

# Converting Colors

Android(4286116005)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286116005) contains.

<b>Android(4286116005)</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(4286116005)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78F0A5
RGB	120, 240, 165
RGB Percent	47%, 94%, 65%
CMY	0.5294, 0.0588, 0.3529
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.31, 0.06
HSL	142°, 80%, 71%
HSV	142°, 50%, 94%
XYZ	45.6973, 69.0299, 46.5129
YIQ	195.5700, -47.4450, -48.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

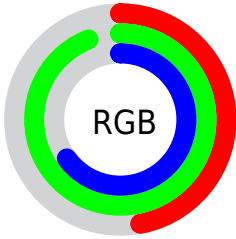
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	120, 207, 240
Decimal	7925925
CIELab	86.52, -50.19, 26.13
CIElCh	87, 56.586, 152.498
Yxy	69.0299, 0.2834, 0.4281
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286116005 (0xFF78F0A5)
YUV	195.5700, -15.0710, -66.2749
Hunter-Lab	83.0842, -47.2201, 24.9667

# Details

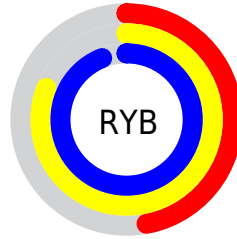
The Android color `4286116005` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99FF99`. A complement of this color would be `4293949635`, and the grayscale version is `4291085508`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4289920988`, and `4282038129` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284543126`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287688884`.

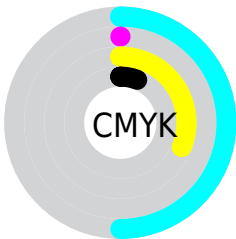
# Distribution



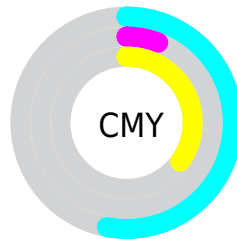
- Red (47%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286116005 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 4286116005 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286116005	 4286116005
4294967295	 4284142474
 4289920988	 4282038129
 4291887097	 4279082072
 4293853183	 4278223168
	 4278216489
	 4278210066
	 4278203904
	 4278198016
	 4278190080

 4286116005

 4286116005

 4284543126

 4287688884

 4282970247

 4289261763

 4281397368

 4290834642

 4279824489

 4292407521

 4278251610

 4293980400

 4294963455

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290635387



4286116005



4278252763

# Triad

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



4286116005



4287028735



4294947490

# Complementary

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



4286116005



4293949635

# 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.



4294946006



4286116005



4293118463

# Square

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



4286116005



4278250495



4294948351



4294952058

# Rectangle

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



4286116005



4278252799



4294948351



4294946738

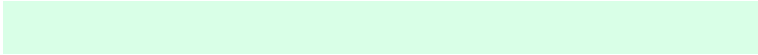


# Sweetspot

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



4286116005



4292476903



4291096696



4285104241



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4286116005



4284940191



4286116064



4285298800



4278237253



4278204437



# Inverse Universe

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



4293949635



4294928070



4293949576



4286082163



4290248819

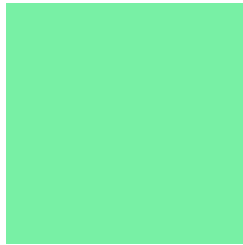


4281860131



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286116005 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

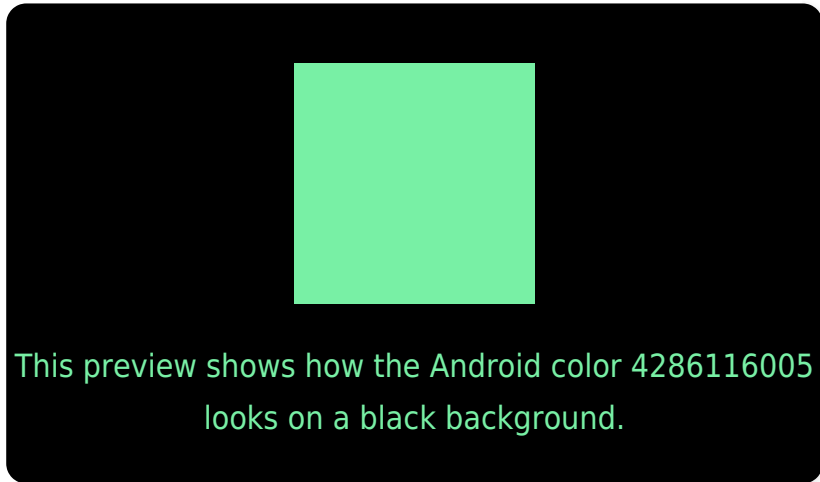
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4286116005 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286116005.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286116005.

# 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



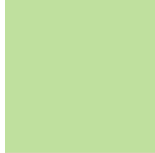


# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286116005



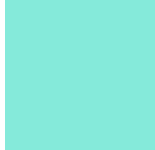
**Protanomaly**

4290764958



**Deuteranomaly**

4291550121



**Tritanomaly**

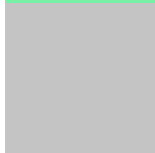
4286966490

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286116005



**Achromatopsia**

4291085508



**Achromatomaly**

4289254585

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286116005 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(120, 240, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 240, 165)  
}
```

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(120, 240, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 240, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286116005 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(120, 240, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 240, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 240, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 240, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 240, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 240,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286116005 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 240, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
240, 165) }
```

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