

# Converting Colors

Android(4285315668)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285315668) contains.

<b>Android(4285315668)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4285315668)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CBA54
RGB	108, 186, 84
RGB Percent	42%, 73%, 33%
CMY	0.5765, 0.2706, 0.6706
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.55, 0.27
HSL	106°, 42%, 53%
HSV	106°, 55%, 73%
XYZ	25.3435, 38.9460, 14.5691
YIQ	151.0500, -13.7460, -48.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

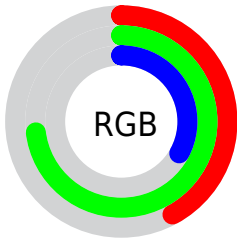
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">84, 186, 162</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7125588</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">68.71, -43.32, 43.76</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">69, 61.575, 134.709</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">38.9460, 0.3214, 0.4939</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285315668</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF6CBA54</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">151.0500, -33.0556, -37.7548</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">62.4068, -36.7227, 29.8433</a>

# Details

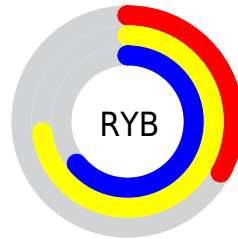
The Android color `4285315668` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `66CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4288828602`, and the grayscale version is `4288124823`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289000328`, and `4281631777` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284398145`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286233191`.

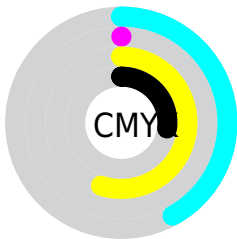
# Distribution



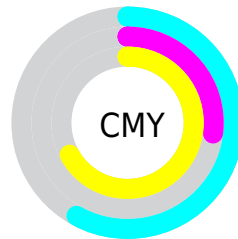
- Red (42%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285315668 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 4285315668 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4285315668

 4285315668

4294967295

 4283473723

 4289000328

 4281631777

 4290838435

 4279331329

 4292739007

 4278210816

 4294705115

 4278204672

 4294967288

 4278199552

 4278190080

 4285315668

 4285315668

 4284398145


 4286233191

 4283480623


 4287150713

 4282497564

 4288133772

 4281580042

 4289051294

 4281121280

 4289968817

 4290886340

 4291869398

 4292786921

 4293704443

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289441074



4285315668



4278239624

# Triad

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



4285315668



4278236927



4294931854

# Complementary

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



4285315668



4288828602

# 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.



4294932935



4285315668



4285768959

# Square

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



4285315668



4278239477



4291726839



4294935899

# Rectangle

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



4285315668



4278240175



4291726839



4294931617

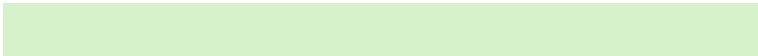


# Sweetspot

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



4285315668



4292211403



4290421076



4285102691



4294638330



4286216826



# Same Dimension

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



4285315668



4286116434



4283742830



4283784275



4280654848



4278656000



# Inverse Universe

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



4288828602



4291646194



4290401441



4284109660



4285989020



4279566364



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285315668 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

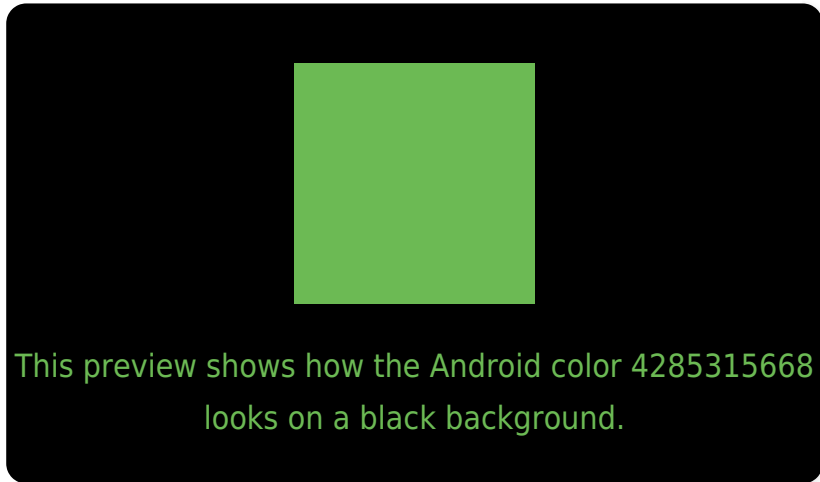
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4285315668 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285315668.



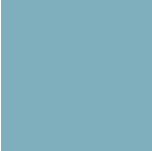
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285315668.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4286558141

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4285315668



**Protanomaly**

4288523856



**Deuteranomaly**

4289309016



**Tritanomaly**

4286100375

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4285315668



**Achromatopsia**

4288124823



**Achromatomaly**

4287079551

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285315668 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(108, 186, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 186, 84)  
}
```

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(108, 186, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 186, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285315668 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(108, 186, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 186, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 186, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 186, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 186, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 186,  
84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285315668 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 186, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
186, 84) }
```

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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