

# Converting Colors

Android(4284532361)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284532361) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4284532361)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60C689
RGB	96, 198, 137
RGB Percent	38%, 78%, 54%
CMY	0.6235, 0.2235, 0.4627
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.31, 0.22
HSL	144°, 47%, 58%
HSV	144°, 52%, 78%
XYZ	29.5333, 44.6811, 30.7347
YIQ	160.5480, -41.2110, -40.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

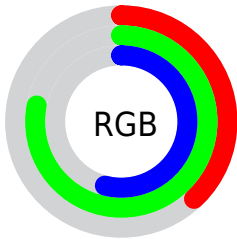
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	96, 169, 198
Decimal	6342281
CIELab	72.68, -43.59, 21.70
CIELCh	73, 48.694, 153.531
Yxy	44.6811, 0.2814, 0.4257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284532361 (0xFF60C689)
YUV	160.5480, -11.6092, -56.6086
Hunter-Lab	66.8439, -38.1111, 19.5294

# Details

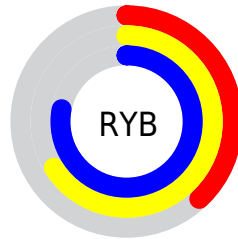
The Android color `4284532361` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `66CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4291190941`, and the grayscale version is `4288782753`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288282559`, and `4280454999` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283221629`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4285843093`.

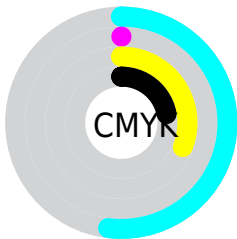
# Distribution



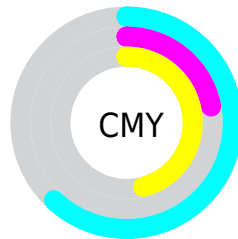
- Red (38%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284532361 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 4284532361 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284532361



4284532361

4294967295



4282624623



4288282559



4280454999



4290117595



4278220095



4292018167



4278213672



4293984255



4278207251



4278201600



4278194432



4278190080




4284532361



4284532361

 4283221629

 4285843093

 4281910897

 4287153825

 4280665701

 4288399021

 4279354970

 4289709752

 4278240848

 4291020484

 4292331216

 4293641948

 4294887144

 4294952692

# Harmonies

## Analogous

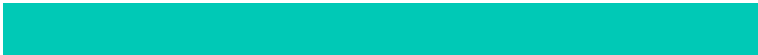
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



4288331366



4284532361



4278241718

# Triad

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



4284532361



4285707775



4294939523

# Complementary

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



4284532361



4291190941

# 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.



4294938031



4284532361



4290618877

# Square

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



4284532361



4278239743



4293826011



4293763683

# Rectangle

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



4284532361



4278241748



4293826011



4294938769

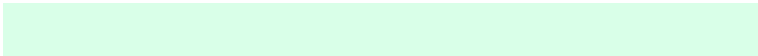


# Sweetspot

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



4284532361



4292476904



4288530016



4285104242



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4284532361



4284612512



4284532412



4284113758



4278231874



4278199310



# Inverse Universe

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



4291190941



4294926783



4291190890



4284701279



4288872546



4280549397



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284532361 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

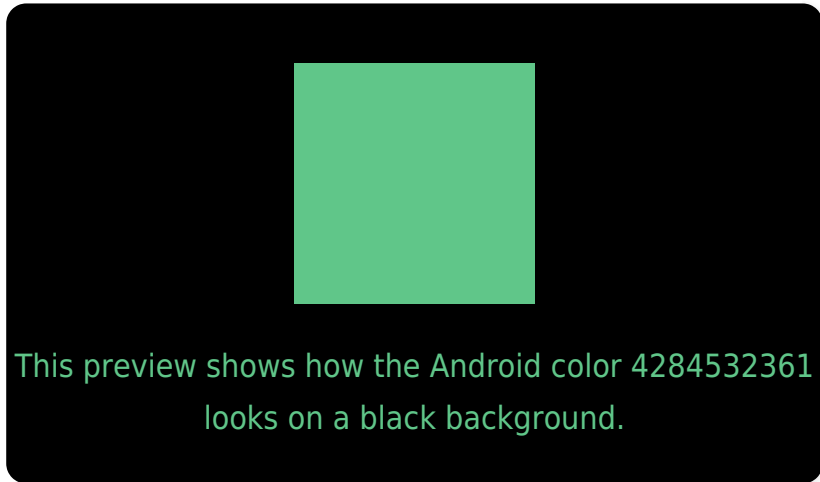
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4284532361 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284532361.

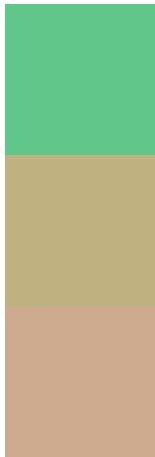


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284532361.

# 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**  
4284532361

**Protanopia**  
4290752896

**Deuteranopia**  
4291734159



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284532361



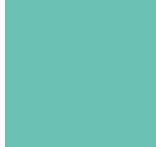
**Protanomaly**

4288461187



**Deuteranomaly**

4289115277



**Tritanomaly**

4285251764

# Monochromacy



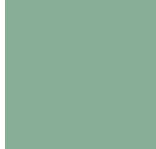
**Original Color**

4284532361



**Achromatopsia**

4288782753



**Achromatomaly**

4287213208

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284532361 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(96, 198, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 198, 137)  
}
```

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(96, 198, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 198, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284532361 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(96, 198, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 198, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 198, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 198, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 198, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 198,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284532361 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 198, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 198,  
137) }
```

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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