

# Converting Colors

Android(4286310556)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286310556) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4286310556)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BE89C
RGB	123, 232, 156
RGB Percent	48%, 91%, 61%
CMY	0.5176, 0.0902, 0.3882
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.33, 0.09
HSL	138°, 70%, 70%
HSV	138°, 47%, 91%
XYZ	43.0257, 64.3245, 41.6007
YIQ	190.7450, -40.5680, -46.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

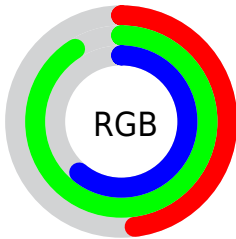
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	123, 207, 232
Decimal	8120476
CIELab	84.13, -47.70, 27.52
CIELCh	84, 55.070, 150.018
Yxy	64.3245, 0.2889, 0.4319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286310556 (0xFF7BE89C)
YUV	190.7450, -17.1293, -59.4124
Hunter-Lab	80.2025, -44.5957, 25.3883

# Details

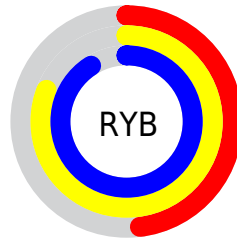
The Android color `4286310556` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99FF99`. A complement of this color would be `4293426119`, and the grayscale version is `4290756543`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290117587`, and `4282429544` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4284803212`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287817900`.

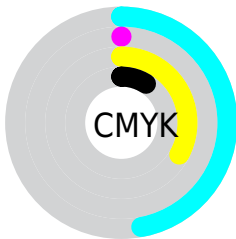
# Distribution



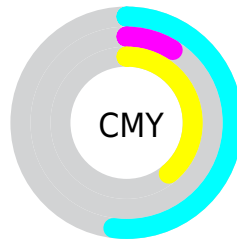
- Red (48%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286310556 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 4286310556 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4286310556

 4286310556

4294967295

 4284402562

 4290117587

 4282429544

 4292018159

 4280063055

 4293918719

 4278221368

 4278214689

 4278208265

 4278202368

 4278195968

 4278190080

 4286310556


 4286310556

 4284803212

 4287817900

 4283295868

 4289325244

 4281722987

 4290898125

 4280215643

 4292405469

 4278708299

 4293912813

 4278249542

 4294961405

 4294961407

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290567797



4286310556



4278250704

# Triad

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



4286310556



4286175231



4294945953

# Complementary

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



4286310556



4293426119

# 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.



4294944724



4286310556



4292265215

# Square

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



4286310556



4278248959



4294947327



4294950009

# Rectangle

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



4286310556



4278250740



4294947327



4294945201

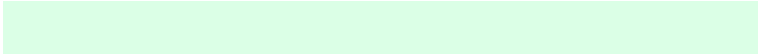


# Sweetspot

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



4286310556



4292607974



4291291259



4285169776



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4286310556



4285595547



4286310610



4284969835



4278235958



4278203151



# Inverse Universe

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



4293426119



4294930644



4293426065



4285753199



4289921148

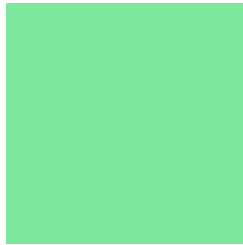


4281532452



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286310556 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

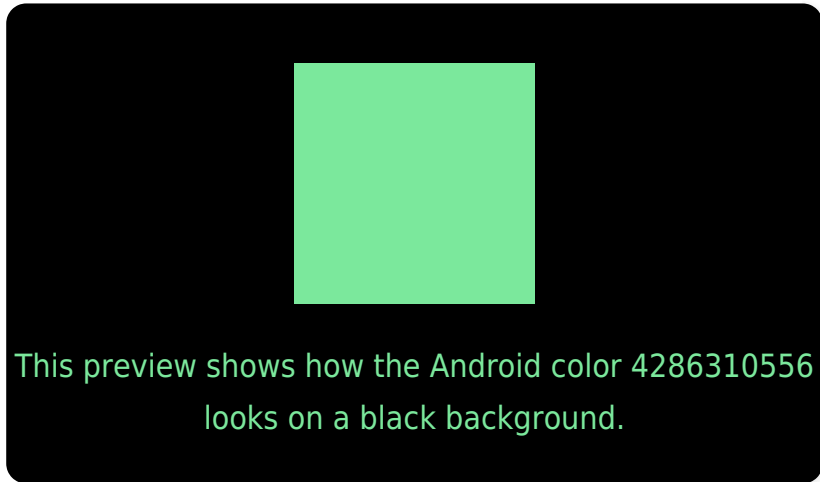
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4286310556 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286310556.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286310556.

# 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





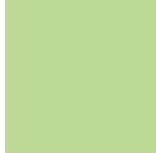
**Tritanopia**  
4287618799

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4286310556



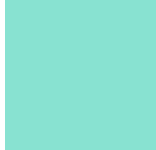
**Protanomaly**

4290566550



**Deuteranomaly**

4291351712



**Tritanomaly**

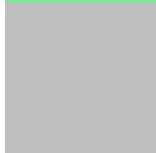
4287161041

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4286310556



**Achromatopsia**

4290756543



**Achromatomaly**

4289121970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286310556 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(123, 232, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 232, 156)  
}
```

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(123, 232, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 232, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286310556 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(123, 232, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 232, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 232, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 232, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 232, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 232,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286310556 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 232, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
232, 156) }
```

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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