

# Converting Colors

Android(4284933253)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4284933253) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4284933253)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66E485
RGB	102, 228, 133
RGB Percent	40%, 89%, 52%
CMY	0.6000, 0.1059, 0.4784
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.42, 0.11
HSL	135°, 70%, 65%
HSV	135°, 55%, 89%
XYZ	37.4565, 60.0050, 31.7983
YIQ	179.4960, -44.6010, -56.2570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

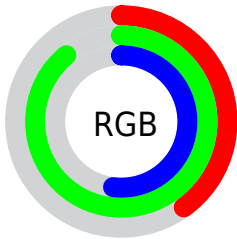
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 203, 228</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6743173</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.84, -55.15, 36.00</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">82, 65.860, 146.865</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">60.0050, 0.2898, 0.4642</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284933253 (0xFF66E485)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">179.4960, -22.9225, -67.9640</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">77.4629, -49.2480, 29.8857</a>

# Details

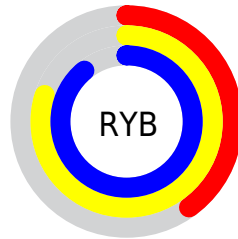
The Android color `4284933253` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4293158597`, and the grayscale version is `4290032820`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4288806843`, and `4280331090` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4283425908`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286440598`.

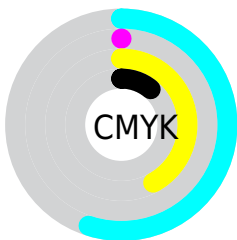
# Distribution



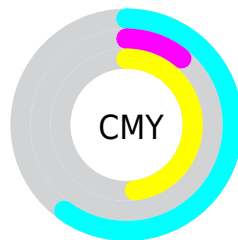
- Red (40%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4284933253 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 4284933253 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4284933253



4284933253

4294967295



4282828651



4288806843



4280331090



4290772951



4278227001



4292739060



4278220321



4294705151



4278213637



4278207232



4278201600



4278193152



4278190080

 4284933253

 4284933253

 4283425908

 4286440598

 4281918563

 4287947943

 4280476753

 4289389753

 4278969408

 4290897098

 4278248504

 4292404443

 4293911788

 4294960381

 4294960383

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290238551



4284933253



4278249923

# Triad

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



4284933253



4279162111



4294941335

# Complementary

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



4284933253



4293158597

# 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.



4294940117



4284933253



4291018495

# Square

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



4284933253



4278248447



4294944255



4294946660

# Rectangle

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



4284933253



4278250221



4294944255



4294940331

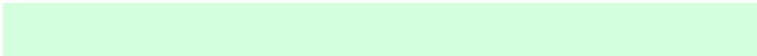


# Sweetspot

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



4284933253



4292149214



4291290214



4284907628



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4284933253



4283957120



4284933314



4284969834



4278235948



4278203149



# Inverse Universe

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



4293158597



4294924246



4293158536



4285753200



4289921159



4281532454



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4284933253 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

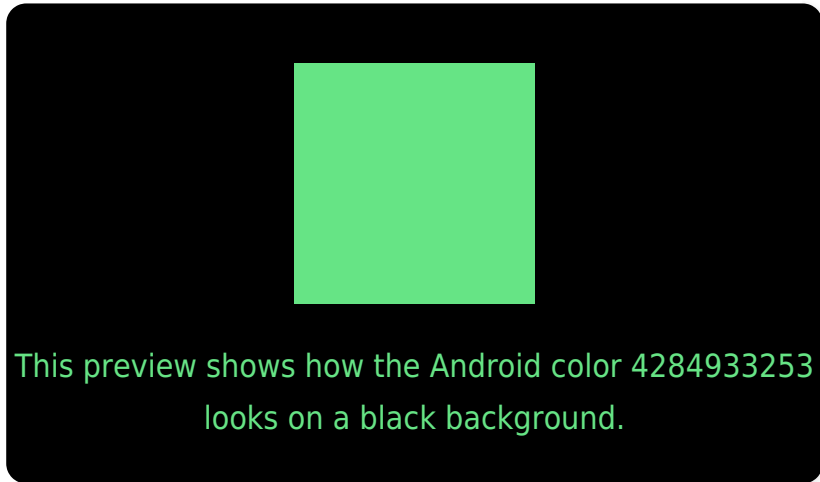
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4284933253 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4284933253.

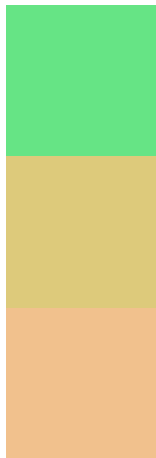


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4284933253.

# 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**  
4284933253

**Protanopia**  
4292725371

**Deuteranopia**  
4294033805



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4284933253



**Protanomaly**

4289909631



**Deuteranomaly**

4290694794



**Tritanomaly**

4286045381

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4284933253



**Achromatopsia**

4289967027



**Achromatomaly**

4288136610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4284933253 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, 228, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 228, 133)  
}
```

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, 228, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 228, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4284933253 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, 228, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 228, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 228, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 228, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 228, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 228, 133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4284933253 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 228, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
228, 133) }
```

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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