

# Converting Colors

Android(4279409561)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4279409561) contains.

<b>Android(4279409561)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4279409561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	129B99
RGB	18, 155, 153
RGB Percent	7%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.9294, 0.3922, 0.4000
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.01, 0.39
HSL	179°, 79%, 34%
HSV	179°, 88%, 61%
XYZ	17.7206, 25.8712, 34.1967
YIQ	113.8090, -81.0100, -29.6660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

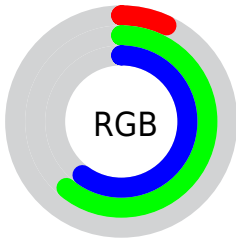
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	18, 87, 155
Decimal	1219481
CIELab	57.91, -32.96, -8.51
CIElCh	58, 34.040, 194.475
Yxy	25.8712, 0.2278, 0.3326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279409561 (0xFF129B99)
YUV	113.8090, 19.3212, -84.0245
Hunter-Lab	50.8637, -26.8234, -4.2572

# Details

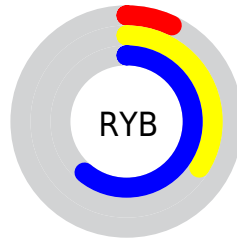
The Android color `4279409561` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `009999`. A complement of this color would be `4288352788`, and the grayscale version is `4285690482`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4284469967`, and `4278216550` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4278360985`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4280392601`.

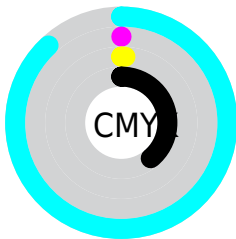
# Distribution



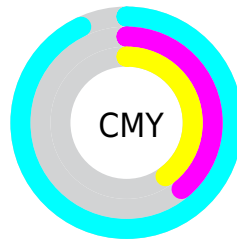
- Red (7%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4279409561 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 4279409561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4279409561



4279409561

4294967295



4278223231



4284469967



4278216550



4286509035



4278210126



4288413695



4278204215



4290379775



4278199074



4292345855



4278190092



4294311935



4278190080



4279409561



4279409561



4278360985



4280392601

■ 4278229913

■ 4281441177

■ 4282489754

■ 4283472794

■ 4284455834

■ 4285504410

■ 4286487451

■ 4287536027

■ 4288519067

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4282948218



4279409561



4278229428

# Triad

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



4279409561



4288773814



4289496146

# Complementary

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



4279409561



4288352788

# 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.



4290738787



4279409561



4290475676

# Square

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



4279409561



4286024133



4291130494



4287663696

# Rectangle

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



4279409561



4281112000



4291130494



4289954134



# Sweetspot

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



4279409561



4287875529



4279540498



4282738278



4293322470



4284900966



# Same Dimension

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



4279409561



4278241735



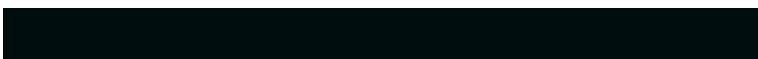
4279392667



4282731852



4278226058



4278193421



# Inverse Universe

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



4288352788



4291362819



4288369682



4283254085



4287365122



4279042048



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4279409561 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



This preview shows how the Android color 4279409561 looks on a 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 4279409561 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4279409561.

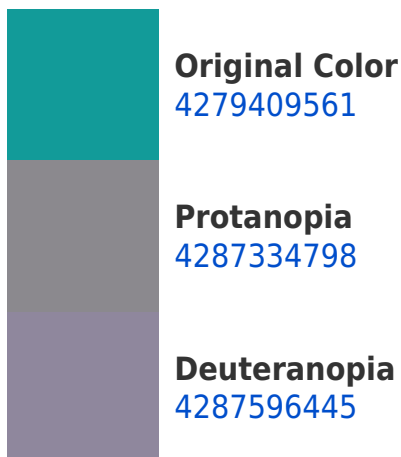


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4279409561.

# 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





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4279409561



**Protanomaly**  
4284453010



**Deuteranomaly**  
4284649116



**Tritanomaly**  
4280064673

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4279409561



**Achromatopsia**  
4285690482



**Achromatomaly**  
4283400576

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4279409561 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(18, 155, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 155, 153)  
}
```

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(18, 155, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 155, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4279409561 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(18, 155, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 155, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 155, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 155, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 155, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 155,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4279409561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 155, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 155,  
153) }
```

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