# Complementary

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



4290093058



4278327221

# 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.



4289563647



4290093058



4278236415

# Square

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



4290093058



4278238376



4278232319



4294926744

# Rectangle

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



4290093058



4281448276



4278232319



4292901096



# Sweetspot

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



4290093058



4293649060



4290052634



4285886539



4294309365



4285887861



# Same Dimension

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



4290093058



4293644032



4285773058



4284045392



4288251648



4279899904



# Inverse Universe

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



4278327221



4278197483



4282647221



4283453785



4278194841

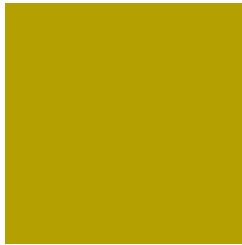


4278190874



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4290093058 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

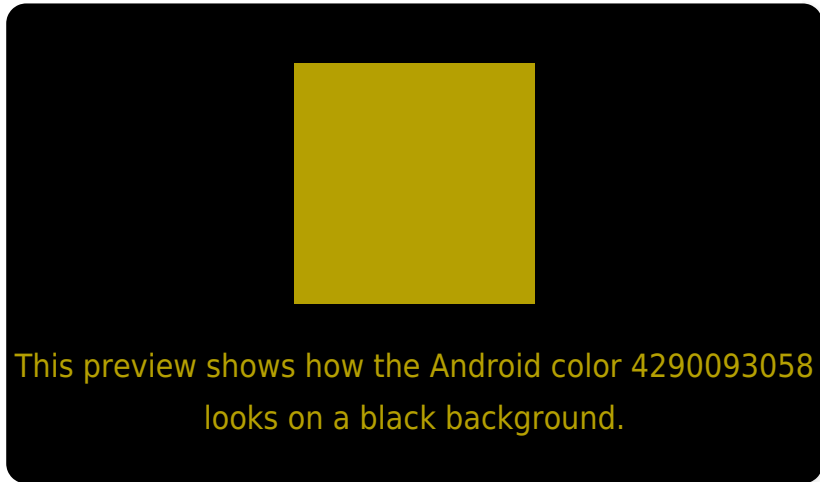
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4290093058 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4290093058.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4290093058.

# 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**  
4290093058

**Protanopia**  
4290027523

**Deuteranopia**  
4291467284



**Tritanopia**  
4290680224

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4290093058

**Protanomaly**  
4290027523

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290943757

**Tritanomaly**  
4290484583

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4290093058

**Achromatopsia**  
4287927444

**Achromatomaly**  
4288714847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4290093058 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, 160, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 160, 2)  
}
```

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, 160, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 160, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4290093058 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, 160, 2) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 160, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 160, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 160, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 160, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 160,  
2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4290093058 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 160, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
160, 2) }
```

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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