

# Converting Colors

Android(4287027626)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287027626) contains.

<b>Android(4287027626)</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(4287027626)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86D9AA
RGB	134, 217, 170
RGB Percent	53%, 85%, 67%
CMY	0.4745, 0.1490, 0.3333
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.22, 0.15
HSL	146°, 52%, 69%
HSV	146°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	41.9001, 57.5963, 46.9390
YIQ	186.8250, -34.3810, -32.2130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

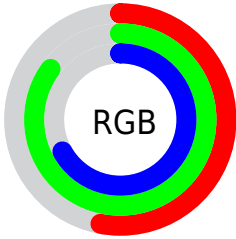
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	134, 192, 217
Decimal	8837546
CIELab	80.51, -35.47, 15.32
CIELCh	81, 38.638, 156.644
Yxy	57.5963, 0.2861, 0.3933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287027626 (0xFF86D9AA)
YUV	186.8250, -8.2947, -46.3275
Hunter-Lab	75.8922, -34.2617, 16.4539

# Details

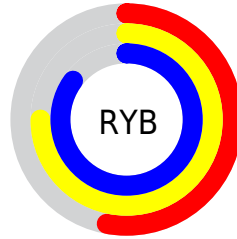
The Android color `4287027626` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4292445877`, and the grayscale version is `4290493371`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290707425`, and `4283474550` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285585822`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288469430`.

# Distribution



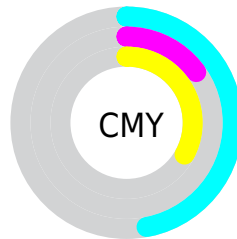
- Red (53%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287027626 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 4287027626 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287027626

 4287027626

4294967295

 4285250959

 4290707425

 4283474550

 4292607998

 4281632605

 4294508543

 4279528773

 4278211631

 4278205465

 4278200064

 4278191104

 4278190080

 4287027626

 4287027626

 4285585822

 4288469430

 4284209553

 4289845699

 4282767749

 4291287503

 4281325945

 4292729307

 4279949677

 4294171111

 4278507872

 4294957556

 4278245726

 4294957567

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289843853



4287027626



4284144591

# Triad

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



4287027626



4288858623



4294947230

# Complementary

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



4287027626



4292445877

# 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.



4294945985



4287027626



4292328703

# Square

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



4287027626



4285125631



4294750437



4294491270

# Rectangle

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



4287027626



4282833895



4294750437



4294946473

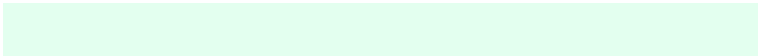


# Sweetspot

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



4287027626



4293132271



4290107782



4285497462



4278190080



4286611584

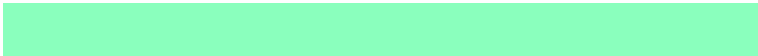


# Same Dimension

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



4287027626



4287299517



4287027667



4284706407



4278234443



4278201876



# Inverse Universe

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



4292445877



4294937292



4292445836



4285424489



4289527906



4281204762



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287027626 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

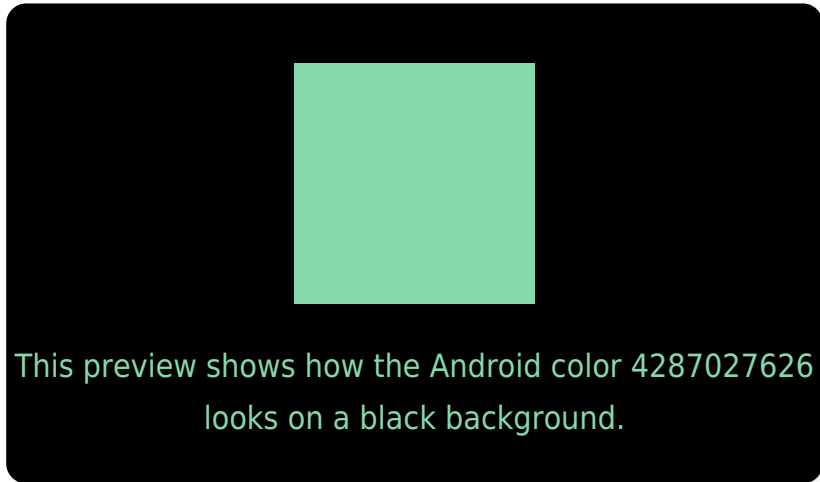
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

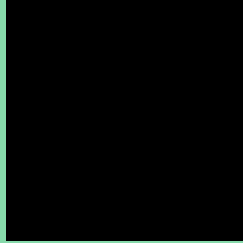
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287027626 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287027626.

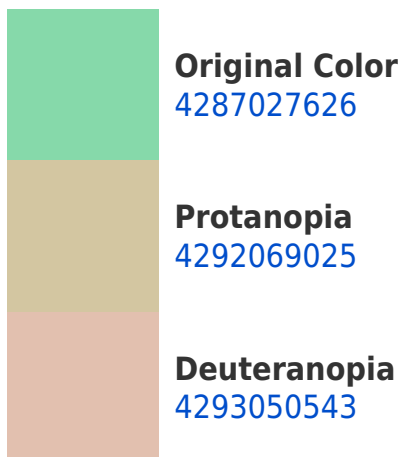


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287027626.

# 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**  
4287027626



**Protanomaly**  
4290235812



**Deuteranomaly**  
4290890157

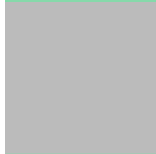


**Tritanomaly**  
4287550670

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287027626



**Achromatopsia**  
4290493371



**Achromatomaly**  
4289250997

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287027626 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(134, 217, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 217, 170)  
}
```

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(134, 217, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 217, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287027626 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(134, 217, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 217, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 217, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 217, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 217, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 217,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287027626 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 217, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
217, 170) }
```

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