

# Converting Colors

Android(4287145568)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287145568) contains.

<b>Android(4287145568)</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(4287145568)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	88A660
RGB	136, 166, 96
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 38%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3490, 0.6235
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.42, 0.35
HSL	86°, 28%, 51%
HSV	86°, 42%, 65%
XYZ	25.9009, 33.3512, 16.1386
YIQ	149.0500, 4.5900, -28.1300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

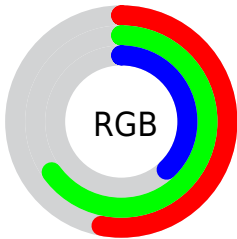
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	96, 166, 126
Decimal	8955488
CIELab	64.44, -22.58, 32.85
CIELCh	64, 39.865, 124.501
Yxy	33.3512, 0.3436, 0.4424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287145568 (0xFF88A660)
YUV	149.0500, -26.1536, -11.4448
Hunter-Lab	57.7505, -21.0068, 23.8565

# Details

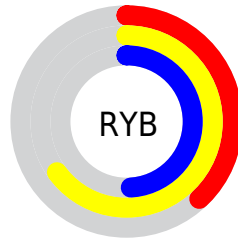
The Android color `4287145568` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `4286472358`, and the grayscale version is `4287993237`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290698644`, and `4283789872` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286686799`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287604337`.

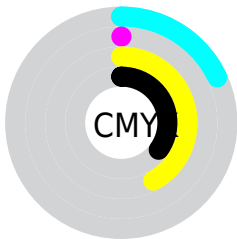
# Distribution



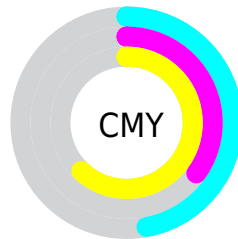
- Red (53%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287145568 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 4287145568 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287145568

 4287145568

4294967295

 4285434951

 4290698644

 4283789872

 4292606639

 4282145048

 4294442954

 4280566272

 4294967271

 4278987520

 4278196224

 4278190080

 4287145568

 4287145568

 4286686799

 4287604337

■ 4286228031

■ 4288063105

■ 4285769262

■ 4288521874

■ 4285310494

■ 4288980642

■ 4284786189

■ 4289504947

■ 4284458496

■ 4289963716

■ 4290422484

■ 4290881253

■ 4291340021

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289633364



4287145568



4284198012

# Triad

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



4287145568



4279675100



4292837528

# Complementary

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



4287145568



4286472358

# 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.



4291659196



4287145568



4285439715

# Square

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



4287145568



4278234819



4289171927



4292772982

# Rectangle

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



4287145568



4281642900



4289171927



4292640932



# Sweetspot

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



4287145568



4291680701



4289101152



4284903004



4293783021



4285427310



# Same Dimension

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



4287145568



4289321322



4284917344



4283520076



4283798528



4278981632



# Inverse Universe

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



4286472358



4288309977



4288700582



4283386964



4282318996



4278779924



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287145568 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

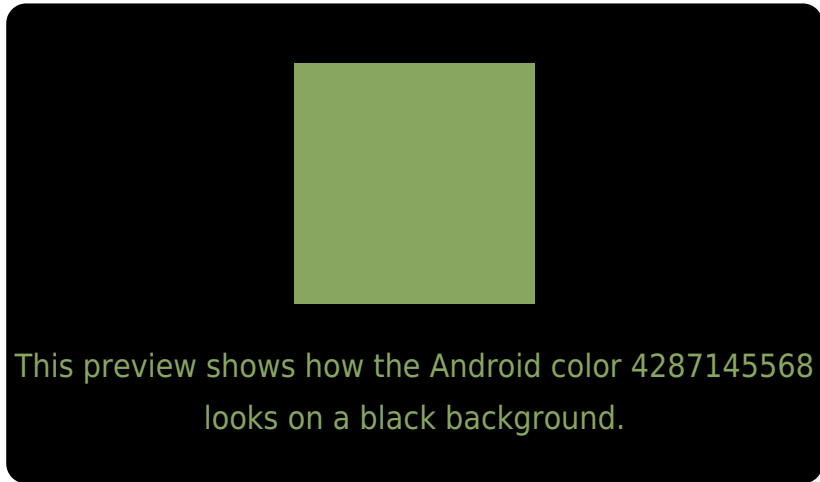
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287145568 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287145568.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287145568.

# 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



**Original Color**  
4287145568

**Protanopia**  
4289436764

**Deuteranopia**  
4290549092



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287145568

**Protanomaly**  
4288585821

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289305443

**Tritanomaly**  
4287537295

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287145568

**Achromatopsia**  
4287993237

**Achromatomaly**  
4287667074

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287145568 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(136, 166, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 166, 96)  
}
```

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(136, 166, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 166, 96) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287145568 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(136, 166, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 166, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 166, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 166, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 166, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 166,  
96) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287145568 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 166, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
166, 96) }
```

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