

# Converting Colors

Android(4286890382)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4286890382) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4286890382)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84C18E
RGB	132, 193, 142
RGB Percent	52%, 76%, 56%
CMY	0.4824, 0.2431, 0.4431
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.26, 0.24
HSL	130°, 33%, 64%
HSV	130°, 32%, 76%
XYZ	33.4682, 44.9985, 32.5128
YIQ	168.9470, -19.9850, -28.7930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

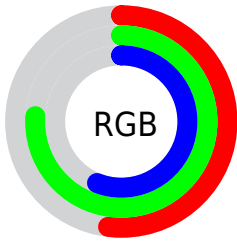
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">132, 184, 193</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8700302</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.89, -30.07, 19.58</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 35.888, 146.932</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.9985, 0.3016, 0.4055</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286890382 (0xFF84C18E)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">168.9470, -13.2849, -32.4025</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.0809, -28.3339, 18.2199</a>

# Details

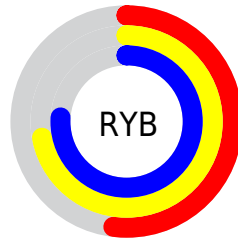
The Android color `4286890382` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4290872503`, and the grayscale version is `4289309097`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290509508`, and `4283468635` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285645182`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288135582`.

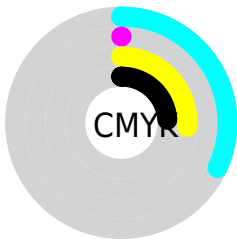
# Distribution



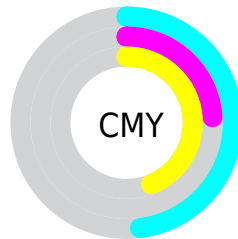
- Red (52%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4286890382 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 4286890382 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4286890382



4286890382

4294967295



4285179508



4290509508



4283468635



4292345824



4281823556



4294246397



4280047661



4278206743



4278200832



4278194688



4278190080



4286890382



4286890382

 4285645182

 4288135582


 4284334446

 4289446318

 4283089246

 4290691518

 4281844045

 4291936719

 4280598845

 4293247455

 4279288109

 4294492655

 4278239520

 4294951423

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289378935



4286890382



4284204206

# Triad

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



4286890382



4286625780



4294155415

# Complementary

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



4286890382



4290872503

# 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.



4293892792



4286890382



4289899757

# Square

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



4286890382



4283285737



4292452567



4293305469

# Rectangle

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



4286890382



4282631621



4292452567



4294220449



# Sweetspot

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



4286890382



4293130983



4290298244



4285496689



4294769916



4286414205

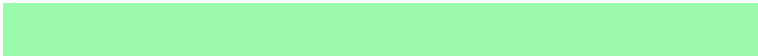


# Same Dimension

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



4286890382



4288412331



4286890412



4283916633



4278231322



4278198533



# Inverse Universe

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



4290872503



4294613994



4290872473



4284569439



4288741510



4280352796



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4286890382 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

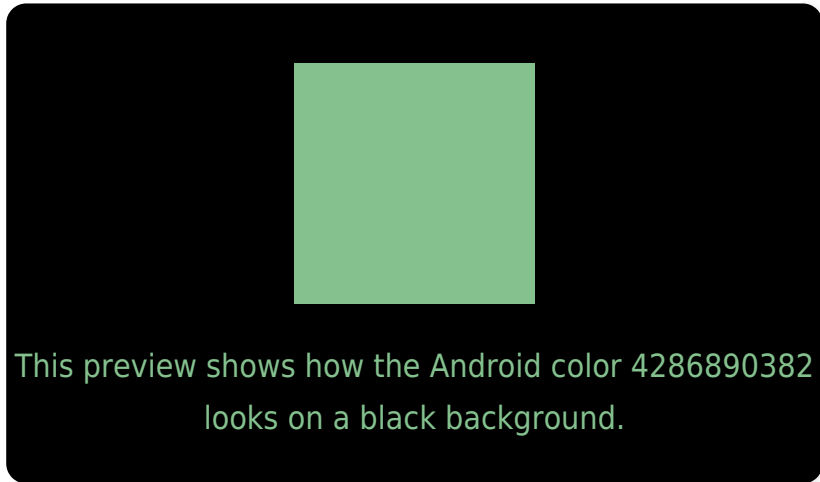
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4286890382 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4286890382.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4286890382.

# 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**

4286890382



**Protanomaly**

4289378186



**Deuteranomaly**

4289966993



**Tritanomaly**

4287347891

# Monochromacy



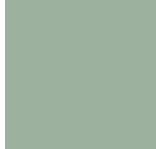
**Original Color**

4286890382



**Achromatopsia**

4289309097



**Achromatomaly**

4288459423

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4286890382 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(132, 193, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 193, 142)  
}
```

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(132, 193, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 193, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4286890382 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(132, 193, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 193, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 193, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 193, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 193, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 193,  
142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4286890382 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 193, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
193, 142) }
```

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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