

# Converting Colors

Android(4288265610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4288265610) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4288265610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99BD8A
RGB	153, 189, 138
RGB Percent	60%, 74%, 54%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2588, 0.4588
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.27, 0.26
HSL	102°, 28%, 64%
HSV	102°, 27%, 74%
XYZ	35.9219, 45.0025, 30.8378
YIQ	172.4220, -5.0850, -23.4930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

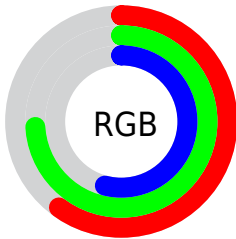
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">138, 189, 174</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10075530</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.89, -21.66, 21.92</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">73, 30.818, 134.655</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">45.0025, 0.3214, 0.4027</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288265610 (0xFF99BD8A)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">172.4220, -16.9700, -17.0331</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.0839, -21.8141, 19.7037</a>

# Details

The Android color `4288265610` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CC99`. A complement of this color would be `4289628861`, and the grayscale version is `4289572269`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291884480`, and `4284844120` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4287413623`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4289117597`.

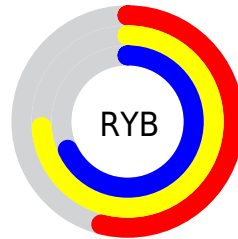
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (74%)

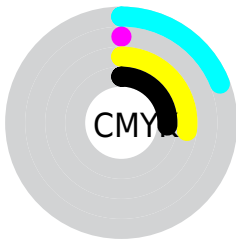
Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (68%)

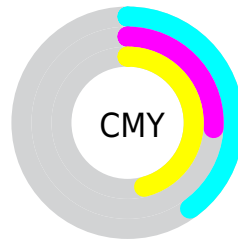


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4288265610 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 4288265610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4288265610



4288265610

4294967295



4286554736



4291884480



4284844120



4293722076



4283199040



4294967288



4281685545



4280106516



4278855680



4278194688



4278190080



4288265610



4288265610

 4287413623

 4289117597

 4286496100

 4290035120

 4285644113

 4290887107

 4284792126

 4291739094

 4283874603


 4292656617

 4283022617

 4293508603

 4282170630

 4294360575

 4281908480

 4294950399

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4290360956



4288265610



4286103971

# Triad

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



4288265610



4286167785



4293697190

# Complementary

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



4288265610



4289628861

# 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.



4293042371



4288265610



4288917993

# Square

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



4288265610



4284268762



4291340251



4293305228

# Rectangle

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



4288265610



4284859318



4291340251



4293566127

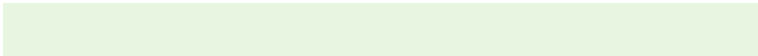


# Sweetspot

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



4288265610



4293391841



4290621066



4285692526



4294638330



4286216826

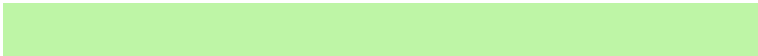


# Same Dimension

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



4288265610



4290704806



4287282580



4283981397



4281310720



4278787840



# Inverse Universe

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



4289628861



4292781813



4290611891



4284241246



4285530270



4279631903



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4288265610 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

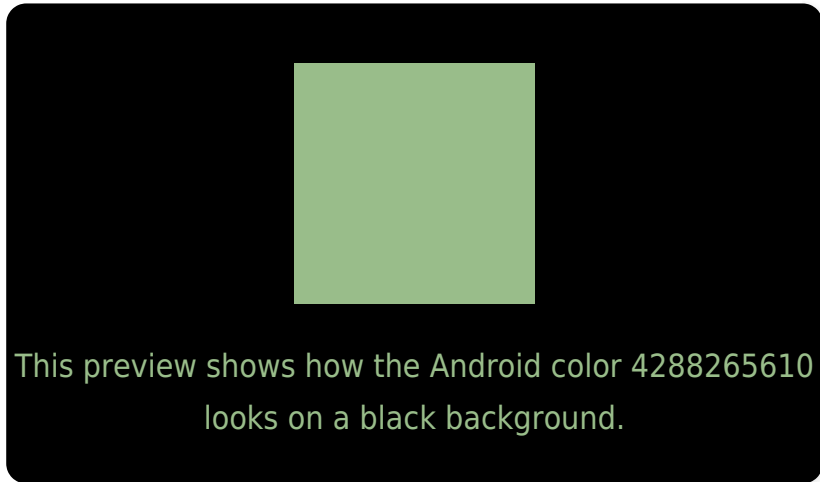
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 4288265610 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4288265610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4288265610.

# 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



**Original Color**  
4288265610

**Protanopia**  
4290753157

**Deuteranopia**  
4291865486



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4288265610

**Protanomaly**  
4289836679

**Deuteranomaly**  
4290556557

**Tritanomaly**  
4288657583

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4288265610

**Achromatopsia**  
4289506476

**Achromatomaly**  
4289049248

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4288265610 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(153, 189, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 189, 138)  
}
```

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(153, 189, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 189, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4288265610 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(153, 189, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 189, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 189, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 189, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 189, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 189,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4288265610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 189, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
189, 138) }
```

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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