

# Converting Colors

Android(4287287460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287287460) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287287460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8AD0A4
RGB	138, 208, 164
RGB Percent	54%, 82%, 64%
CMY	0.4588, 0.1843, 0.3569
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.21, 0.18
HSL	142°, 43%, 68%
HSV	142°, 34%, 82%
XYZ	39.7379, 53.1954, 43.2953
YIQ	182.0540, -27.5960, -28.5240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

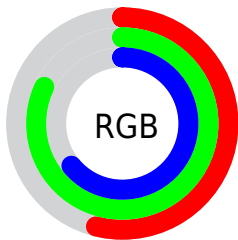
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">138, 189, 208</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9097380</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">77.99, -31.26, 14.98</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">78, 34.661, 154.390</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">53.1954, 0.2917, 0.3905</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287287460 (0xFF8AD0A4)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">182.0540, -8.9006, -38.6354</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">72.9351, -30.3827, 15.8593</a>

# Details

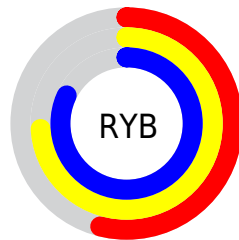
The Android color `4287287460` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4291857078`, and the grayscale version is `4290164406`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4290904027`, and `4283799920` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4285911191`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288663729`.

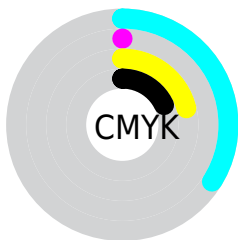
# Distribution



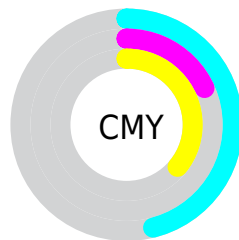
- Red (54%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287287460 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 4287287460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4287287460



4287287460

4294967295



4285510794



4290904027



4283799920



4292804600



4282089304



4294705151



4280313408



4278209834



4278203925



4278198784



4278190080



4287287460



4287287460

 4285911191

 4288663729

 4284534922

 4290039998

 4283224189

 4291350731

 4281847920

 4292727000

 4280471651

 4294103269

 4279095382

 4294955250

 4278243405

 4294955263

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4289776267



4287287460



4284928965

# Triad

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



4287287460



4288529151



4294945950

# Complementary

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



4287287460



4291857078

# 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.



4294945213



4287287460



4291540982

# Square

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



4287287460



4285451514



4293832157



4293834120

# Rectangle

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



4287287460



4283945690



4293832157



4294945448

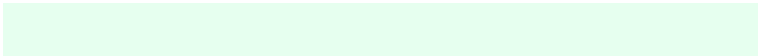


# Sweetspot

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



4287287460



4293328879



4290171018



4285562998



4278190080



4286611584

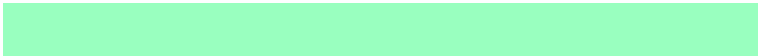


# Same Dimension

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



4287287460



4288282559



4287287495



4284377442



4278233151



4278200591



# Inverse Universe

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



4291857078



4294941145



4291857043



4285095525



4289200234



4280877082



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287287460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

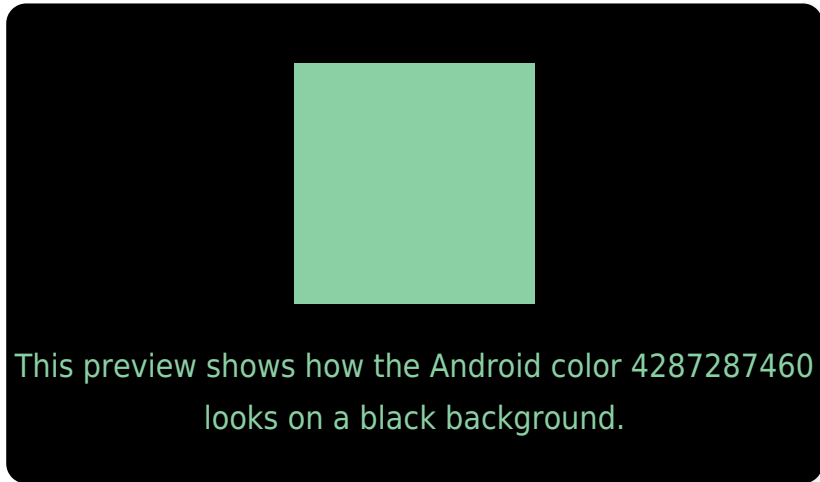
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287287460 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287287460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287287460.

# 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**

4287287460



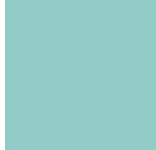
**Protanomaly**

4289971871



**Deuteranomaly**

4290691495



**Tritanomaly**

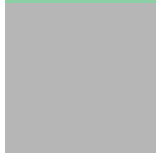
4287745222

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4287287460



**Achromatopsia**

4290164406



**Achromatomaly**

4289118127

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287287460 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(138, 208, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 208, 164)  
}
```

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(138, 208, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 208, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287287460 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(138, 208, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 208, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 208, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 208, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 208, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 208,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287287460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 208, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
208, 164) }
```

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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