

# Converting Colors

Android(4287157165)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287157165) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287157165)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88D3AD
RGB	136, 211, 173
RGB Percent	53%, 83%, 68%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1725, 0.3216
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.18, 0.17
HSL	150°, 46%, 68%
HSV	150°, 36%, 83%
XYZ	40.9904, 54.8399, 47.9599
YIQ	184.2430, -32.5020, -27.7180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

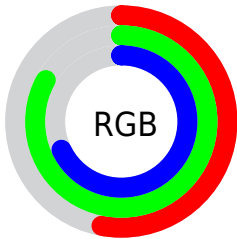
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 186, 211</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8967085</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.95, -31.50, 11.53</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 33.546, 159.892</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.8399, 0.2851, 0.3814</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287157165</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF88D3AD</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">184.2430, -5.5428, -42.3091</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.0540, -30.7909, 13.4395</a>

# Details

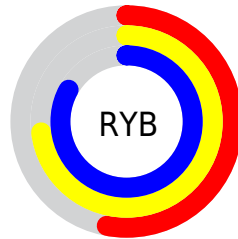
The Android color `4287157165` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4292053166`, and the grayscale version is `4290295992`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290772964`, and `4283669625` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285780898`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288533432`.

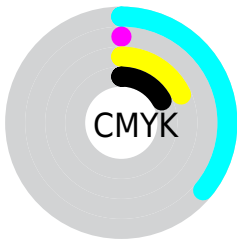
# Distribution



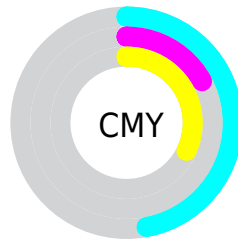
- Red (53%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (32%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287157165 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 4287157165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287157165



4287157165

4294967295



4285380498



4290772964



4283669625



4292673535



4281893472



4294574079



4279986248



4278210609



4278204444



4278199043



4278190080



4287157165



4287157165

 4285780898

 4288533432

 4284404632

 4289909698

 4283028365

 4291285965

 4281652098

 4292662232

 4280275832

 4294104034

 4278834029

 4294956013

 4278244200

 4294956024

 4294956031

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289580691



4287157165



4285060557

# Triad

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



4287157165



4289381375



4294881693

# Complementary

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



4287157165



4292053166

# 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.



4294945978



4287157165



4292196595

# Square

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



4287157165



4286369277



4294225882



4293704329

# Rectangle

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



4287157165



4284404961



4294225882



4294946726

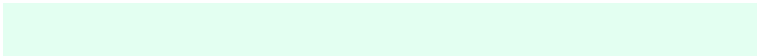


# Sweetspot

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



4287157165



4293132273



4289713032



4285497463



4278190080



4286611584

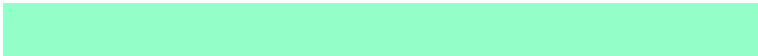


# Same Dimension

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



4287157165



4287758279



4287157202



4284377443



4278233171



4278200596



# Inverse Universe

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



4292053166



4294939081



4292053129



4285095523



4289200213



4280877077



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287157165 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

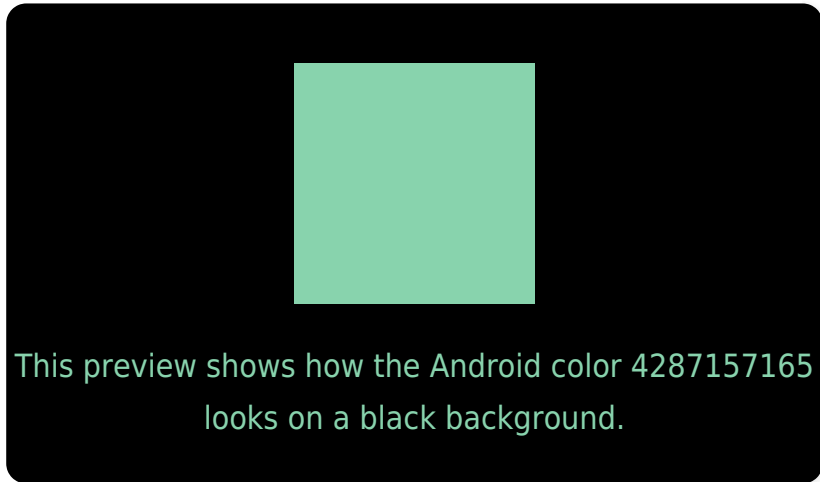
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287157165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287157165.

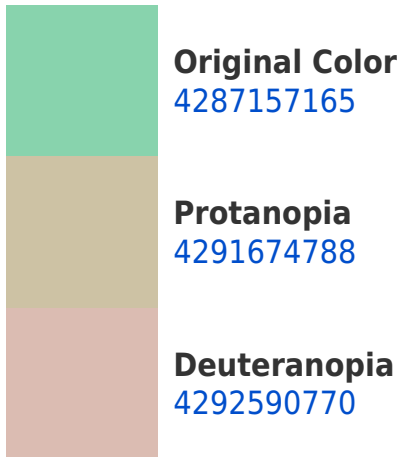


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287157165.

# 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**

4287157165



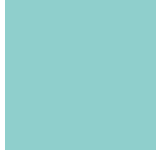
**Protanomaly**

4290037927



**Deuteranomaly**

4290626736



**Tritanomaly**

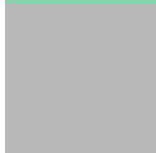
4287614924

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287157165



**Achromatopsia**

4290295992



**Achromatomaly**

4289184436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287157165 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, 211, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 211, 173)  
}
```

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, 211, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 211, 173) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287157165 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, 211, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 211, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 211, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 211, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 211, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 211,  
173) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287157165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 211, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
211, 173) }
```

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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