

# Converting Colors

Android(4284802916)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284802916) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4284802916)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64E764
RGB	100, 231, 100
RGB Percent	39%, 91%, 39%
CMY	0.6078, 0.0941, 0.6078
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.57, 0.09
HSL	120°, 73%, 65%
HSV	120°, 57%, 91%
XYZ	36.1317, 60.7813, 21.8842
YIQ	176.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

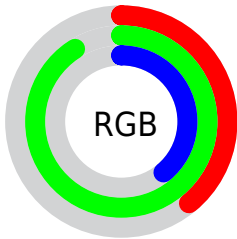
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	100, 231, 231
Decimal	6612836
CIELab	82.26, -61.33, 52.26
CIELCh	82, 80.581, 139.566
Yxy	60.7813, 0.3041, 0.5116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284802916 (0xFF64E764)
YUV	176.8970, -37.9102, -67.4387
Hunter-Lab	77.9623, -53.7081, 37.9308

# Details

The Android color **4284802916** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. A complement of this color would be **4293354727**, and the grayscale version is **4289835441**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4288806810**, and **4279610926** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4283295565**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4286310267**.

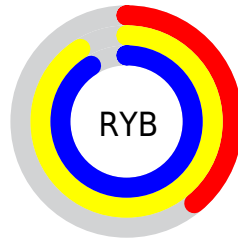
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (91%)

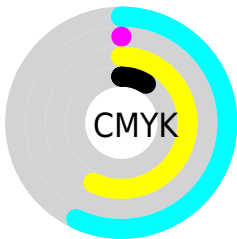
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (91%)

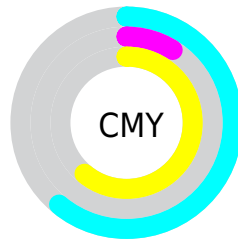


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (57%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284802916 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 4284802916 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 4284802916	 4284802916
4294967295	 4282632777
 4288806810	 4279610926
 4290772918	 4278227725
 4292739026	 4278220800
 4294770671	 4278214144
	 4278207744
	 4278201856
	 4278193920
	 4278190080

 4284802916

 4284802916

 4283295565

 4286310267

 4281788214

 4287817618

 4280280863

 4289324969

 4278773512

 4290832320

 4278249216

 4292405208

 4293912559

 4294961151

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291024935



4284802916



4278251439

# Triad

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



4284802916



4278246911



4294936223

# Complementary

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



4284802916



4293354727

# 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.



4294936298



4284802916



4288267519

# Square

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



4284802916



4278250495



4294943487



4294942810

# Rectangle

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



4284802916



4278251748



4294943487



4294935223

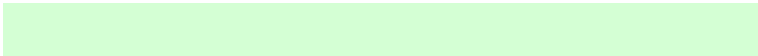


# Sweetspot

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



4284802916



4292149204



4293388132



4284907622



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4284802916



4283629394



4284802982



4284969831



4278235904



4278203136



# Inverse Universe

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



4293354727



4294923007



4293354662



4285753203



4289921203

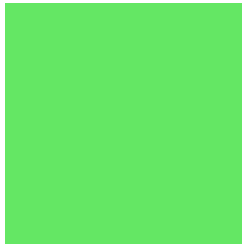


4281532467



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284802916 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

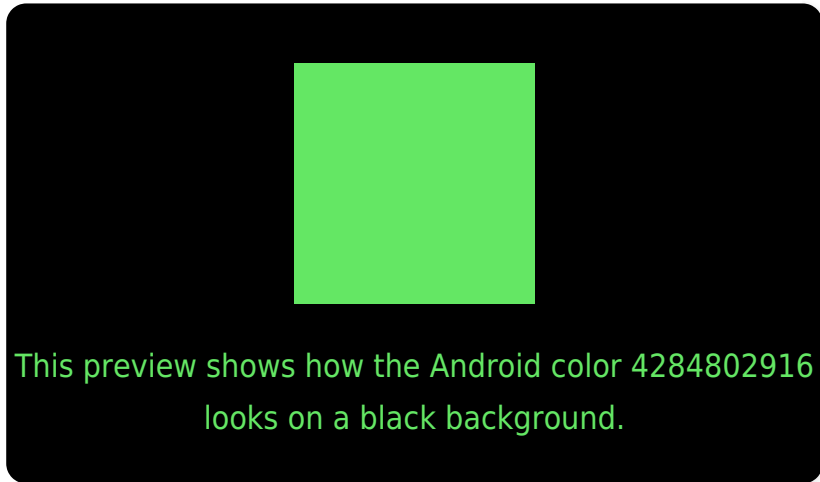
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

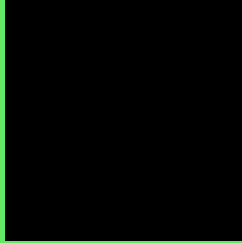
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

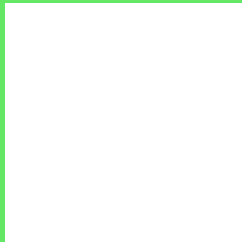
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4284802916 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284802916.

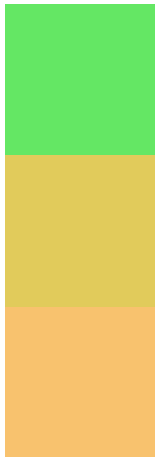


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284802916.

# 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**  
4284802916

**Protanopia**  
4292987739

**Deuteranopia**  
4294492782



**Tritanopia**  
4286831082

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284802916



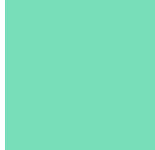
**Protanomaly**

4290041182



**Deuteranomaly**

4290957162



**Tritanomaly**

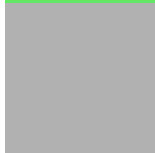
4286111417

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284802916



**Achromatopsia**

4289835441



**Achromatomaly**

4288005525

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284802916 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(100, 231, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 231, 100)  
}
```

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(100, 231, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 231, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284802916 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(100, 231, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 231, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 231, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 231, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 231, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 231,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284802916 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 231, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
231, 100) }
```

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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