

# Converting Colors

Android(4284917366)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284917366) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4284917366)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66A676
RGB	102, 166, 118
RGB Percent	40%, 65%, 46%
CMY	0.6000, 0.3490, 0.5373
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.29, 0.35
HSL	135°, 26%, 53%
HSV	135°, 39%, 65%
XYZ	22.3857, 31.4052, 22.0215
YIQ	141.3920, -22.7360, -28.4960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

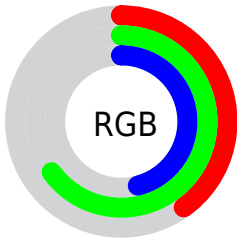
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 153, 166</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6727286</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">62.85, -31.08, 18.55</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">63, 36.197, 149.176</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">31.4052, 0.2953, 0.4142</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284917366 (0xFF66A676)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">141.3920, -11.5323, -34.5468</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">56.0404, -26.7675, 15.9298</a>

# Details

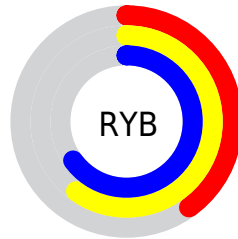
The Android color `4284917366` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4289095318`, and the grayscale version is `4287532686`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288404906`, and `4281496133` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283803242`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286031490`.

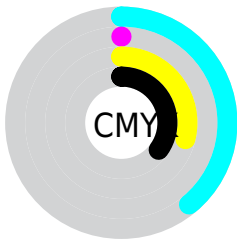
# Distribution



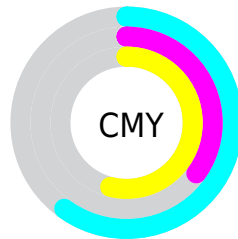
- Red (40%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284917366 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 4284917366 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4284917366

 4284917366

4294967295

 4283206493

 4288404906

 4281496133

 4290247366

 4279720239

 4292083682

 4278206745

 4293984255

 4278200832

 4278194688

 4278190080

 4284917366


 4284917366

 4283803242

 4286031490

 4282754653

 4287080079

 4281640529

 4288194203


 4280591940

 4289242792

 4279477816

 4290356916

 4278363691

 4291471041

 4278232617

 4292519629

 4293633754

 4294682342

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4287471455



4284917366



4281837974

# Triad

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



4284917366



4284914648



4292182394

# Complementary

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



4284917366



4289095318

# 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.



4292116378



4284917366



4288319696

# Square

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



4284917366



4280657102



4290807225



4291267426

# Rectangle

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



4284917366



4278626732



4290807225



4292313221



# Sweetspot

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



4284917366



4290763205



4288063078



4284378722



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4284917366



4285913486



4284917398



4283192398



4278228005



4278195205



# Inverse Universe

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



4289095318



4292441536



4289095286



4283714642



4287889519



4279500815



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284917366 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

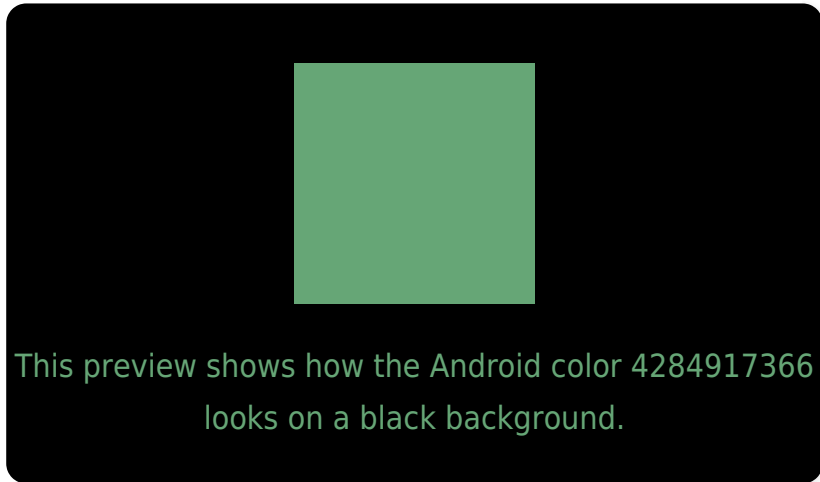
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

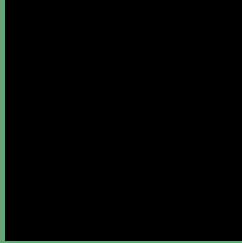
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4284917366 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284917366.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284917366.

# 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**  
4284917366

**Protanomaly**  
4287405170

**Deuteranomaly**  
4287994233

**Tritanomaly**  
4285375128

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4284917366

**Achromatopsia**  
4287466893

**Achromatomaly**  
4286551685

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284917366 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(102, 166, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 166, 118)  
}
```

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(102, 166, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 166, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284917366 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

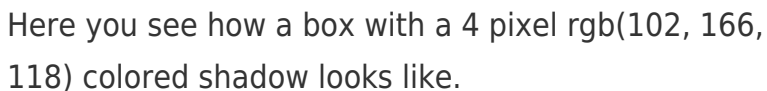
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(102, 166, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 166, 118) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 166, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 166, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 166, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 166,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284917366 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 166, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
166, 118) }
```

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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