

# Converting Colors

Android(4284196736)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284196736) contains.

<b>Android(4284196736)</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(4284196736)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA780
RGB	91, 167, 128
RGB Percent	36%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3451, 0.4980
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.23, 0.35
HSL	149°, 30%, 51%
HSV	149°, 46%, 65%
XYZ	22.0294, 31.4201, 25.3257
YIQ	139.8300, -32.7770, -28.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

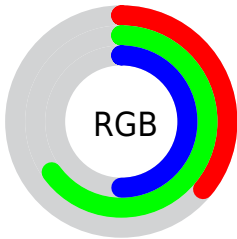
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">91, 142, 167</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6006656</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">62.86, -32.78, 12.97</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">63, 35.257, 158.417</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.4201, 0.2796, 0.3989</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284196736</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF5BA780</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">139.8300, -5.8322, -42.8239</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.0536, -27.9424, 12.4496</a>

# Details

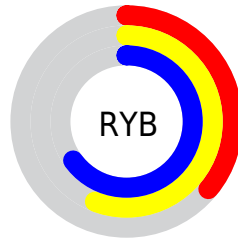
The Android color `4284196736` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4289158018`, and the grayscale version is `4287401100`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4287750069`, and `4280578639` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283082615`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285310857`.

# Distribution



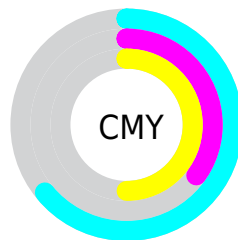
- Red (36%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284196736 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 4284196736 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284196736



4284196736

4294967295



4282420327



4287750069



4280578639



4289592272



4278212920



4291428333



4278206754



4293328895



4278201101



4278194688



4278190080



4284196736



4284196736



4283082615



4285310857

 4282034031

 4286359441

 4280919910

 4287473562

 4279805790

 4288587682

 4278691669

 4289636267

 4278232913

 4290750387

 4291864508

 4292978629

 4294027213

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4286751334



4284196736



4281117088

# Triad

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



4284196736



4286159062



4291921011

# Complementary

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



4284196736



4289158018

# 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.



4292182160



4284196736



4289170889

# Square

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



4284196736



4282491602



4291265456



4290809438

# Rectangle

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



4284196736



4278560949



4291265456



4292117116



# Sweetspot

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



4284196736



4290435529



4286752603



4284182116



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4284196736



4284668316



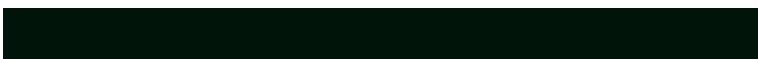
4284196774



4283192400



4278228040



4278195210



# Inverse Universe

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



4289158018



4292436639



4289157980



4283714640



4287889484



4279500810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284196736 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

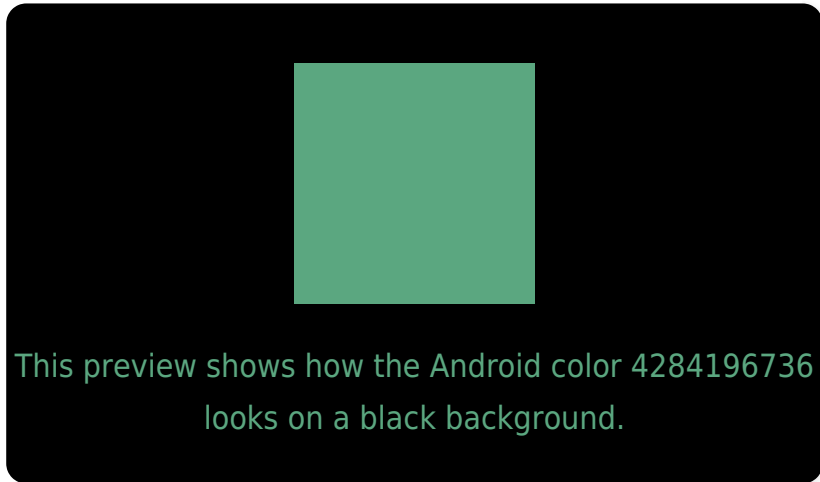
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

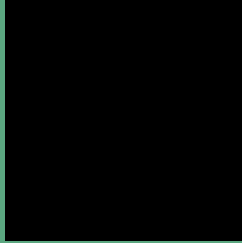
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4284196736 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284196736.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284196736.

# 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**

4284196736



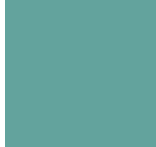
**Protanomaly**

4287143291



**Deuteranomaly**

4287601283



**Tritanomaly**

4284720029

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284196736



**Achromatopsia**

4287401100



**Achromatomaly**

4286224008

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284196736 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(91, 167, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 167, 128)  
}
```

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(91, 167, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 167, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284196736 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(91, 167, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 167, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 167, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 167, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 167, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 167,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284196736 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 167, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 167,  
128) }
```

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