

# Converting Colors

Android(4287812710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287812710) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287812710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	92D466
RGB	146, 212, 102
RGB Percent	57%, 83%, 40%
CMY	0.4275, 0.1686, 0.6000
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.52, 0.17
HSL	96°, 56%, 62%
HSV	96°, 52%, 83%
XYZ	37.7958, 54.1573, 21.0317
YIQ	179.7260, -4.0260, -48.2020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

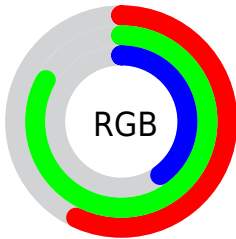
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">102, 212, 168</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9622630</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">78.55, -39.88, 47.41</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 61.951, 130.066</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">54.1573, 0.3345, 0.4793</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287812710 (0xFF92D466)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">179.7260, -38.3189, -29.5777</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">73.5916, -37.1098, 34.5697</a>

# Details

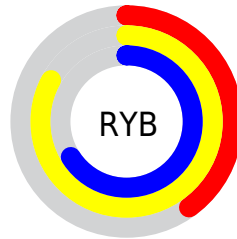
The Android color `4287812710` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC66`. A complement of this color would be `4289226452`, and the grayscale version is `4290032820`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291559323`, and `4284194098` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286960721`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288664699`.

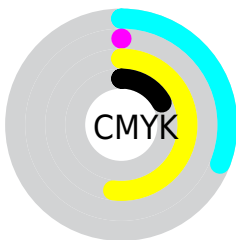
# Distribution



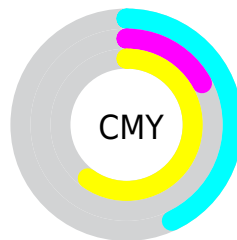
- Red (57%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (60%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287812710 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 4287812710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287812710

 4287812710

4294967295

 4285970508

 4291559323

 4284194098

 4293459895

 4282417686

 4294967251

 4280510720

 4294967280

 4278210560

 4278204416

 4278199296

 4278190080

 4287812710

 4287812710

 4286960721

 4288664699

 4286174268

 4289451152

 4285322278

 4290303142

 4284470289

 4291155131

 4283814912

 4292007120

 4292793573

 4293645562

 4294497535

 4294956287

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4291872330



4287812710



4281064601

# Triad

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



4287812710



4278244351



4294938801

# Complementary

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



4287812710



4289226452

# 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.



4294940395



4287812710



4286497535

# Square

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



4287812710



4278246655



4292914175



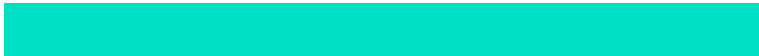
4294941819

# Rectangle

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



4287812710



4278247361



4292914175



4294938821

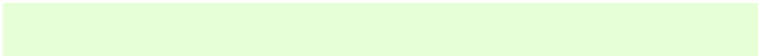


# Sweetspot

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



4287812710



4293394390



4292126822



4285628519



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

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



4287812710



4288741217



4284929137



4284836704



4282690304



4279315200



# Inverse Universe

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



4289226452



4290798079



4292110025



4284964971



4284940459



4279894059



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287812710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

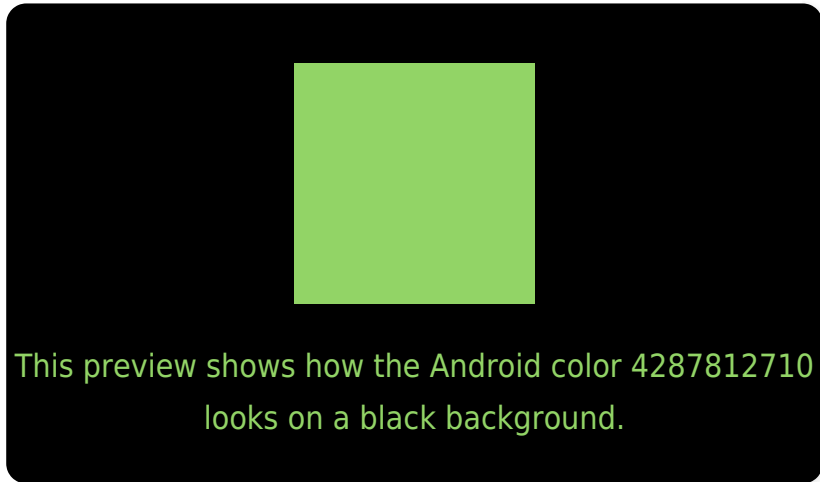
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4287812710 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287812710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287812710.

# 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



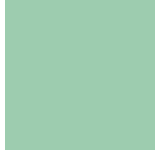
**Original Color**  
4287812710



**Protanomaly**  
4290627938



**Deuteranomaly**  
4291543914

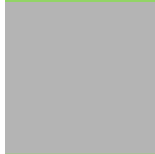


**Tritanomaly**  
4288531631

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287812710



**Achromatopsia**  
4290032820



**Achromatomaly**  
4289249432

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287812710 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(146, 212, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 212, 102)  
}
```

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(146, 212, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 212, 102) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287812710 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(146, 212, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 212, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 212, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 212, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 212, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 212,  
102) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287812710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 212, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
212, 102) }
```

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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