

# Converting Colors

Android(4285712235)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4285712235) contains.

<b>Android(4285712235)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Android(4285712235)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72C76B
RGB	114, 199, 107
RGB Percent	45%, 78%, 42%
CMY	0.5529, 0.2196, 0.5804
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.46, 0.22
HSL	115°, 45%, 60%
HSV	115°, 46%, 78%
XYZ	30.0167, 45.4858, 21.1075
YIQ	163.0970, -21.1280, -46.6320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

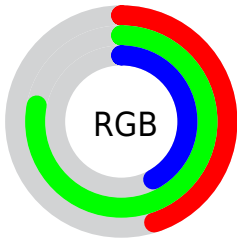
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	107, 199, 192
Decimal	7522155
CIELab	73.21, -44.03, 38.06
CIELCh	73, 58.203, 139.161
Yxy	45.4858, 0.3107, 0.4708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285712235 (0xFF72C76B)
YUV	163.0970, -27.6558, -43.0581
Hunter-Lab	67.4432, -38.5811, 28.6544

# Details

The Android color `4285712235` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `66CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4290800583`, and the grayscale version is `4288914339`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289396640`, and `4282028089` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284532567`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4286891903`.

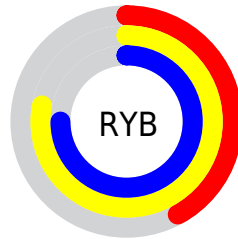
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (78%)

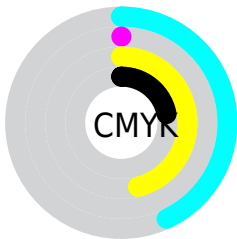
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (75%)

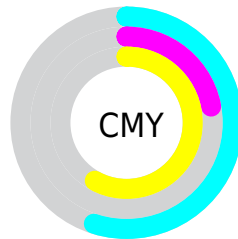


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4285712235 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 4285712235 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4285712235



4285712235

4294967295



4283870034



4289396640



4282028089



4291297211



4279858720



4293197783



4278213892



4294967284



4278207488



4278201856



4278194944



4278190080



4285712235



4285712235

 4284532567

 4286891903

 4283287363

 4288137107


 4282107695

 4289316775

 4280862491

 4290561979

 4279682824

 4291741647

 4279224064

 4292921314

 4294166518

 4294952959

# Harmonies

## Analogous

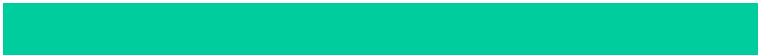
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



4289837897



4285712235



4278242718

# Triad

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



4285712235



4278239231



4294936468

# Complementary

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



4285712235



4290800583

# 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.



4294936521



4285712235



4288065023

# Square

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



4285712235



4278242047



4293040378



4294940261

# Rectangle

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



4285712235



4278243011



4293040378



4294935973

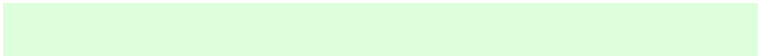


# Sweetspot

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



4285712235



4292804571



4291280747



4285235306



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4285712235



4286447475



4285253521



4284113754



4279018240



4278395904



# Inverse Universe

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



4290800583



4294210559



4291259297



4284701283



4288086179



4280352804



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4285712235 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

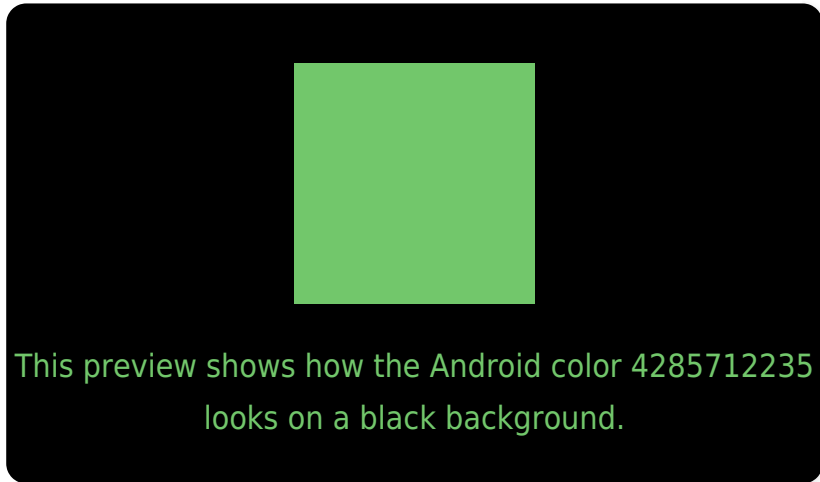
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4285712235 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4285712235.

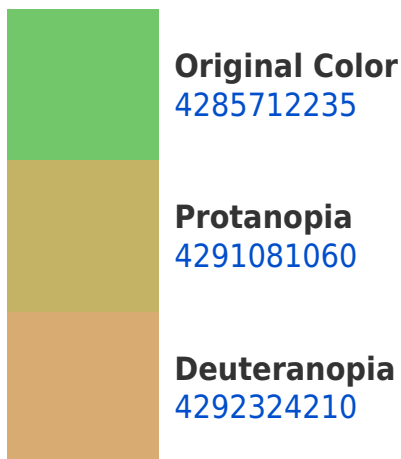


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4285712235.

# 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**

4285712235



**Protanomaly**

4289116775



**Deuteranomaly**

4289901935



**Tritanomaly**

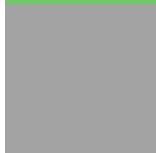
4286496936

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4285712235



**Achromatopsia**

4288914339



**Achromatomaly**

4287737999

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4285712235 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(114, 199, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 199, 107)  
}
```

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(114, 199, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 199, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4285712235 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(114, 199, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 199, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 199, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 199, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 199, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 199,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4285712235 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 199, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
199, 107) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor