

# Converting Colors

Android(4287146572)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287146572) contains.

<b>Android(4287146572)</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(4287146572)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	88AA4C
RGB	136, 170, 76
RGB Percent	53%, 67%, 30%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3333, 0.7020
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.55, 0.33
HSL	82°, 38%, 48%
HSV	82°, 55%, 67%
XYZ	25.8326, 34.5055, 12.1362
YIQ	149.1180, 9.9100, -36.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

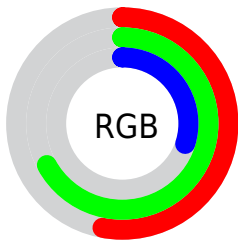
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">76, 170, 110</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8956492</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.36, -26.82, 44.03</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">65, 51.554, 121.349</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.5055, 0.3564, 0.4761</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287146572 (0xFF88AA4C)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">149.1180, -36.0472, -11.5045</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.7414, -24.2988, 28.8694</a>

# Details

The Android color `4287146572` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669933`. A complement of this color would be `4285418666`, and the grayscale version is `4287993237`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290765184`, and `4283659800` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286753339`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4287539805`.

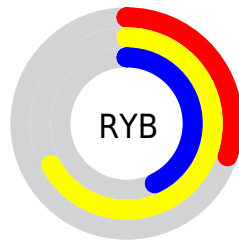
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (67%)

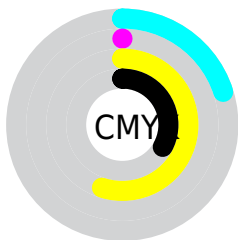
Blue (30%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (43%)

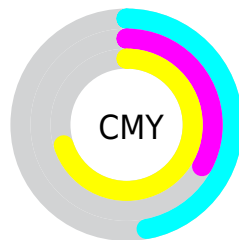


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (55%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287146572 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 4287146572 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287146572



4287146572

4294967295



4285370163



4290765184



4283659800



4292673178



4282014976



4294574006



4280435968



4294967250



4278398464



4294967279



4278196992



4278190080



4287146572



4287146572



4286753339



4287539805

■ 4286360106

■ 4287933038

■ 4285966873

■ 4288326271

■ 4285508104

■ 4288785040

■ 4285377024

■ 4289178273

■ 4289571506

■ 4289964739

■ 4290357972

■ 4290751205

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290223422



4287146572



4283019889

# Triad

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



4287146572



4278235119



4294080414

# Complementary

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



4287146572



4285418666

# 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.



4292444364



4287146572



4282950651

# Square

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



4287146572



4278236621



4288975598



4294081649

# Rectangle

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



4287146572



4278236559



4288975598



4293753006



# Sweetspot

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



4287146572



4291878584



4289359180



4285034586



4293980400



4285558896



# Same Dimension

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



4287146572



4289322571



4284131916



4283520076



4284388352



4279047168



# Inverse Universe

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



4285418666



4286598110



4288433322



4283386964



4281663636



4278648852



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287146572 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

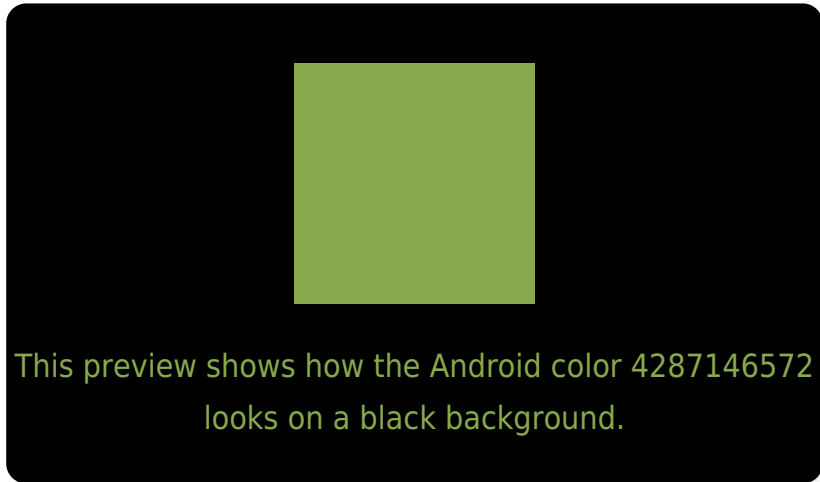
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287146572 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287146572.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287146572.

# 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**  
4287146572

**Protanomaly**  
4288782921

**Deuteranomaly**  
4289568335

**Tritanomaly**  
4287669385

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287146572

**Achromatopsia**  
4287993237

**Achromatomaly**  
4287667578

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287146572 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, 170, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 170, 76)  
}
```

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, 170, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 170, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287146572 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, 170, 76) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 170, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 170, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 170, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 170, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 170,  
76) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287146572 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 170, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
170, 76) }
```

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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