

# Converting Colors

Android(4287684480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287684480) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287684480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	90DF80
RGB	144, 223, 128
RGB Percent	56%, 87%, 50%
CMY	0.4353, 0.1255, 0.4980
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.43, 0.13
HSL	110°, 60%, 69%
HSV	110°, 43%, 87%
XYZ	41.7856, 60.2632, 29.8517
YIQ	188.5490, -16.5890, -46.2930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

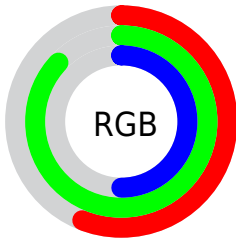
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">128, 223, 207</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9494400</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.98, -42.14, 39.01</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">82, 57.424, 137.214</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">60.2632, 0.3168, 0.4569</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287684480</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF90DF80</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">188.5490, -29.8507, -39.0695</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">77.6293, -39.7701, 31.5411</a>

# Details

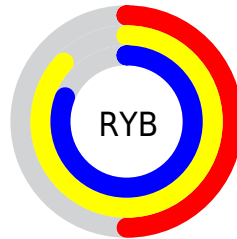
The Android color `4287684480` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4291789023`, and the grayscale version is `4290624957`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291428278`, and `4284065613` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286439274`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288929686`.

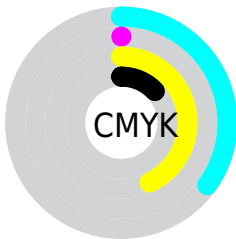
# Distribution



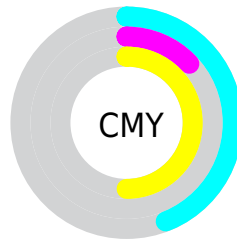
- Red (56%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287684480 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 4287684480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287684480

 4287684480

4294967295

 4285842278

 4291428278

 4284065613

 4293328850

 4282223668

 4294967279

 4280250907

 4278212864

 4278206720

 4278201088

 4278193408

 4278190080

 4287684480

 4287684480

 4286439274

 4288929686

 4285259603


 4290109357

 4284014397

 4291354563

 4282834727

 4292534233

 4281589520

 4293779440

 4280737536

 4294959103

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291744609



4287684480



4281198258

# Triad

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



4287684480



4278245631



4294942895

# Complementary

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



4287684480



4291789023

# 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.



4294943205



4287684480



4289382399

# Square

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



4287684480



4278248447



4294423295



4294946175

# Rectangle

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



4287684480



4278249432



4294423295



4294942401

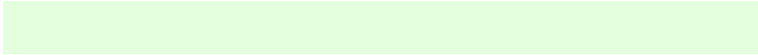


# Sweetspot

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



4287684480



4293132254



4292857472



4285497451



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4287684480



4287889277



4286635934



4284969061



4280201216



4278726656



# Inverse Universe

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



4291789023



4293492223



4292837569



4285425008



4287758512



4280811568



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287684480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

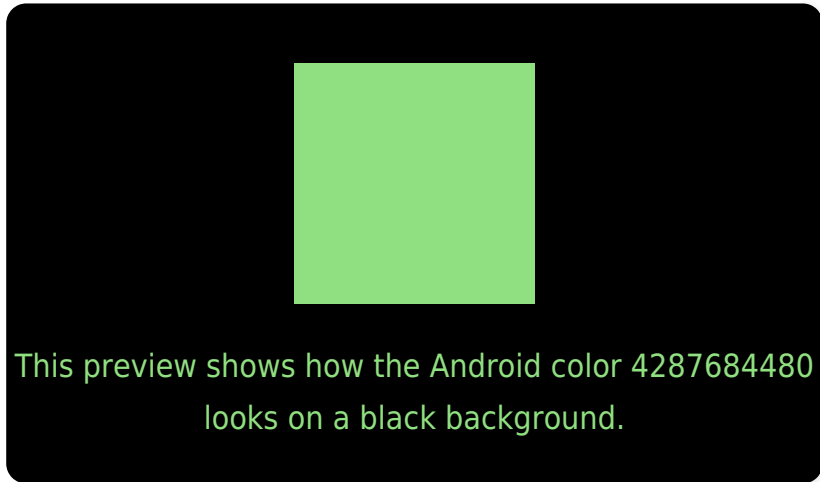
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

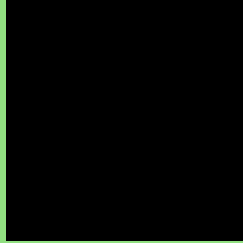
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



# Android 4287684480 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287684480.

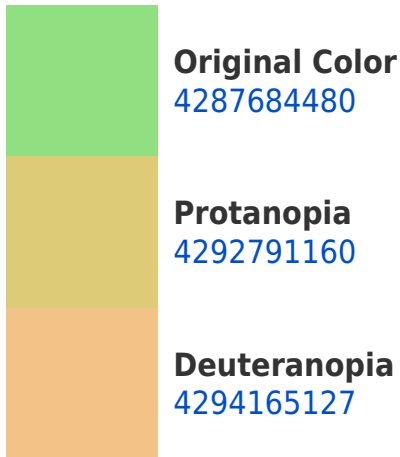


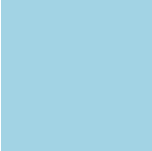
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287684480.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
4288861156

# Trichromacy



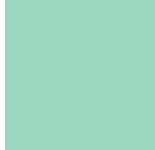
**Original Color**  
4287684480



**Protanomaly**  
4290957947



**Deuteranomaly**  
4291808644

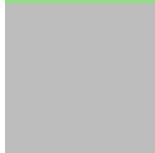


**Tritanomaly**  
4288403392

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287684480



**Achromatopsia**  
4290624957



**Achromatomaly**  
4289579431

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287684480 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(144, 223, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 223, 128)  
}
```

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(144, 223, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 223, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287684480 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(144, 223, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 223, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(144, 223, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 223, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 223, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 223, 128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287684480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 223, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144,  
223, 128) }
```

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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